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1922

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PREFACE TO THE XLIVTH ANNUAL VOLUME.

वित्तिय नमः सन्तानम्

(1922.)

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

In the 54th Annual Edition of "WHITAKER" an endeavour has been made to supplement the sections in which the general public find the greatest interest at the present time, and special attention has thus been paid to affairs in Ireland, to statistics relating to the Trade and Finances of the United Kingdom, to Foreign Exchanges, to Meteorological Records, and to the results of the Census of the British Empire, while the interest aroused in general historical questions by recent publications has led to the development of the Chronological Notes and to the addition of Chronological Landmarks, which provide in the space of a few pages, an "Outline of History" from B.C. 10,000 to A.D. 1921.

The articles introduced in the preceding year appear to have been received with general approbation, and they have, in consequence, been retained in the present volume; but although extra space has been provided by the enlargement of the editorial sections, it has been found necessary to omit certain articles which were formerly included.

A considerable fall in the price of paper, although unaccompanied by similar reductions in other costs, encourages the proprietors to offer the 1922 "WHITAKER" at a price showing a 20 per cent. reduction on that charged for the 1921 volume. The rebate in the price of the completed work is greater than the saving in the cost of materials used, but the proprietors hope that the favourable commercial outlook will lead to increased sales all over the globe, and thus to a reduction in the "fixed charges" to be borne by each copy of the book.

In spite of the increase in the postal rates there has been no appreciable diminution in the Editor's correspondence from all parts of the world, and many interesting and helpful suggestions have been received during the past year. While acknowledging his indebtedness for the assistance thus obligingly rendered, and soliciting a renewal of the welcome co-operation, the Editor again expresses the hope that correspondence may be posted to reach him not later than October 15th, in order that suggestions may be fully weighed and dealt with to the best advantage.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C. 4,
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November 1st, 1921.

FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages 1016-1081.

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

PRINCESS MARY (p. 125) betrothed to Viscount Lascelles, D.S.O. (p. 133).
 LORD CHAMBERLAIN (p. 125) The Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., T.D.
 MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (pp. 213, 573) The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
 BANK HOLIDAYS (p. 308), December 27th declared a Bank Holiday.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1922.

BRING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 12 AND 13 OF KING GEORGE V

Common Dates for the Year 1922.

Golden Number	IV	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Ecliptic	2	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Solar Cycle	27	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction	5	Whit Sunday	" 4
Dominical Letter	A	Trinity Sunday	" 11
Julian Period (Year of)	6635	Corpus Christi	" 15
New Year's Day (Sunday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
Wattle Day, Australia	" 26	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Sundays after Trinity	" 24
Good Friday	April 14	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	" 16	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
St. George's Day	" 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6	First Sunday in Advent	" 3
Ascension Day	" 25	CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday	" 25

The Tropical Year 1922-1923.

Spring Equinox (1922)	Sun enters Sign	Aries	March 22d.	9h. 49m.
Summer Solstice	" "	Cancer	June 22d.	5h. 27m.
Autumn Equinox	" "	Libra	Sept. 23d.	20h. 10m.
Winter Solstice	" "	Capricornus	Dec. 22d.	14h. 57m.
Spring Equinox (1923)	" "	Aries	March 22d.	15h. 29m.

Phases of the Moon, 1922.

January.			May.			September.		
First Quarter	6d.	10h. 24m.	First Quarter	4d.	12h. 56m.	Full Moon	6d.	7h. 47m.
Full Moon	13	14 36	Full Moon	11	6 6	Last Quarter	14	10 20
Last Quarter	20	6 0	Last Quarter	18	18 17	New Moon	21	4 38
New Moon	27	23 48	New Moon	26	18 4	First Quarter	27	22 40
February.			June.			October.		
First Quarter	5d.	4h. 53m.	First Quarter	2d.	18h. 10m.	Full Moon	6d.	0h. 58m.
Full Moon	12	1 17	Full Moon	9	15 58	Last Quarter	13	21 55
Last Quarter	18	18 18	Last Quarter	17	12 3	New Moon	20	13 40
New Moon	26	18 48	New Moon	25	4 20	First Quarter	27	13 26
March.			July.			November.		
First Quarter	6d.	19h. 22m.	First Quarter	1d.	22h. 52m.	Full Moon	4d.	19h. 36m.
Full Moon	13	11 14	Full Moon	9	3 7	Last Quarter	12	7 52
Last Quarter	20	8 43	Last Quarter	17	5 11	New Moon	19	0 6
New Moon	28	13 3	New Moon	24	12 47	First Quarter	26	8 15
April.			August.			December.		
First Quarter	5d.	5h. 46m.	Full Moon	7d.	16h. 19m.	Full Moon	4d.	11h. 24m.
Full Moon	12	11 20	Last Quarter	15	20 46	Last Quarter	11	16 41
Last Quarter	19	0 54	New Moon	22	20 34	New Moon	18	12 20
New Moon	27	5 4	First Quarter	29	11 55	First Quarter	26	5 53

Calendar for the Year 1922.

January.				February.				March.				April.			
Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Su. ...	2	9	16
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30	M. ...	—	6	13	20	27	M. ...	3	10	17
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31	Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu. ...	4	11	18
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—	W. ...	—	1	8	15	22	W. ...	5	12	19
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—	Th. ...	—	2	9	16	23	Th. ...	6	13	20
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—	F. ...	—	3	10	17	24	F. ...	7	14	21
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—	S. ...	—	4	11	18	25	S. ...	8	15	22
May.				June.				July.				August.			
Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	—	6	13
M. ...	—	1	8	15	22	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	—	7	14
Tu. ...	—	2	9	16	23	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	—	8	15
W. ...	—	3	10	17	24	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	—	9	16
Th. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Th. ...	—	1	8	15	22	Th. ...	—	3	10
F. ...	—	5	12	19	26	F. ...	—	2	9	16	23	F. ...	—	4	11
S. ...	—	6	13	20	27	S. ...	—	3	10	17	24	S. ...	—	5	12
September.				October.				November.				December.			
Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Su. ...	—	1	8	15	22	Su. ...	—	3	10
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	M. ...	—	2	9	16	23	M. ...	—	4	11
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Tu. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Tu. ...	—	5	12
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27	W. ...	—	4	11	18	25	W. ...	—	6	13
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Th. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Th. ...	—	7	14
F. ...	—	8	15	22	29	F. ...	—	6	13	20	27	F. ...	—	8	15
S. ...	—	9	16	23	30	S. ...	—	7	14	21	28	S. ...	—	9	16

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 00' 00" 2nd. sol.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	11:00	S	Circumcision. 1st S. aft. Christ. NEW YEAR'S DAY. (For note on time of Sunrise and Sunset, see p. 76).	8 8	15 59	1	364
2	10:50	M	Douglas Jerrold b. 1803. W. H. Ainsworth d. 1882.	8 8	16 0	2	363
3	10:40	Tu	Marshal Joffre, G.C.B., O.M., born, 1852.	8 8	16 1	3	362
4	10:30	W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 8	16 2	4	361
5	10:20	Th	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6	10:10	F	Old Christmas Day. Sophia Jex-Blake, M.D., d. 1912.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7	10:00	S		8 7	16 6	7	358
8	9:50	S	1st Sun. after Epiphany. Gallipoli evacuated, 1910.	8 6	16 7	8	357
9	9:40	M	Plow Monday. Napoleon III d. 1873.	8 6	16 9	9	356
10	9:30	Tu	Inland Penny Post inaugurated, 1840.	8 5	16 10	10	355
11	9:20	W	HILARY LAW SITS. BEGIN. Marquess Curzon, b. 1859.	8 5	16 11	11	354
12	9:10	Th	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born, 1845.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13	9:00	F	St. Hilary. Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	16 14	13	352
14	8:50	S	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 3	16 16	14	351
15	8:40	S	2nd S. aft. Epiphany. Henry Labouchere d. 1912.	8 2	16 17	15	350
16	8:30	M	Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, born, 1871.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17	8:20	Tu	Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., born, 1863.	8 0	16 21	17	348
18	8:10	W	Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached South Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18	347
19	8:00	Th	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Zeppelin raid E. Anglia, 1915.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20	7:50	F	Sir John Soane, architect, died, 1837.	7 57	16 25	20	345
21	7:40	S	Louis XVI guillotined, 1793. H. Hallam, hist., d. 1859.	7 56	16 27	21	344
22	7:30	S	3rd Sun. aft. Epiphany. Queen Victoria died, 1901.	7 55	16 29	22	343
23	7:20	M	William Pitt, statesman, died, 1806.	7 54	16 31	23	342
24	7:10	Tu	Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 32	24	341
25	7:00	W	Conversion of St. Paul. Ld. Fisher b. 1841; d. 1920.	7 52	16 34	25	340
26	6:50	Th	Bishop of London, born, 1858. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27	6:40	F	Turkish attack on Suez Canal, 1915.	7 49	16 37	27	338
28	6:30	S	German air raid on London, 1918.	7 47	16 39	28	337
29	6:20	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Duke of Fife d. 1912.	7 46	16 41	29	336
30	6:10	M	Anglo-Japanese Treaty signed, 1912.	7 44	16 43	30	335
31	6:00	Tu	Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, died, 1892.	7 43	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ First Quarter.....	6d.	1st.	23 5m.
☾ Full Moon.....	13	14	36 5
☾ Last Quarter.....	20	5	59 8
☉ New Moon.....	27	23	48 2
Apogee 2d. 22' 44".	252,000	miles.	
Perigee 12d. 23' 44".	223,700	"	
Apogee 30d. 12' 44".	252,900	"	

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1922,
on 28 days, total fall 1.73 inches; below the
average by 0.26 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renew-
able. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock
Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter
Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise
fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists
of all Electors on Spring Register.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 10.	
Add to App. Time.	Triv. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 28	12 19	18 44 53	11 05	23 27 8	0 20	18 41 25	5 17 43			
2	3 56	12 18	18 49 18	11 04	23 57 8	0 22	18 45 22	5 13 47			
3	4 24	12 16	18 53 43	11 02	24 58 3	0 24	18 49 18	5 9 51			
4	4 52	12 14	18 58 7	11 00	25 46 5	0 25	18 53 15	5 5 55			
5	5 20	12 13	19 2 31	10 99	26 40 1	0 27	18 57 11	5 1 59			
6	5 48	12 11	19 6 54	10 97	27 33 4	0 29	19 1 8	4 58 3			
7	6 13	12 09	19 11 17	10 95	28 26 1	0 31	19 5 4	4 54 7			
8	6 38	12 07	19 15 39	10 93	29 18 5	0 33	19 9 1	4 50 11			
9	7 4	12 04	19 20 1	10 90	30 10 4	0 35	19 12 57	4 46 16			
10	7 28	12 02	19 24 22	10 88	31 1 8	0 36	19 16 54	4 42 20			
11	7 53	12 00	19 28 43	10 85	31 52 9	0 38	19 20 51	4 38 24			
12	8 16	11 97	19 33 3	10 83	31 43 5	0 40	19 24 47	4 34 28			
13	8 39	11 94	19 37 23	10 80	31 33 7	0 42	19 28 44	4 30 32			
14	9 1	11 92	19 41 42	10 78	31 23 4	0 44	19 32 40	4 26 36			
15	9 23	11 89	19 46 0	10 75	31 12 8	0 45	19 36 37	4 22 40			
16	9 44	11 86	19 50 18	10 72	31 1 8	0 47	19 40 33	4 18 44			
17	10 5	11 84	19 54 35	10 69	30 50 3	0 49	19 44 30	4 14 48			
18	10 24	11 81	19 58 51	10 67	30 38 5	0 50	19 48 26	4 10 52			
19	10 43	11 78	20 3 6	10 64	30 26 2	0 52	19 52 23	4 6 56			
20	11 2	11 75	20 7 21	10 61	30 13 6	0 53	19 56 20	4 3 1			
21	11 19	11 72	20 11 35	10 58	30 0 6	0 55	20 0 16	3 59 5			
22	11 36	11 69	20 15 49	10 54	29 47 2	0 57	20 4 13	3 55 9			
23	11 52	11 65	20 20 1	10 51	29 33 4	0 58	20 8 9	3 51 13			
24	12 7	11 62	20 24 13	10 48	29 19 3	0 60	20 12 6	3 47 17			
25	12 22	11 59	20 28 24	10 45	29 4 9	0 61	20 16 2	3 43 21			
26	12 36	11 56	20 32 35	10 41	28 50 1	0 62	20 19 59	3 39 25			
27	12 49	11 52	20 36 44	10 38	28 34 9	0 64	20 23 55	3 35 29			
28	13 1	11 49	20 40 53	10 35	28 19 4	0 65	20 27 52	3 31 33			
29	13 12	11 45	20 45 1	10 31	28 3 6	0 67	20 31 49	3 27 37			
30	13 23	11 42	20 49 8	10 28	27 47 4	0 68	20 35 45	3 23 41			
31	13 32	11 39	20 53 14	10 24	27 30 9	0 69	20 39 42	3 19 46			

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANAC, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 596.

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.
13.	14.
15.	16.
17.	18.
19.	20.
21.	22.
23.	24.
25.	26.
27.	28.
29.	30.
31.	32.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1922.

Z.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.		WIND.		RAIN.	HUR. FALL.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Direction.	(Pressure lbs to foot.)	Inch.	hours.
1	54.0	43.9	38.6	29.764	SW	28	19	...	...
2	54.1	47.9	4	29.564	SW	5.1	19	0.1	...
3	49.4	45.2	3	30.011	W	2.5	...	1.5	...
4	54.0	49.4	3	29.778	SW	5.6	09	...	...
5	51.7	48.4	2	29.857	SW	2.3	08	...	...
6	49.3	41.7	1	29.801	SSW	3.2	03	...	...
7	48.8	38.0	0	29.683	SSW	2.9	35	...	...
8	45.6	35.7	37.0	29.823	SW	7.0	...	0.7	...
9	56.1	45.6	9	29.749	WSW	8.0	...	1.8	...
10	55.4	47.9	9	29.508	WSW	18.0	15	0.3	...
11	48.8	38.8	9	29.566	W	3.8	16	4.1	...
12	49.0	39.0	9	29.178	W	6.6	04	0.4	...
13	46.0	36.1	38.0	29.169	V'ble.	8.8	18	0.1	...
14	38.9	33.4	0	29.876	N	7.7	...	2.1	...
15	39.9	29.1	1	30.234	SW	0.2	...	1.9	...
16	44.4	29.2	3	30.330	SW	2.5	01	5.4	...
17	51.4	41.2	5	29.716	WSW	7.3	10	...	...
18	54.1	37.3	6	29.421	W	19.2	14	2.0	...
19	45.4	38.1	7	30.099	NW	9.1	...	1.8	...
20	53.4	39.5	8	30.222	W	3.0	...	1.8	...
21	51.9	46.3	8	30.226	WSW	4.8	...	2.9	...
22	51.0	40.9	8	29.956	W	9.6	...	...	...
23	50.6	38.6	9	30.099	W	3.7	...	0.3	...
24	52.8	48.3	9	29.944	W	7.3	...	...	...
25	52.1	45.7	30.1	29.724	WSW	1.7	01	...	...
26	50.4	44.4	3	29.798	W	3.6	03	0.3	...
27	49.9	38.6	5	30.030	V'ble.	3.5	...	0.4	...
28	52.8	41.8	6	30.023	WSW	4.2	04	0.8	...
29	52.8	48.4	7	29.872	SW	2.9	...	...	...
30	50.7	45.0	7	29.443	SW	4.9	01	...	...
31	46.1	35.3	7	29.926	SW	3.7	06	0.9	...
32	50.0	41.0	38.6	29.805	—	—	1.73	29.2	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	0.3 W	3.7 S	125.9
3	5.1	4.7	244.2
4	9.7	5.6	222.6

(See Note, p. 30.) THE MOON.

Day of Month.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.											Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h.
	Rises		Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.		Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.		
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	D. H.	M.	D. H.	W. E.		
1	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
2	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
3	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
4	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
5	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
6	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
7	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
8	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
9	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
10	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
11	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
12	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
13	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
14	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
15	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
16	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
17	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
18	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
19	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
20	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
21	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
22	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
23	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
24	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
25	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
26	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
27	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
28	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
29	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
30	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	
31	11 31	14 25	19 46	21 11 45	21 11 45	11 45 9	54 13	14 48	3 6	41 3	41 3	

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 2. Day breaks at 6h. 7m. Civil twilight ends, 16h. 55m. Night begins, 18h. 5m. The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7h. 57m.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7° below the horizon. Night begins and Day breaks when it is 18° below.

Jan. 3, 17h. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 91,345,000 miles. Perihelion.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 17h. 10' 66".

Jan. 14. Occultation of a Cancri. Magnitude, 4.3. See p. 8x.

Jan. 18. Saturn at a stationary point.

Jan. 18. Saturn in conjunction with δ , 18h. 5m. δ $2^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Jan. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with δ , 18h. 32m. δ $0^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Jan. 21. Mars in conjunction with δ , 18h. 50m. δ $1^{\circ} 34'$ S.

Jan. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 17h. 8' 9".

Jan. 27. Venus in conjunction with δ , 18h. 15m. δ $5^{\circ} 46'$ S.

Jan. 29. Mercury in conjunction with δ , 18h. 57m. δ $3^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Jan. 29. Mercury at greatest elongation, $18^{\circ} 22'$ E.

Uranus, Jan. 1, R.A. 22h. 35m. Dec. $9^{\circ} 47'$ S. Sets 21h. 6m.

Jan. 31, sets 17h. 16m.

Neptune rises Jan. 1, 18h. 58m. Jan. 31, 16h. 56m.

In this month the Mornings increase 55m., the Afternoons 46m.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22h.: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

The 24-hour Clock.—As in last year's ALMANACK, where the system was adopted for the first time, in this issue the hours of the day are numbered from 0 to 23, the hour after midnight being 0, and the abbreviations A.M. and P.M. are not used. This "twenty-four hour" method has been in use in other countries for some years, and in 1919 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of adopting this method in the United Kingdom for official and other purposes. The Committee decided to recommend the scheme. The change from the numeration of former practice is made by adding 12 to the number which indicated the hours from 1 to 11 in the afternoon and evening, so that the second hour after noon is called 13, and that immediately before midnight 23.

APPENDIX. RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

MERCURY.				VENUS.				MARS.			
D.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.
1	18 58	3	24 43 78	18 4	27	23 30 36	14 6	54	11 28 15	14 18	8
6	19 33	44	23 49 8	18 31	54	23 30 4	14 18	8	11 26 7	14 18	8
11	20 9	11	23 16 8	18 59	17	23 18 4	14 20	9	13 20 3	14 18	8
16	20 43	45	20 5 1	19 26	27	23 36 5	14 40	14	14 16 9	14 18	8
21	21 26	13	17 19 2	19 53	30	21 43 3	14 51	18	15 8 3	14 18	8
26	21 44	18	14 18 3	20 19	50	20 33 7	15 1	19	15 57 2	14 18	8
31	22 4	2	11 13 58	20 45	52	19 9 0 5	15 13	16	16 43 45	14 18	8
JUPITER.				SATURN.				NEPTUNE.			
D.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.
1	13 5	43	5 35 25	12 30	49	0 46 05	9 11	51	16 18 6n	9 11	51
6	13 7	24	5 44 3	12 31	17	0 48 4	9 11	54	16 20 6	9 11	54
11	13 8	51	5 51 9	12 31	36	0 48 8	9 10	55	16 22 8	9 10	55
16	13 10	1	5 57 7	12 31	45	0 48 2	9 10	55	16 25 1	9 10	55
21	13 10	56	6 1 9	12 31	44	0 46 5	9 9	53	16 27 5	9 9	53
26	13 11	33	6 4 3	12 31	32	0 43 8	9 9	51	16 30 0	9 9	51
31	13 11	52	6 4 9 5	12 31	11	0 40 18	9 8	47	16 32 5n	9 8	47

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	°	'	"	°	'	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	8 56	6 3	5 2	5 1	4 6	0 9	16 18	2 4	5 0	2 7	17 0
6	8 94	6 8	5 2	5 4	1 7	1 0	16 17	2 6	5 0	2 9	17 5
11	8 94	8 2	5 1	5 8	1 7	1 0	16 16	3 1	4 9	3 1	18 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 193 39' 23".

1923.]

JANUARY FIRST MONTH

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

Month	Week	London				Liverpool				Bristol				Hull				Glasgow				Leam.				Dover			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
1	S	3 30	16 5	1 2	13 7	9 4	21 27	8 21	20 1	1 20	14 9	4 31	16 30	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24	1 15	13 24
2	M	4 4	16 30	1 27	13 41	9 37	21 38	8 34	20 35	2 34	14 44	5 4	17 13	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30	1 24	13 30
3	Tu	4 30	17 10	2 12	14 16	10 12	22 28	9 23	21 13	3 7	15 18	5 44	17 52	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40	2 24	14 40
4	W	5 13	17 45	3 48	14 54	10 48	22 59	9 59	22 52	3 41	15 53	6 21	18 24	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29	3 4	15 29
5	Th	5 30	18 21	3 55	15 38	11 13	23 29	10 21	23 14	4 13	16 31	7 0	19 14	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4	3 49	16 4
6	F	6 31	19 4	4 9	16 27	11 49	24	11 10	23 31	4 57	17 18	7 45	20 7	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37	4 30	16 37
7	S	7 20	19 58	5 6	17 30	12 14	25 43	11 25	24	5 46	18 13	8 38	21 2	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30	5 40	17 30
8	S	8 20	21 1	6 20	18 39	1 15	13 36	0 18	25 57	6 47	19 20	9 39	22 9	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13	6 44	19 13
9	M	9 34	22 18	7 19	19 49	2 38	15 17	1 34	26 30	7 55	20 31	10 45	23 18	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24	7 54	20 24
10	Tu	10 53	23 29	8 24	20 58	3 36	16 30	2 32	26 35	9 4	21 40	11 51	24 1	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21	8 50	21 21
11	W	12 0	24 0	9 21	21 47	5 0	17 31	3 28	27 3	10 6	22 39	12 52	24 49	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5	9 48	22 5
12	Th	0 27	25 15	10 11	22 34	5 57	18 25	4 7	27 14	10 59	23 31	1 16	25 37	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11	10 18	23 11
13	F	1 26	25 43	10 54	23 33	6 47	19 15	5 55	27 56	11 48	24 1	2 14	26 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11	11 2	24 11
14	S	2 0	24 29	11 38	...	7 34	20 2	6 43	28 42	0 23	25 38	3 50	25 8	11 44	...	3 50	25 8	3 50	25 8	3 50	25 8	3 50	25 8	3 50	25 8	3 50	25 8	3 50	25 8
15	S	2 45	25 27	0 6	22 24	8 20	20 48	7 38	29 27	1 13	23 25	3 40	25 37	0 12	22 30	3 40	25 37	3 40	25 37	3 40	25 37	3 40	25 37	3 40	25 37	3 40	25 37	3 40	25 37
16	M	3 30	26 3	0 53	23 9	9 4	21 34	8 21	30 11	2 14	24 13	4 31	26 45	0 59	23 16	4 31	26 45	4 31	26 45	4 31	26 45	4 31	26 45	4 31	26 45	4 31	26 45	4 31	26 45
17	Tu	4 13	26 48	1 40	23 55	9 50	22 16	9 2	30 57	3 47	25 1	5 19	27 34	1 43	24 4	5 19	27 34	5 19	27 34	5 19	27 34	5 19	27 34	5 19	27 34	5 19	27 34	5 19	27 34
18	W	4 59	27 33	2 29	24 43	10 33	22 56	9 45	31 46	3 38	25 47	6 8	28 25	2 37	25 1	6 8	28 25	6 8	28 25	6 8	28 25	6 8	28 25	6 8	28 25	6 8	28 25	6 8	28 25
19	Th	5 45	28 17	3 17	25 34	11 14	23 36	10 31	32 37	4 17	26 34	6 58	29 17	3 30	25 19	6 58	29 17	6 58	29 17	6 58	29 17	6 58	29 17	6 58	29 17	6 58	29 17	6 58	29 17
20	F	6 34	29 8	4 8	26 32	11 57	...	11 18	33 31	5 4	27 25	7 50	30 14	4 33	27 7	7 50	30 14	7 50	30 14	7 50	30 14	7 50	30 14	7 50	30 14	7 50	30 14	7 50	30 14
21	S	7 30	30 5	5 10	27 42	0 23	28 54	...	34 1	5 58	28 26	8 48	31 16	5 45	28 10	8 48	31 16	8 48	31 16	8 48	31 16	8 48	31 16	8 48	31 16	8 48	31 16	8 48	31 16
22	S	8 34	31 26	6 22	28 58	1 31	24 14	0 30	33 24	7 3	29 38	9 54	32 26	6 58	29 38	9 54	32 26	9 54	32 26	9 54	32 26	9 54	32 26	9 54	32 26	9 54	32 26	9 54	32 26
23	M	9 56	32 40	7 37	30 13	2 56	25 41	1 57	34 45	8 18	30 56	11 0	33 42	8 13	30 54	11 0	33 42	11 0	33 42	11 0	33 42	11 0	33 42	11 0	33 42	11 0	33 42	11 0	33 42
24	Tu	11 20	33 55	8 46	31 19	4 19	26 58	3 28	35 4	9 38	32 6	...	34 16	9 30	31 54	...	34 16	...	34 16	...	34 16	...	34 16	...	34 16	...	34 16	...	34 16
25	W	12 0	34 28	9 45	32 13	5 26	27 59	4 37	36 56	10 33	33 1	0 30	35 15	10 20	32 28	0 30	35 15	0 30	35 15	0 30	35 15	0 30	35 15	0 30	35 15	0 30	35 15	0 30	35 15
26	Th	0 56	35 20	10 30	33 25	6 20	28 48	5 27	37 35	11 20	33 48	1 41	36 28	10 44	33 24	1 41	36 28	1 41	36 28	1 41	36 28	1 41	36 28	1 41	36 28	1 41	36 28	1 41	36 28
27	F	1 28	34 8	11 8	33 34	7 4	29 30	6 10	38 11	...	34 8	2 23	37 16	11 22	34 24	2 23	37 16	2 23	37 16	2 23	37 16	2 23	37 16	2 23	37 16	2 23	37 16	2 23	37 16
28	S	2 22	34 40	11 44	...	7 42	30 4	6 51	39 46	0 28	35 41	3 59	38 8	11 53	...	3 59	38 8	3 59	38 8	3 59	38 8	3 59	38 8	3 59	38 8	3 59	38 8	3 59	38 8
29	S	3 45	35 14	0 9	32 17	8 14	30 35	7 28	40 17	1 5	33 14	3 23	39 44	0 26	32 28	3 23	39 44	3 23	39 44	3 23	39 44	3 23	39 44	3 23	39 44	3 23	39 44	3 23	39 44
30	M	3 19	35 45	0 43	33 48	8 40	31 5	8 2	41 47	1 38	34 45	4 9	40 16	0 53	33 39	4 9	40 16	4 9	40 16	4 9	40 16	4 9	40 16	4 9	40 16	4 9	40 16	4 9	40 16
31	Tu	3 46	36 15	1 15	33 18	9 16	31 35	8 31	42 17	2 11	35 18	4 43	41 28	1 28	33 19	4 43	41 28	4 43	41 28	4 43	41 28	4 43	41 28	4 43	41 28	4 43	41 28	4 43	41 28

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	ft.
Springs rise	20	9	26	3	33	1	20	10	9	9	16	4	22	10 1/2
Neaps	17	4	20	0	22	7	16	4	8	22	7	22	10	20 1/2

RISING, SOUTHWING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
1	8 33	17 16	1	7 31	11 23	15 15	2	7 26	12 30	0 50	6 25	11 59	23 48	23 48	23 48	23 48	23 48	23 48	23 48
8	8 45	18 30	16 34	7 41	11 34	25 27	2	7 14	12 11	0 26	6 0	11 34	23 27	23 27	23 27	23 27	23 27	23 27	23 27
15	8 48	19 0	17 14	7 47	11 44	25 42	2	7 1	11 52	0 38	5 31	11 21	23 16	23 16	23 16	23 16	23 16	23 16	23 16
22	8 43	19 18	17 55	7 49	11 56	26 1	2	6 50	11 33	0 38	5 4	11 10	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
29	8 26	19 26	18 27	7 47	12 4	26 21	2	6 38	11 25	0 38	5 47	11 0	22 49	22 49	22 49	22 49	22 49	22 49	22 49

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is invisible at the beginning of January, but may be seen after sunset S. of W. in the last week of the month.

♀ VENUS, being not far from superior conjunction, rises and sets nearly with the Sun.

♂ MARS is a morning star and moves from the constellation Virgo into Libra. Rises about 2 o'clock in the B.E.R. Magnitude + 1.5 to + 1.7.

♃ ♃ JUPITER and ♄ SATURN are in Virgo, and rise about midnight slightly S. of E. At 4 o'clock in the morning these two planets and Mars will lie in a line slanting upwards from the S.E. with the star Spica below and to the left of Jupiter. Magnitude of Jupiter, - 2.7; of Saturn, + 0.6.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given instructions that the hours of the day shall be numbered in accordance with this method in the "Nautical Almanac," beginning with the hour for the year 1923. Until that date the astronomical day, which begins at noon, will be used as hitherto, and for that reason in the column "Mean Time at 0 h. Sidereal Time" hours are counted from 0 to 23, beginning at noon.

Twilight.—The illumination of the sky after the Sun has set is due to the reflection of its light to the observer from minute particles of dust, or water, or even of gases in the upper regions of the air. The time given in these pages as the end of Civil twilight is that when daytime occupations cease and the sky is dark enough for stars (not specially the planets and the brightest stars) to appear.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.

[1922]



Fasts and Festivals. .
Remarkable Days—Events.



SUN'S LONGITUDE 230° 4' 19d. 12h.

DAY OF				THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	Day	Night
1	W		George Cruikshank, caricaturist, died, 1878.	7 41	16 46	30	133
2	Th		Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 46	31	134
3	F		Marquess of Salisbury born, 1830; died, 1903.	7 38	16 50	34	134
4	S		Sir William Palliser, artilleryist, died, 1882.	7 37	16 50	35	135
5	S		5th Sun. after Epiphany. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881.	7 35	16 54	36	136
6	M		Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; died, 13 Oct., 1905.	7 34	16 56	37	136
7	Tu		Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 32	16 57	38	137
8	W		Half Quarter Day. Jules Verne born, 1828. [1838.	7 30	16 59	39	136
9	Th		Lord Carson b. 1854. F.-M. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., b.	7 28	17 1	40	135
10	F		Sobraon, 1846. Lord Lister, o.m., died, 1912.	7 27	17 1	41	134
11	S		Welsh Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 25	17 3	42	133
12	S		Septuagesima. Republic established in China, 1912.	7 23	17 2	43	132
13	M		Lord Randolph Churchoill b. 1849; d. 24 Jan. 1895.	7 21	17 8	44	131
14	Tu		St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	17 10	45	130
15	W		U.S.S. Maine destroyed, 1898. Relief of Kimberley,	7 17	17 12	46	129
16	Th		Masurian Lakes battle, 1915. [1900.	7 15	17 14	47	128
17	F		Meeanee, 1843. Anore, 1917.	7 13	17 16	48	127
18	S		Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	126
19	S		Sexagesima. Rev. C. Newman Hall died, 1902.	7 10	17 19	50	125
20	M		Princess Royal born, 1867.	7 8	17 21	51	124
21	Tu		British forces occupied Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	123
22	W		WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (1732). Gen. Holiday, U.S.A.	7 3	17 25	53	122
23	Th		Sir Joshua Reynolds, painter, died, 1792.	7 1	17 27	54	121
24	F		St. Matthias. Gen. Maude captured Kut, 1917.	6 59	17 28	55	120
25	S		German retreat on the Anore, 1917.	6 57	17 30	56	119
26	S		Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.	6 55	17 32	57	118
27	M		Ellen Terry b., 1848. Boers sur. at Paardeberg, 1900.	6 53	17 34	58	117
28	Tu		Shrove Tuesday. Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 51	17 36	59	116

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter...	2d.	4h.	32' 31".
Full Moon ...	12	1	17' 3
Last Quarter ...	18	18	18' 1
New Moon.....	26	18	47' 7
Perigee 2d. 11' 4h.	22, 23	100 miles.	
Apogee 2d. 14' 4h.	22, 23	700 "	

IRONMASTERS QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1922.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Wash. Tu.	11	12	21	21
Worcesterhampton ... W.	12	13	22	22
Stonington Th.	13	14	23	23
Stonington F.	14	15	24	24
Dudley S.	15	16	25	25

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
20. Last day for Claims (Spring Register).
Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
24. Objections and New Claims to be published.
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register).
HALF QUARTER DAYS ARE—Feb. 2, May 2, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.
RAIN FALL IN FEBRUARY, 1922.
on 5 days; total fall 6.25 inch; average by 1.25 inches.

Sunrise at Port.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sunset at Port.		MEMORANDA.	
Lat.	Long.	Apparent Time.	Apparent Time.	Apparent Time.	Apparent Time.	Lat.	Long.	For "Lamps to be Lighted" see P. 156.	
1. 4.	0.	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	1. 4.	0.	1.	.....
13 41	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	13 41	0 36	2.	.....
13 49	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	13 49	0 36	3.	.....
13 53	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	13 53	0 36	4.	.....
14 3	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 3	0 36	5.	.....
14 8	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 8	0 36	6.	.....
14 13	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 13	0 36	7.	.....
14 17	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 17	0 36	8.	.....
14 20	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 20	0 36	9.	.....
14 23	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 23	0 36	10.	.....
14 26	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 26	0 36	11.	.....
14 29	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 29	0 36	12.	.....
14 32	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 32	0 36	13.	.....
14 35	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 35	0 36	14.	.....
14 38	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 38	0 36	15.	.....
14 41	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 41	0 36	16.	.....
14 44	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 44	0 36	17.	.....
14 47	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 47	0 36	18.	.....
14 50	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 50	0 36	19.	.....
14 53	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 53	0 36	20.	.....
14 56	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 56	0 36	21.	.....
14 59	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	14 59	0 36	22.	.....
15 0	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 0	0 36	23.	.....
15 03	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 03	0 36	24.	.....
15 06	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 06	0 36	25.	.....
15 09	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 09	0 36	26.	.....
15 12	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 12	0 36	27.	.....
15 15	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 15	0 36	28.	.....
15 18	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 18	0 36	29.	.....
15 21	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 21	0 36	30.	.....
15 24	0 36	12 31	12 31	12 31	12 31	15 24	0 36	31.	.....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1922.

TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND.		RAIN-FALL.		SUNSHINE.	
Max.	Min.	Max. 1861-1900.	Max.	Min.	Direction.	Force.	Inch.	Hours.	Lat.	Long.
45.9	30.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	S	0.4	0.01	4.3	1.	.....
45.9	30.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	E	0.9	0.01	4.3	2.	.....
44.5	27.1	30.6	29.421	29.421	SE	0.2	0.01	4.3	3.	.....
44.4	30.2	30.6	29.421	29.421	SE	2.0	0.01	4.3	4.	.....
43.2	24.3	30.6	29.421	29.421	SE	2.4	0.01	4.3	5.	.....
39.6	24.4	30.6	29.421	29.421	ENE	2.3	0.01	4.3	6.	.....
36.2	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	NE	1.8	0.01	4.3	7.	.....
41.7	33.6	30.6	29.421	29.421	Calm	0.2	0.01	4.3	8.	.....
43.1	25.1	30.6	29.421	29.421	N	1.9	0.01	4.3	9.	.....
45.4	30.9	30.6	29.421	29.421	NE	3.6	0.01	4.3	10.	.....
42.3	26.2	30.6	29.421	29.421	NE	2.6	0.01	4.3	11.	.....
46.9	29.3	30.6	29.421	29.421	NNE	2.4	0.01	4.3	12.	.....
44.3	29.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	W	1.4	0.01	4.3	13.	.....
40.3	27.3	30.6	29.421	29.421	N	1.7	0.01	4.3	14.	.....
40.6	27.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	WSW	2.3	0.01	4.3	15.	.....
38.0	24.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	WNW	1.5	0.01	4.3	16.	.....
38.0	24.3	30.6	29.421	29.421	NW	1.6	0.01	4.3	17.	.....
40.4	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	NE	1.4	0.01	4.3	18.	.....
42.9	24.6	30.6	29.421	29.421	E	1.8	0.01	4.3	19.	.....
40.1	24.6	30.6	29.421	29.421	E	2.0	0.01	4.3	20.	.....
38.5	23.2	30.6	29.421	29.421	ESE	2.1	0.01	4.3	21.	.....
38.5	24.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	S	1.0	0.01	4.3	22.	.....
38.5	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	SE	0.7	0.01	4.3	23.	.....
40.2	24.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	S	1.0	0.01	4.3	24.	.....
38.5	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	Vb10.	4.4	0.01	4.3	25.	.....
38.5	24.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	NNE	4.1	0.01	4.3	26.	.....
38.5	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	WSW	1.5	0.01	4.3	27.	.....
38.5	24.7	30.6	29.421	29.421	WSW	2.9	0.01	4.3	28.	.....
38.5	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	—	—	0.01	4.3	29.	.....
38.5	24.0	30.6	29.421	29.421	—	—	0.01	4.3	30.	.....

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Azim.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	130°	64.1	80.9
2	130°	64.1	80.9
3	130°	64.1	80.9

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory.

Day of		Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																											
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE.				LIVERPOOL.				BRISTOL.				HULL.				GLASGOW.				LEITH.				DUNDEE & G. I.			
		Morn.	After.			Morn.	After.			Morn.	After.			Morn.	After.			Morn.	After.			Morn.	After.			Morn.	After.		
1	W	4 28	16 46	1 46	13 51	9 49	21 6	8 59	20 49	2 44	14 51	5 17	17 56	2 40	13 1	1 40	13 1	5 17	17 56	2 40	13 1	5 17	17 56	2 40	13 1	1 40	13 1	1 40	13 1
2	Th	4 30	16 45	1 46	13 51	9 49	21 6	8 59	20 49	2 44	14 51	5 17	17 56	2 40	13 1	1 40	13 1	5 17	17 56	2 40	13 1	5 17	17 56	2 40	13 1	1 40	13 1	1 40	13 1
3	F	5 28	17 47	2 51	15 1	10 48	23 8	9 57	22 0	3 44	15 56	6 20	18 56	3 3	15 28	2 3	15 28	6 20	18 56	3 3	15 28	6 20	18 56	3 3	15 28	2 3	15 28	2 3	15 28
4	S	5 27	18 21	3 26	15 40	11 17	23 33	10 31	22 42	4 19	16 35	7 2	19 39	3 44	16 8	3 44	16 8	7 2	19 39	3 44	16 8	7 2	19 39	3 44	16 8	3 44	16 8	3 44	16 8
5	S	6 37	19 4	4 9	16 33	11 53	...	11 10	23 31	5 0	17 23	7 47	20 20	4 20	17 20	4 20	17 20	7 47	20 20	4 20	17 20	7 47	20 20	4 20	17 20	4 20	17 20	4 20	17 20
6	M	7 30	20 1	5 9	17 46	0 19	12 52	11 59	...	5 52	18 25	8 44	21 15	5 48	18 21	5 48	18 21	8 44	21 15	5 48	18 21	8 44	21 15	5 48	18 21	5 48	18 21	5 48	18 21
7	Tu	8 35	21 13	6 17	18 59	1 28	14 14	0 31	13 10	7 0	19 48	9 52	22 31	6 58	19 35	6 58	19 35	9 52	22 31	6 58	19 35	9 52	22 31	6 58	19 35	6 58	19 35	6 58	19 35
8	W	10 0	22 43	7 37	20 18	2 58	15 28	2 2	14 47	8 20	21 3	11 9	23 48	8 16	20 48	8 16	20 48	11 9	23 48	8 16	20 48	11 9	23 48	8 16	20 48	8 16	20 48	8 16	20 48
9	Th	11 28	23 57	8 49	21 26	4 25	17 4	3 38	16 4	9 34	22 13	...	...	9 10	21 43	9 10	21 43	...	...	9 10	21 43	...	...	9 10	21 43	9 10	21 43	9 10	21 43
10	F	...	...	9 48	22 30	5 31	18 4	4 46	16 57	10 36	23 11	0 53	13 18	9 38	22 57	9 38	22 57	0 53	13 18	9 38	22 57	0 53	13 18	9 38	22 57	9 38	22 57	9 38	22 57
11	S	0 54	13 28	10 35	23 6	6 27	18 26	5 28	17 39	11 28	...	1 46	14 4	10 47	23 14	1 46	14 4	1 46	14 4	10 47	23 14	1 46	14 4	10 47	23 14	1 46	14 4	1 46	14 4
12	S	1 40	14 16	11 18	23 51	7 16	19 44	6 25	18 25	0 3	12 19	2 33	14 51	11 29	23 57	2 33	14 51	2 33	14 51	11 29	23 57	2 33	14 51	11 29	23 57	2 33	14 51	2 33	14 51
13	M	2 25	15 3	...	...	8 3	20 30	7 14	19 24	0 54	12 28	3 28	15 38	...	...	3 28	15 38	3 28	15 38	...	...	3 28	15 38	...	...	3 28	15 38	3 28	15 38
14	Tu	3 10	15 42	0 37	12 53	8 49	21 14	8 0	20 1	1 41	13 36	4 11	16 27	0 39	12 58	4 11	16 27	4 11	16 27	0 39	12 58	4 11	16 27	0 39	12 58	4 11	16 27	4 11	16 27
15	W	3 59	16 31	1 28	13 39	9 34	21 57	8 41	20 44	2 27	14 48	4 59	17 24	1 23	13 42	4 59	17 24	4 59	17 24	1 23	13 42	4 59	17 24	1 23	13 42	4 59	17 24	4 59	17 24
16	Th	4 40	17 12	2 5	14 24	10 15	22 25	9 19	21 37	3 10	15 28	5 44	18 6	2 9	14 36	5 44	18 6	5 44	18 6	2 9	14 36	5 44	18 6	2 9	14 36	5 44	18 6	5 44	18 6
17	F	5 23	17 53	3 48	15 10	10 54	23 12	9 59	22 13	3 51	16 9	6 29	18 48	3 6	15 39	6 29	18 48	6 29	18 48	3 6	15 39	6 29	18 48	3 6	15 39	6 29	18 48	6 29	18 48
18	S	6 7	18 38	3 34	16 0	11 31	23 52	10 44	23 5	4 35	16 35	7 17	19 40	4 3	16 39	7 17	19 40	7 17	19 40	4 3	16 39	7 17	19 40	4 3	16 39	7 17	19 40	7 17	19 40
19	S	6 59	19 29	4 29	17 4	...	12 19	11 31	...	5 23	17 51	8 28	20 41	5 9	17 57	8 28	20 41	8 28	20 41	5 9	17 57	8 28	20 41	5 9	17 57	8 28	20 41	8 28	20 41
20	M	7 59	20 26	5 37	18 20	0 49	13 31	0 0	12 32	6 26	19 4	9 18	21 55	6 26	19 17	9 18	21 55	9 18	21 55	6 26	19 17	9 18	21 55	6 26	19 17	9 18	21 55	9 18	21 55
21	Tu	9 18	21 28	6 57	19 44	1 24	14 4	1 16	14 1	7 43	20 26	10 34	23 14	7 46	20 38	10 34	23 14	10 34	23 14	7 46	20 38	10 34	23 14	7 46	20 38	10 34	23 14	10 34	23 14
22	W	10 49	22 25	8 15	20 59	3 46	16 31	2 58	15 31	9 3	21 44	11 50	...	8 54	21 34	11 50	...	11 50	...	8 54	21 34	11 50	...	8 54	21 34	11 50	...	8 54	21 34
23	Th	...	...	9 22	21 58	5 4	17 28	4 21	16 35	10 20	22 43	0 58	12 58	9 42	22 53	0 58	12 58	0 58	12 58	9 42	22 53	0 58	12 58	9 42	22 53	0 58	12 58	9 42	22 53
24	F	0 31	13 2	10 10	22 42	5 59	18 26	5 15	17 16	10 30	23 28	1 23	13 40	10 30	23 1	1 23	13 40	1 23	13 40	10 30	23 1	1 23	13 40	10 30	23 1	1 23	13 40	10 30	23 1
25	S	1 14	13 43	10 48	23 16	6 43	19 7	5 55	17 49	11 40	...	2 4	14 15	11 3	23 23	2 4	14 15	2 4	14 15	11 3	23 23	2 4	14 15	11 3	23 23	2 4	14 15	11 3	23 23
26	S	1 30	14 29	11 22	23 47	7 19	19 42	6 30	18 21	0 7	12 24	2 27	14 46	11 36	...	2 27	14 46	2 27	14 46	11 36	...	2 27	14 46	11 36	...	2 27	14 46	11 36	...
27	M	2 22	14 52	11 55	...	7 52	20 13	7 2	18 56	0 42	12 49	3 9	15 17	0 2	12 0	3 9	15 17	3 9	15 17	0 2	12 0	3 9	15 17	0 2	12 0	3 9	15 17	0 2	12 0
28	Tu	3 53	15 22	0 18	12 27	8 22	20 42	7 33	19 30	1 14	13 22	3 42	15 51	0 28	12 32	3 42	15 51	3 42	15 51	0 28	12 32	3 42	15 51	0 28	12 32	3 42	15 51	0 28	12 32

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
5	7 55	13 10	18 17	7 42	12 18	16 44	1 54	6 25	10 56	22 38	4 19	9 49	21 29	12 29	17 29
12	7 10	12 25	17 40	7 24	12 19	17 6	1 47	6 13	10 38	22 9	4 14	9 44	21 20	12 20	17 20
19	6 26	11 39	16 50	7 33	12 26	17 29	1 39	6 0	10 20	21 40	4 7	9 35	21 10	12 10	17 10
26	5 39	10 49	16 20	7 12	12 31	17 52	1 31	5 47	10 2	21 10	4 4	9 28	20 0	12 0	17 0

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY will be above the western horizon for more than an hour after sunset in the first week of the month. Rises in the dawn in the latter half and sets before the Sun.

♀ VENUS rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ MARS rises before a o'clock in the E.E. by E. throughout the month. It passes from Libra into Scorpio, and on the morning of the 29th will make a close approach to the third magnitude star β Scorpii. Magnitude of Mars, +1.1 to +0.7.

♃ JUPITER and ♄ SATURN rise in the late evening. Both planets move slowly from left to right among the stars of Virgo. Magnitude of Jupiter, -1.7 to -1.9; of Saturn, +0.2.

spots that may happen to be on the Sun's disc. The second column shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point (which is the intersection of the celestial meridian through the Sun's centre with its edge) and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), the Sun's surface being supposed to be marked with parallels of latitude and meridians, based on the axis of solar rotation. The arc of longitude is an arbitrarily chosen solar meridian, and the direction of measurement is such that the longitude of the western edge is greater than that of the centre. The figures in the fourth column show that with respect to the Earth the Sun turns at the rate of 13° per day, or a whole revolution in $27\frac{1}{4}$ days, which is a mean value free from error.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE ° ' " T sid. 104.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.		Rise.	Set.	Day	Night
1	W	1st Wednesday. St. DAVID'S DAY.	6 49	17 37	60	305
2	Th	German-Bolshevik treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918.	6 47	17 39	61	304
3	F	Robert Adam, architect, d. 1792. Col. Burnaby b., 1842.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	S	Inauguration Day, U.S.A.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 40	17 44	64	301
6	M	Bishop Atterbury b. 1662. John Redmond d. 1918.	6 38	17 46	65	300
7	Tu	Sir J. Herschel, astronomer, b. 1792; d. 11 May, 1871.	6 36	17 48	66	299
8	W	Dr. John Fothergill, quaker, b. 1712. Aboukir, 1801.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	Th	Fight between <i>Merrimac</i> and <i>Monitor</i> , 1862.	6 31	17 51	68	297
10	F	Mazzini d. 1872. British captured Neuve Chapelle, '15.	6 29	17 53	69	296
11	S	Baghdad captured by General Maude, 1917.	6 27	17 55	70	295
12	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Russian Revolution, 1917.	6 25	17 56	71	294
13	M	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer born, 1857.	6 22	17 58	72	293
14	Tu	Ivry, 1590. H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught d. 1917.	6 20	18 0	73	292
15	W	Dresden captured, 1915. Abdication of Czar Nicholas,	6 18	18 2	74	291
16	Th	German retreat on the Somme, 1917. [1917.	6 16	18 3	75	290
17	F	St. PATRICK'S DAY. British occupied Bapaume, 1917.	6 13	18 5	76	289
18	S	Naval attack on Dardanelles, 1915.	6 11	18 7	77	288
19	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 9	18 8	78	287
20	M	Titanic Fund closed (£418,260), 1913. [1918.	6 6	18 10	79	286
21	Tu	Asturias torpedoed, 1917. Second Battle of Somme,	6 4	18 12	80	285
22	W	Goethe died, 1832. Allenby crossed the Jordan, 1918.	6 2	18 13	81	284
23	Th	Viscount Milner, K.G., born, 1854.	6 0	18 15	82	283
24	F	Longfellow died, 1882. S.S. <i>Sussex</i> torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	S	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	18 18	84	281
26	S	4th S. in Lent. O. J. Rhodes died 1902. Baghdadie,	5 53	18 20	85	280
27	M	First Allied War Conference in Paris, 1916. [1918.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	Tu	Margaret Davy boiled to death, 1542.	5 48	18 24	87	278
29	W	French counter-attack, Verdun, 1916.	5 46	18 25	88	277
30	Th	"Big Bertha" bombarded Paris, 1918.	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	F	H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☉ First Quarter 6d. 19h. 21' 6m.
 - ☾ Full Moon 13 11 24'
 - ☾ Last Quarter 20 8 43'
 - ☉ New Moon 28 13 2'
- Perigee 12d. 23' 34". 222,000 miles.
Apogee 29d. 19' 54". 252,000 "

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1921,

on 27 days; total fall, 2.22 inches; below the average by 0.29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

a. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.
b. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year. 27. Bank Holiday in Ireland.

cg. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 25th.

1922.]

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

[33]

Duration of Moon.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Midnight Time of Moon Moon.		Mean Time at 0h. Moon's T. Sec p. 28.	
Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Hourly Var. of Dec.
1	5.1	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
2	5.2	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
3	5.3	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
4	5.4	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
5	5.5	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
6	5.6	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
7	5.7	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
8	5.8	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
9	5.9	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
10	6.0	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
11	6.1	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
12	6.2	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
13	6.3	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
14	6.4	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
15	6.5	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
16	6.6	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
17	6.7	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
18	6.8	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
19	6.9	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
20	7.0	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
21	7.1	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
22	7.2	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
23	7.3	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
24	7.4	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
25	7.5	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
26	7.6	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
27	7.7	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
28	7.8	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
29	7.9	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
30	8.0	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35
31	8.1	22 46 38	0.38	7 46' 38"	0.35	22 46 38	0.35	22 46 38	0.35

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1922

Day.	TEMPERATURE			RAIN.	WIND.	RAIN FALL.	SUN. SHINING.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.				
1	53.3	32.6	40.4	30.138	SSW	1.4	3.6
2	47.5	34.9	4	30.038	NW	3.0	3.7
3	51.0	37.4	5	30.065	SW	4.7	5.1
4	53.6	45.5	7	30.748	WSW	5.9	...
5	50.9	40.8	9	30.697	SSW	1.4	0.2
6	50.4	30.7	41.0	30.516	WSW	3.5	6.2
7	45.3	26.4	0	30.000	N	2.6	5.1
8	49.3	37.3	1	30.057	SW	3.6	0.9
9	54.7	38.0	0	30.327	SW	3.4	1.2
10	57.8	34.1	40.9	30.565	S	4.3	10.1
11	60.9	41.6	41.0	30.665	SSW	2.0	1.5
12	54.0	39.9	1	30.641	SSW	2.2	0.1
13	58.1	45.8	3	30.905	SSW	3.6	1.9
14	57.1	43.1	5	30.814	SW	8.2	7.4
15	54.8	36.3	7	30.128	SW	5.6	8.8
16	58.2	46.7	9	30.128	SSW	6.7	1.4
17	60.7	47.1	40.0	30.098	SSW	5.0	5.4
18	54.7	39.8	0	30.000	W	4.8	9.6
19	54.4	38.2	41.9	30.009	W	2.5	6.5
20	51.7	30.9	9	30.034	NW	7.4	3.9
21	50.0	28.8	9	30.027	SW	1.4	3.5
22	50.4	45.0	48.0	30.000	SW	2.6	4.5
23	50.8	41.8	4	30.000	SW	2.5	2.6
24	57.3	41.4	4	30.000	SW	2.3	9.5
25	58.8	36.1	7	30.121	W	1.1	10.7
26	51.9	34.2	43.0	30.007	NW	2.2	5.4
27	53.4	34.0	3	30.000	W	8.0	6.7
28	50.0	30.3	7	30.000	SW	7.4	6.2
29	50.0	30.4	46.2	30.000	SW	5.0	12.8
30	51.4	30.0	3	30.000	NW	2.2	2.9
31	50.0	30.0	3	30.000	W	5.3	4.4
32	50.0	30.0	30.0	30.000	—	1.25	12.3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Azia.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
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See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

M. D.	Rise.	Set.	Note.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.					Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11 a.m.	
				Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	W.	E.
1	7 40	24 00	40	0 25 18	2 43' 6"	54 17	14 49	2 17	10 34	
2	8 20	24 48	41	1 11 16	7 19' 2"	54 26	14 54	2 17	10 34	
3	9 00	25 36	42	2 0 34	10 39' 2"	54 35	15 1	2 17	10 34	
4	9 40	26 24	43	2 57 36	13 24' 4"	54 34	15 10	2 17	10 34	
5	10 20	27 12	44	3 48 18	15 55' 3"	54 33	15 21	2 17	10 34	
6	11 00	28 00	45	4 44 18	17 59' 9"	54 32	15 32	2 17	10 34	
7	11 40	28 48	46	5 37 30	19 54' 7"	54 31	15 47	2 17	10 34	
8	12 20	29 36	47	6 28 54	21 53' 6"	54 30	16 1	2 17	10 34	
9	1 00	30 24	48	7 24 18	23 30' 1"	54 29	16 17	2 17	10 34	
10	1 40	31 12	49	8 23 46	25 0' 0"	54 28	16 20	2 17	10 34	
11	2 20	32 00	50	9 23 11	26 0' 4"	54 27	16 29	2 17	10 34	
12	3 00	32 48	51	10 22 8	6 15' 3"	54 26	16 45	2 17	10 34	
13	3 40	33 36	52	11 20 56	1 24' 58"	54 25	16 45	2 17	10 34	
14	4 20	34 24	53	12 18 8	3 7' 7"	54 24	16 59	2 17	10 34	
15	5 00	35 12	54	13 15 33	7 36' 5"	54 23	17 16	2 17	10 34	
16	5 40	36 00	55	14 12 30	11 30' 1"	54 22	17 17	2 17	10 34	
17	6 20	36 48	56	15 8 39	14 36' 1"	54 21	17 17	2 17	10 34	
18	7 00	37 36	57	16 4 47	16 46' 6"	54 20	17 17	2 17	10 34	
19	7 40	38 24	58	17 0 18	17 59' 4"	54 19	17 17	2 17	10 34	
20	8 20	39 12	59	18 0 53	18 58' 5"	54 18	17 17	2 17	10 34	
21	9 00	40 00	60	19 0 18	19 54' 9"	54 17	17 17	2 17	10 34	
22	9 40	40 48	61	20 0 34	20 46' 10"	54 16	17 17	2 17	10 34	
23	10 20	41 36	62	21 0 54	21 33' 6"	54 15	17 17	2 17	10 34	
24	11 00	42 24	63	22 0 18	22 15' 6"	54 14	17 17	2 17	10 34	
25	11 40	43 12	64	23 0 34	22 53' 6"	54 13	17 17	2 17	10 34	
26	12 20	44 00	65	24 0 54	23 26' 6"	54 12	17 17	2 17	10 34	
27	1 00	44 48	66	25 0 18	23 54' 6"	54 11	17 17	2 17	10 34	
28	1 40	45 36	67	26 0 34	24 17' 6"	54 10	17 17	2 17	10 34	
29	2 20	46 24	68	27 0 54	24 35' 6"	54 9	17 17	2 17	10 34	
30	3 00	47 12	69	28 0 18	24 48' 6"	54 8	17 17	2 17	10 34	
31	3 40	48 00	70	29 0 34	24 56' 6"	54 7	17 17	2 17	10 34	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	21 14 47	14 42' 18"	23 11 30	6 43' 48"	20 22' 70"	20 49' 8"
2	21 25 43	14 51' 9"	23 34 30	4 14' 4	20 26' 8"	20 49' 8"
3	21 44 44	14 59' 1"	23 57 30	1 44' 48"	20 35' 9"	20 49' 8"
4	22 0 51	15 7' 3"	0 0 0	0 50' 50"	20 44' 44"	20 49' 8"
5	22 16 46	15 19' 8"	0 43 1	3 33' 9"	20 53' 8"	20 49' 8"
6	22 32 41	15 30' 28"	1 5 47	5 35' 30"	21 2' 34"	20 49' 8"

D.	♂ JUPITER.		♂ SATURN.		♂ NEPTUNE.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	23 7 43	5 38' 08"	18 26 3	0 0' 0"	9 5 33	16 46' 58"
2	23 6 8	5 31' 1"	18 24 30	0 9' 1"	9 5 3	16 49' 0"
3	23 4 18	5 23' 9"	18 23 30	0 18' 4"	9 4 20	16 50' 9"
4	23 2 17	4 55' 8"	18 22 8	0 27' 8"	9 4 15	16 52' 7"
5	23 0 8	4 41' 8"	18 20 43	0 37' 3"	9 3 53	16 54' 3"
6	22 57 51	4 27' 28"	18 19 17	0 46' 50"	9 3 34	16 55' 70"

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1	8 7	30' 7"	8 7	7' 7"	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
2	8 7	30' 7"	8 7	7' 7"	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
3	8 7	30' 7"	8 7	7' 7"	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
4	8 7	30' 7"	8 7	7' 7"	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
5	8 7	30' 7"	8 7	7' 7"	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 190° 31' 21".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 55m. Civil twilight ends 5h. 22m. Night begins 12h. 59m. The length of the Day is 12h. 45m.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 56s.

Mar. 10. Occultation of a Cancri. Magnitude 4.7. See p. 82.

Mar. 12. Mercury at greatest elongation. 7° 30' W.

Mar. 14. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 9h. 51m. 7' 3" N.

Mar. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 2h. 43m. 11° 54' N.

Mar. 17-18. Occultation of β Libræ. Mag. 4.4. See p. 82.

Mar. 19. Mars in conjunction with ♄, 2h. 43m. 8° 7' S.

Mar. 21. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox), 9h. 49m.

Mar. 25, 17h. Saturn in Opposition. Distance, 793,730,000 miles.

Mar. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 42s.

Mar. 26. Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 1h. 51m. 9° 54' S.

Mar. 28. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Visible as Partial Eclipse at Greenwich. See p. 80.

Mar. 29. Venus in conjunction with ♄, 1h. 54m. 9° 7' N.

Uranus, Mar. 1. Rises 6h. 54m. R.A. 22h. 45m. Dec. 8° 29' S.

Neptune sets Mar. 1, 6h. 6m. Mar. 31, 6h. 7m.

In this month the Mornings increase 65m; the Afternoons 52m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 2h. Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

The Moon on its Back.—There are weather saws and proverbs conveying the idea that the position of the crescent moon relative to the horizon has some effect on, or relation to, the weather. That it will be a "dry moon," if it lies on its back so that it can "hold the water," is the gist of several apothegms; but there are others which imply a connection of an opposite kind. Actually the position depends largely on the latitude, and the young moon will be more and more on its back when setting as we approach the Tropics. The bright or "full" edge of the Moon is that nearest the Sun, and when the line joining the centres of Moon and Sun is nearly vertical, or when the Moon is almost vertically above the point

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	Little Harbor.				Levanshook.				Bassett.				Hutch.			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	8 44	16 32	0 47	12 39	8 53	22 22	8 53	22 22	8 53	22 22	8 53	22 22	8 53	22 22	8 53	22 22
2	Th	3 55	16 30	1 19	12 30	9 23	21 40	9 23	21 40	9 23	21 40	9 23	21 40	9 23	21 40	9 23	21 40
3	F	4 25	16 47	1 46	14 1	9 38	22 8	9 38	22 8	9 38	22 8	9 38	22 8	9 38	22 8	9 38	22 8
4	S	4 58	17 13	2 16	14 13	10 21	22 26	9 39	21 35	9 39	21 35	9 39	21 35	9 39	21 35	9 39	21 35
5	M	5 28	17 47	2 50	15 11	10 51	23 7	9 52	22 16	9 52	22 16	9 52	22 16	9 52	22 16	9 52	22 16
6	Tu	5 57	18 20	3 29	15 58	11 21	23 46	10 34	23 6	10 34	23 6	10 34	23 6	10 34	23 6	10 34	23 6
7	W	6 26	18 52	4 24	17 8	...	24 15	11 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Th	6 55	19 24	5 37	18 27	...	24 46	12 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	F	7 24	19 56	6 10	19 53	...	25 14	1 49	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	S	7 53	20 28	6 43	20 53	...	25 46	2 15	15 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	M	8 22	21 00	7 16	21 1	...	26 18	2 49	16 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tu	8 51	21 32	7 49	21 32	...	26 50	3 23	17 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	W	9 20	22 04	8 22	22 04	...	27 22	3 57	17 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Th	9 49	22 36	8 55	22 36	...	27 54	4 31	18 02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	F	10 18	23 08	9 28	23 08	...	28 26	5 05	18 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	S	10 47	23 40	10 01	23 40	...	28 58	5 39	19 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	M	11 16	24 12	10 34	24 12	...	29 30	6 13	19 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tu	11 45	24 44	11 07	24 44	...	29 52	6 47	20 06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	W	12 14	25 16	11 40	25 16	...	30 14	7 21	20 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Th	12 43	25 48	12 13	25 48	...	30 36	7 55	21 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	F	1 12	26 20	12 46	26 20	...	30 58	8 29	21 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	S	1 41	26 52	1 19	26 52	...	31 20	9 03	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	M	2 10	27 24	1 52	27 24	...	31 42	9 37	22 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tu	2 39	27 56	2 25	27 56	...	32 04	10 11	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	W	3 08	28 28	2 54	28 28	...	32 26	10 45	23 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Th	3 37	29 00	3 23	29 00	...	32 48	11 19	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	F	4 06	29 32	3 52	29 32	...	33 10	11 53	24 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	S	4 35	30 04	4 21	30 04	...	33 32	12 27	25 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	M	5 04	30 36	4 50	30 36	...	33 54	1 01	25 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Tu	5 33	31 08	5 19	31 08	...	34 16	1 35	26 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	W	6 02	31 40	5 48	31 40	...	34 38	2 09	26 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12h.).

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
5 46	10 31	15 17		6 59	12 36	18 14		1 22	5 23	9 44		30 39	2 14	7 59		19 30	1 44	7 38	
5 38	10 27	15 17		6 46	12 40	18 36		1 11	5 29	9 26		30 7	2 14	7 59		19 30	1 44	7 38	
5 30	10 21	15 31		6 32	12 44	18 59		1 0	5 4	9 8		29 35	2 14	7 59		18 50	1 44	7 38	
5 26	10 40	15 57		6 18	12 49	19 21		0 47	4 48	8 49		29 3	2 14	7 59		18 50	1 44	7 38	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, but rises less than an hour before the Sun.

♀ VENUS rises after the Sun, and sets within the hour after Sunset.

♂ MARS rises about an hour after midnight. It is moving from right to left, and will pass 5° north of Antares on March 6. Magnitude, +0.6 to +0.8.

♃ JUPITER rises in the early evening E. by S. It is retrograding in Virgo, with Saturn on its right, and the star γ Virginis between the two planets. Magnitude, -2.9.

♄ SATURN, being in Opposition on the 29th, is then due south at midnight, and is above the horizon from sunset to sunrise. Magnitude, +0.7.

of the horizon where the Sun has set, or will rise, it will be more especially "on its back." In northern latitudes this happens at sunset, when the Moon is young at the end of March, and at sunrise, the Moon being in its last quarter at the end of September. This position of the Moon with respect to the horizon, is therefore periodic and cannot of itself have any influence on the weather, but since the configuration is most in evidence at the time of the equinoxes, some supposed connection may have arisen because of the coincidence in time with the proverbial "equinoctial" gales.

Moon's Phases.—The half of the Moon illuminated by the Sun is continually changing. The half we see is practically always the same, the combined effect being the changing shape of the Moon that is presented. The line of separation on the Moon, between the illuminated and the dark regions, is called the Lunar Terminator.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8' 2nd. 22h.	THE SUN		DATE	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	Day of Year.	Year.
1	11:11	S	All Fools' Day. Union of England and Scotland, 1707.	5 29	18 30	91	1914
2	11:01	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Copenhagen, 1801.	5 37	18 32	92	1913
3	10:51	M	Earl Loreburn born, 1846.	5 34	18 34	93	1913
4	10:41	Tu	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774; born, 10 Nov., 1728.	5 32	18 35	94	1911
5	10:31	W	U.S.A. declared war against Germany, 1917.	5 30	18 37	95	1910
6	10:21	Th	John Francis (Athenaeum) d. 1882; b. 18 July, 1811.	5 28	18 39	96	1899
7	10:11	F	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 25	18 40	97	1888
8	10:01	S	King of the Belgians born, 1875. Athara, 1898.	5 23	18 42	98	1897
9	9:51	S	Palm Sunday. Appomattox, 1865. Arras, 1917.	5 21	18 44	99	1886
10	9:41	M	William Hazlitt, essayist, b. 1778. Toulouse, 1814.	5 19	18 45	100	1865
11	9:31	Tu	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Monchy, 1917.	5 17	18 47	101	1864
12	9:21	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 14	18 48	102	1863
13	9:11	Th	Maundy Thursday. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 50	103	1862
14	9:01	F	Good Friday. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 10	18 52	104	1861
15	8:51	S	Titanic disaster, 1912; 1,503 persons drowned.	5 8	18 53	105	1860
16	8:41	S	Easter Day. French advance on Aisne, 1917.	5 6	18 55	106	1859
17	8:31	M	Easter Monday. German attack on Verdun, 1916.	5 4	18 57	107	1858
18	8:21	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Chitral, 1895. Hill 60, 1915.	5 2	18 58	108	1857
19	8:11	W	Primrose Day. Charles Darwin died, 1882.	4 59	19 0	109	1856
20	8:01	Th	Successful T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 57	19 2	110	1855
21	7:51	F	Baroness Burdett-Coutts b. 1814; died, 30 Dec. 1906.	4 55	19 3	111	1854
22	7:41	S	Germans used poison gas at Ypres, 1915.	4 53	19 5	112	1853
23	7:31	S	1st Easter. ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 51	19 7	113	1852
24	7:21	M	Justin McCarthy, writer and historian, died, 1912.	4 49	19 8	114	1851
25	7:11	Tu	St. Mark. EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Princess	4 47	19 10	115	1850
26	7:01	W	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917. [Mary b. 1897.	4 45	19 12	116	1849
27	6:51	Th	Herbert Spencer born, 1820. R. W. Emerson d. 1882.	4 43	19 13	117	1848
28	6:41	F	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.	4 41	19 15	118	1847
29	6:31	S	Fall of Kut, 1916. Horse racing suspended, 1917.	4 39	19 17	119	1846
30	6:21	S	2nd Sunday after Easter. Fontenoy, 1745.	4 37	19 18	120	1845

PHASES OF THE MOON.

> First Quarter	3d.	5h.	45 4m.
○ Full Moon	11	20	43 7
◐ Last Quarter	19	0	53 7
◑ New Moon	27	8	37

Perigee	12d.	18 4h.	224,000 miles.
Apogee	22d.	10 2h.	251,900 "

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1922.

on 9 days; total fall 2.26 inches; below the average by 0.96 inch.

Summer Time.—See Note p. 40 and p. 99.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1921-22, for Treasury purpose ends.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

24. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

25. Spring Equinox of Venus comes into force.

26. Edinburgh Spring Midday.

Duration of Time.		THE SUN (MEAN NOON).						Mean Time at Noon.	
Add to App. Time.	Hour.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Hourly Var. of Dec.
1	4 7	0 40 28	9 10	4 20 7 N	0 37	0 36 13	23 19 55	1	4 7
2	3 49	0 44 0	9 11	4 43 9	0 35	0 40 11	23 15 59	2	3 49
3	3 31	0 47 30	9 11	5 6 9	0 36	0 44 8	23 12 3	3	3 31
4	3 13	0 51 30	9 12	5 29 9	0 35	0 48 5	23 8 7	4	3 13
5	2 58	0 54 57	9 12	5 52 8	0 35	0 52 1	23 4 12	5	2 58
6	2 38	0 58 36	9 13	6 15 5	0 35	0 55 58	23 0 16	6	2 38
7	2 21	1 2 15	9 14	6 38 2	0 34	0 59 54	22 56 20	7	2 21
8	2 4	1 5 54	9 15	7 0 8	0 34	1 3 51	22 52 24	8	2 4
9	1 47	1 9 34	9 15	7 23 5	0 33	1 7 47	22 48 28	9	1 47
10	1 30	1 13 14	9 16	7 45 5	0 33	1 11 44	22 44 32	10	1 30
11	1 14	1 16 54	9 16	8 7 6	0 32	1 15 40	22 40 36	11	1 14
12	0 57	1 20 34	9 19	8 29 7	0 31	1 19 37	22 36 40	12	0 57
13	0 42	1 24 15	9 20	8 51 6	0 31	1 23 33	22 32 44	13	0 42
14	0 26	1 27 56	9 22	9 13 3	0 30	1 27 30	22 28 48	14	0 26
15	0 11	1 31 37	9 23	9 34 9	0 30	1 31 27	22 24 52	15	0 11
16	0 0	1 35 19	9 24	9 56 3	0 29	1 35 23	22 20 57	16	0 0
17	0 19	1 39 1	9 26	10 17 6	0 28	1 39 20	22 17 1	17	0 19
18	0 33	1 42 44	9 28	10 38 7	0 28	1 43 16	22 13 5	18	0 33
19	0 46	1 46 27	9 29	10 59 6	0 27	1 47 13	22 9 9	19	0 46
20	0 59	1 50 10	9 31	11 20 4	0 26	1 51 9	22 5 13	20	0 59
21	1 12	1 53 54	9 33	11 41 0	0 25	1 55 6	22 1 17	21	1 12
22	1 25	1 57 38	9 35	12 1 3	0 24	1 59 2	21 57 21	22	1 25
23	1 37	2 1 22	9 37	12 21 5	0 24	2 3 59	21 53 25	23	1 37
24	1 48	2 5 8	9 39	12 41 5	0 23	2 8 56	21 49 29	24	1 48
25	1 59	2 8 53	9 41	13 1 2	0 22	2 10 52	21 45 33	25	1 59
26	2 9	2 12 39	9 43	13 20 8	0 21	2 14 49	21 41 38	26	2 9
27	2 19	2 16 26	9 45	13 40 1	0 20	2 18 45	21 37 42	27	2 19
28	2 29	2 20 13	9 47	13 59 8	0 19	2 22 42	21 33 46	28	2 29
29	2 38	2 24 0	9 49	14 18 1	0 18	2 26 38	21 29 50	29	2 38
30	2 46	2 27 48	9 51	14 36 8	0 17	2 30 35	21 25 54	30	2 46

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1922.

H.	TEMPERATURE.		BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	Max.	Min.		Direction.	(Pressure in lb. to foot.)		
1	65.1	36.8	45.3	E	0.8	...	9.9
2	65.6	41.7	45.7	ENE	0.6	...	7.1
3	70.2	38.7	46.0	NW	1.3	...	7.7
4	58.9	41.8	46.2	N	1.9	...	9.0
5	59.4	38.8	46.3	WNW	3.2	...	6.0
6	58.0	38.6	46.3	NE	2.0	...	1.0
7	55.0	38.1	46.3	ENE	5.5	...	9.7
8	56.4	35.7	46.3	NE	10.6	...	10.2
9	50.2	38.2	46.3	NE	5.7	...	4.5
10	66.0	42.7	45.9	E	1.5	...	9.3
11	59.0	43.1	46.0	NNE	1.7	...	4.6
12	65.9	41.0	46.1	NE	1.4	...	10.3
13	70.9	38.2	46.1	WSW	4.9	...	0.8
14	57.2	36.1	46.1	NW	7.6	...	8.4
15	44.9	31.9	46.1	NW	3.0	...	7.7
16	50.4	32.0	47.2	NW	3.1	...	9.6
17	60.0	35.0	47.2	E	2.8	...	...
18	53.1	27.4	46.6	NNE	2.8	...	7.0
19	55.6	30.6	46.6	N	3.0	...	5.5
20	58.6	28.1	46.5	W	1.5	...	5.4
21	60.6	27.2	46.5	W	1.3	...	8.0
22	59.9	43.7	46.5	SW	1.8	...	2.5
23	57.3	40.3	46.5	SSW	4.8	...	3.1
24	55.0	41.9	46.5	N	5.2	...	0.4
25	58.8	38.9	46.5	N	2.0	...	1.3
26	62.4	37.0	46.5	NE	0.9	...	4.7
27	67.2	40.0	46.5	NE	1.8	...	2.5
28	71.9	44.2	46.5	E	2.7	...	11.5
29	68.2	46.4	46.5	E	4.4	...	13.6
30	71.1	43.3	46.5	NNE	3.8	...	9.4
31	60.2	38.9	47.2

MEMORANDA.
For "Lamps to be Lighted" see p. 505.

1.	
2.	
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30.	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Azim.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
6	26° 4' W	6° 2' S	20° 2' E
16	26° 2'	5° 5'	20° 2' E
26	25° 1'	4° 6'	20° 2' E

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.						Age.	W. E.
				Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	W. E.		
N. M. H.	N. M. H.	N. M. H.	N. M. H.	3 26 32	15 23 33	55 54	15 15	3 23	30 124		
1	8 14	18 57	45	4 29 5	17 10 8	56 54	15 24	4 23	31 024		
2	8 39	18 50	44	5 23 26	16 7 0	57 48	15 24	5 23	32 034		
3	9 38	17 44	42	6 19 16	16 5 3	57 48	15 24	6 23	33 034		
4	10 33	16 39	40	7 16 7	17 1 6	58 27	15 57	7 23	34 034		
5	11 24	15 34	38	8 13 26	16 56 0	59 10 16	9 8	8 23	35 034		
6	12 16	14 30	36	9 10 50	16 53 2	59 50 16	10 9	9 23	36 034		
7	13 14	13 25	34	10 8 8	16 5 9	60 23	10 29	10 23	37 034		
8	14 54	12 20	32	11 5 2	2 39 0	60 44	10 35	11 23	38 034		
9	15 54	11 15	30	12 1 2	2 0 8	60 50	10 36	12 23	39 034		
10	16 54	10 10	28	12 59 7	5 36 4	60 39	10 33	13 23	40 034		
11	17 54	9 5	26	13 56 29	9 49 4	60 12	10 24	14 23	41 034		
12	18 54	8 50	24	14 54 3	13 21 4	59 30	10 14	15 23	42 034		
13	19 54	7 45	22	15 51 30	16 0 1	58 40	10 16	16 23	43 034		
14	20 54	6 40	20	16 48 21	17 36 3	57 46	10 16	17 23	44 034		
15	21 54	5 35	18	17 44 1	18 14 7	56 51	10 15	18 23	45 034		
16	22 54	4 30	16	18 37 58	17 56 8	55 56	10 13	19 23	46 034		
17	23 54	3 25	14	19 29 57	16 38 4	55 19	10 10	20 23	47 034		
18	24 54	2 20	12	20 19 53	14 30 8	54 46	10 14	21 23	48 034		
19	25 54	1 15	10	21 7 59	12 5 1	54 24	10 14	22 23	49 034		
20	26 54	12 10	8	21 54 37	9 5 1	54 9	10 14	23 23	50 034		
21	27 54	11 5	6	22 40 16	5 38 8	54 6	10 14	24 23	51 034		
22	28 54	9 50	4	23 25 29	2 0 58	54 10	10 14	25 23	52 034		
23	29 54	8 45	2	24 13 53	1 43 53	54 13	10 14	26 23	53 034		
24	30 54	7 40	0	25 5 5	3 26 0	54 41	10 14	27 23	54 034		
25	31 54	6 35	0	25 58 8	5 5 8	55 23	10 14	28 23	55 034		
26	32 54	5 30	0	26 51 15	12 53 0	55 57	10 14	29 23	56 034		
27	33 54	4 25	0	27 43 30	15 51 7	56 25	10 14	30 23	57 034		
28	34 54	3 20	0	28 34 53	18 50 0	56 48	10 14	31 23	58 034		
29	35 54	2 15	0	29 25 16	21 48 3	57 15	10 14	32 23	59 034		
30	36 54	1 10	0	30 15 39	24 46 6	57 38	10 14	33 23	60 034		

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 24h gm.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 2. Day breaks at 3h. 35m. Civil twilight ends 19h. 12m. Night begins 20h. 27m. The length of the Day is 12h. 51m.

Apr. 2. Occultation of Aldebaran (mag. 1.2) by the Moon in full daylight. See p. 82.

Apr. 4. Jupiter in Opposition, and at Aphelion. Distance from the Earth 423,750,000 miles.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1m. 4.4s.

Apr. 10. Saturn in conjunction with D, 17h. 35m. h 3° 19' N.

Apr. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with D, 2h. 31m. h 1° 15' N.

Apr. 16. Mars in conjunction with D, 4h. 49m. δ 5° 6' S.

Apr. 24. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian 1m. 5.4s.

Apr. 27. Mercury in conjunction with D, 9h. 42m. δ 2° 49' N.

Apr. 28. Venus in conjunction with D, 19h. 22m. δ 4° 13' N.

April 29. Near approach of J to Aldebaran. Soon after sunset the crescent Moon will be seen in the West with this 1st magnitude star below. (See note, p. 54.)

Uranus, Apr. 1. R.A. 22h. 55m. Dec. 8° 0' S.

Neptune sets Apr. 1, 4h. 3m.; Apr. 30, 2h. 5m.

In this month the Mornings increase 6m., the Afternoons 4m.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22h.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

Jupiter and Saturn. — Jupiter describes its orbit round the Sun in two months less than twelve years, and in that time makes the circuit of the sky, and is in each of the Zodiacal constellations in turn. Half of these are above, half below the celestial Equator, and when Jupiter is in a southern constellation, it is low in the sky, as seen from a northern latitude, is not above the horizon for long, and is therefore in a disadvantageous position for observation. The planet is now beginning a period of southern declination, being in the following part of Virgo. It will be in Opposition on April 4, and at Aphelion on the same day, so that Jupiter is distant from both Sun and Earth, and this is a faint

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
1	23 27 26	6 7 28		1 26 41	8 23 51			17 9 11	22 32 78		
6	23 27 30	2 47 48		1 51 30	10 46 48			17 25 9	22 48 4		
11	23 30 1	0 58 78		2 15 17	13 3 9			17 22 44	23 3 2		
16	23 42 8	5 7 2		2 39 7	15 13 0			17 27 50	23 17 4		
21	23 42 36	9 30 7		3 3 21	17 12 7			17 32 30	23 31 4		
26	23 42 46	13 55 21		3 26 3	19 1 31			17 35 48	23 45 61		
♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
1	12 55 30	4 12 38		12 17 51	0 56 21			9 3 28	16 56 91		
6	12 53 8	3 27 4		12 16 27	1 5 2			9 3 5	16 57 9		
11	12 50 45	3 42 7		12 15 5	1 13 8			9 3 55	16 58 7		
16	12 48 27	3 28 5		12 13 47	1 21 8			9 3 48	16 59 5		
21	12 46 14	3 15 0		12 12 34	1 29 3			9 3 44	16 59 5		
26	12 44 9	3 1 48		12 11 25	1 36 0			9 3 44	16 59 5		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1	7 1	5 3	7 4	5 0	1 0	16 1	17 1	5 1	5 6	20 6	8 7
6	6 7	5 4	11 6	4 0	1 0	15 38	16 5	5 2	6 2	20 6	8 7
11	6 8	5 5	12 9	3 0	1 0	15 34	16 5	5 3	6 2	20 6	8 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 286° 53' 0

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	London Harbor		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Graveport.		Larne.		Dublin (Barr.)		G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 3	16 18	1 19	13 36	9 29	21 43	8 24	20 42	2 18	14 33	4 49	17 8	1 27	13 44		
2	S	4 35	16 49	1 51	14 20	10 2	22 14	8 52	21 17	2 51	15 8	5 24	17 44	2 8	14 23		
3	M	5 0	17 23	2 25	14 49	10 34	22 47	9 27	21 59	3 25	15 47	6 1	18 27	2 49	15 20		
4	Tu	5 48	18 5	3 7	15 37	11 10	23 25	10 9	22 49	4 7	16 35	6 48	19 21	3 38	16 12		
5	W	6 39	19 1	4 1	16 42	11 58	...	11 0	23 50	4 59	17 34	7 46	20 26	4 37	17 23		
6	Th	7 44	20 13	5 15	18 6	...	...	...	...	6 5	18 51	8 57	21 45	5 58	18 43		
7	F	9 8	21 41	6 42	19 31	1 58	14 51	1 20	13 37	7 57	20 15	10 16	23 2	7 12	19 30		
8	S	10 28	23 6	8 1	20 41	3 32	16 15	2 49	15 11	8 45	21 28	11 30	...	8 19	20 34		
9	S	11 53	...	9 5	21 27	4 46	17 20	4 5	16 17	9 52	22 28	0 11	12 38	9 14	21 43		
10	M	0 11	12 48	9 57	22 23	5 45	18 12	4 56	17 5	10 46	23 16	1 7	13 25	10 3	22 25		
11	Tu	1 1	13 32	10 41	23 5	6 34	18 58	5 37	17 50	11 55	...	1 51	14 9	10 47	23 7		
12	W	1 45	14 14	11 25	23 49	7 21	19 44	6 21	18 40	...	...	2 34	14 52	11 32	23 57		
13	Th	2 31	15 59	...	...	8 7	20 29	7 6	19 27	0 54	13 14	3 20	15 43	...	12 16		
14	F	3 17	17 41	0 33	18 56	8 50	21 10	7 48	20 9	1 58	13 58	4 7	16 31	0 39	13 8		
15	S	4 1	18 21	1 16	19 40	9 38	21 50	8 25	20 51	2 20	14 41	4 51	17 15	1 28	13 55		
16	S	4 42	19 0	1 57	20 24	10 11	22 26	9 2	21 25	3 2	15 24	5 35	18 1	2 14	14 48		
17	M	5 24	19 42	2 40	21 9	10 49	23 3	9 42	22 22	3 43	16 7	6 20	18 49	3 7	15 44		
18	Tu	6 10	20 28	3 27	21 3	11 27	23 45	10 26	23 15	4 27	16 56	7 9	19 44	4 1	16 24		
19	W	7 2	21 24	4 27	21 11	...	...	11 22	...	5 30	17 57	8 8	20 40	5 18	17 9		
20	Th	8 47	22 36	5 39	22 20	0 50	13 39	0 16	12 33	6 27	19 11	9 17	21 8	6 26	18 20		
21	F	9 29	23 58	6 58	23 44	1 19	15 8	1 27	13 54	7 41	20 25	10 31	22 12	7 37	19 22		
22	S	10 49	25 11	8 9	24 46	3 42	16 19	3 5	15 13	8 50	21 27	11 36	...	8 34	20 11		
23	S	11 30	...	9 4	25 33	4 44	17 13	4 7	16 9	9 45	22 15	0 9	12 29	9 20	21 53		
24	M	0 5	12 36	9 47	22 10	5 34	17 57	4 48	16 50	10 30	22 56	0 56	13 12	9 58	22 27		
25	Tu	0 48	13 13	10 23	22 49	6 14	18 33	5 22	17 26	11 10	23 32	1 34	13 47	10 34	23 27		
26	W	1 24	13 45	10 56	23 13	6 51	19 8	6 1	18 1	11 46	...	2 5	14 19	10 59	23 23		
27	Th	1 57	14 16	11 29	23 46	7 25	19 42	6 23	18 37	0 7	12 23	3 26	14 52	11 30	23 57		
28	F	2 31	14 48	...	...	7 59	20 14	6 55	19 12	0 48	12 59	3 8	15 26	...	12 4		
29	S	3 5	15 21	0 19	15 39	8 33	20 48	7 29	19 49	1 17	13 36	3 45	16 8	0 26	12 42		
30	S	3 40	15 54	0 52	16 19	9 8	21 22	7 59	20 25	1 53	14 13	4 24	16 48	1 3	13 24		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12h.).

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	5 18	10 53	16 30	6 4	12 33	19 43	0 33	4 22	8 29	12 31	8 13	...	19 28	23 38	5 42
8	5 9	11 9	17 11	5 52	12 58	20 6	0 17	4 13	8 9	12 58	8 42	...	19 57	23 6	6 11
15	5 0	11 29	18 1	5 40	13 4	20 29	23 57	...	7 49	13 26	9 11	...	20 27	23 36	6 40
22	4 52	11 54	18 58	5 30	13 10	20 52	23 39	...	7 19	12 54	8 40	...	20 57	23 7	7 12
29	4 47	12 27	19 2	5 22	13 18	21 14	23 17	...	6 53	12 28	8 10	...	21 27	22 58	7 40

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY in Pisces and Aries rises nearly with the Sun throughout the month. It sets after sunset in the W.N.W., in the last week, but scarcely late enough to be visible.

♀ VENUS is an evening star and will be seen in the twilight north of west. Magnitude -2.5. It moves through Aries into Taurus, and will not be far from the Pleiades at the end of the month.

♂ MARS rises about midnight near the S.E. point. It continues to move in the constellation Scorpius, leaving Antares on the right, and is low in the sky. Its brightness is increasing rapidly. Magnitude -0.1 to -0.2.

♃ JUPITER and ♄ SATURN are above the horizon from sunset to dawn, and will be seen due south not very high in the sky in the late evening. They are both retrograding in the constellation Virgo.

Opposition. Saturn was in Opposition last month (March 22), and is not specially conspicuous because it is brightest at Oppositions which happen in December; and its Ring system is at a phase such that it contributes little to the whole brightness. Both planets were in Opposition early in March of last year (1921).

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 100 times, a 4th mag. is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. Capella, which is 1.3 times as bright as 1st mag., are of zero magnitude (nearly). Objects brighter than this are negative, and mag. -1 is 1.6 times as bright as 0. In these pages the brightness of the planets is indicated by magnitude according to this system.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE to° N and. 22.5.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rise.	Set.	Mo. Total.	W. Total.
1	M.		St. Philip and St. James. Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 35	19 30	121	244
2	Tu		Hudson's Bay Company chartered, 1670.	4 34	19 28	122	243
3	W		Australians pierced Hindenburg Line, 1917.	4 32	19 23	123	242
4	Th		Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, 1895.	4 30	19 25	124	241
5	F		Napoleon I. d. 1821. Bret Harte died, 1902.	4 28	19 26	125	240
6	S		King's Accrs. (1910). Cavendish and Burkemurd. 1882.	4 26	19 28	126	239
7	S		3rd Sun. after Easter. Lusitania torpedoed, 1915.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8	M		Mount Pelée eruption, 1902. [Ostend, 1918.	4 23	19 31	128	237
9	Tu		Half Quarter Day. H.M.S. Vindictive blocked	4 21	19 33	129	236
10	W		Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny begun at Meerut, 1857.	4 19	19 34	130	235
11	Th		Chatham, d. 1778. Spencer Percival assassin., 1812.	4 18	19 35	131	234
12	F		Passage of Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 37	132	233
13	S		Sir Arthur Sullivan born, 1842; died, 22 Nov., 1900.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14	S		4th S. aft. Easter. Old May Day. Strindberg d., 1912.	4 13	19 40	134	231
15	M		Daniel O'Connell died, 1847. Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16	Tu		Albuera, 1811. Vendôme Column destroyed, 1871.	4 10	19 43	136	229
17	W		King Alphonso of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18	Th		N. Hawthorne, d. 1864. George Meredith died, 1909.	4 7	19 46	138	227
19	F		Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 6	19 48	139	226
20	S		J. Stewart Mill, b. 1806. Consols £113 11s. 3d., 1897.	4 4	19 49	140	225
21	S		Ascension Sun. "Summer Time" first adopted, 1916	4 3	19 51	141	224
22	M		Order of the Baronetage created by James I, 1611.	4 2	19 52	142	223
23	Tu		Ramillies, 1706. Italy declared war on Austria, 1915.	4 0	19 53	143	222
24	W		EMPIRE DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25	Th		Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26	F		QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867). Samuel Pepys d. 1703.	3 57	19 57	146	219
27	S		Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28	S		Sunday after Ascension. La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29	M		Oak Apple Day. First Bank Holiday, 1871.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30	Tu		EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Wilbur Wright d. 1912.	3 53	20 2	150	215
31	W		UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	11	22.5	35.5
Full Moon.....	11	6	6.2
Last Quarter.....	18	18	16.9
New Moon.....	26	22	4.2

Perigee ... 82.7 m. 227,200 miles.
Apogee ... 82.7 m. 253,300 "

RAIN FALL IN MAY, 1922.

on 26 days; total fall, 1.25 inches; below the average by 0.68 in.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, but the hours are numbered as explained on page 54. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 12 George V. ends. 9. 23 George V. begins.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are: Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 25; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Duration of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				National Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Noon.	
Subt. Ap. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	M. M. A.	M. M. A.	M. M. A.	M. M. A.
1	0.34	2 32 37	0.33	24 55' 21"	0.76	2 34 31	21 21 58	21 21 58	21 21 58
2	0.34	2 35 26	0.33	25 13' 3"	0.75	2 36 20	21 22 58	21 22 58	21 22 58
3	0.34	2 38 18	0.33	25 31' 3"	0.74	2 38 09	21 24 6	21 24 6	21 24 6
4	0.33	2 41 6	0.33	25 48' 9"	0.73	2 40 01	21 25 10	21 25 10	21 25 10
5	0.33	2 43 57	0.32	26 6' 3"	0.72	2 41 58	21 26 14	21 26 14	21 26 14
6	0.31	2 46 48	0.31	26 23' 4"	0.71	2 43 54	21 27 18	21 27 18	21 27 18
7	0.29	2 49 40	0.29	26 40' 2"	0.70	2 45 51	21 28 22	21 28 22	21 28 22
8	0.27	2 52 30	0.29	26 56' 8"	0.68	2 47 47	21 29 26	21 29 26	21 29 26
9	0.24	2 55 25	0.27	27 13' 1"	0.67	2 49 44	21 30 30	21 30 30	21 30 30
10	0.21	2 58 18	0.24	27 29' 1"	0.66	2 51 40	21 31 34	21 31 34	21 31 34
11	0.19	3 01 12	0.22	27 44' 8"	0.65	2 53 37	21 32 38	21 32 38	21 32 38
12	0.17	3 04 7	0.20	28 0' 2"	0.64	2 55 34	21 33 42	21 33 42	21 33 42
13	0.15	3 07 1	0.21	28 15' 3"	0.63	2 57 30	21 34 46	21 34 46	21 34 46
14	0.13	3 10 58	0.24	28 30' 1"	0.61	2 59 27	21 35 50	21 35 50	21 35 50
15	0.10	3 13 54	0.26	28 44' 6"	0.60	3 01 23	21 36 54	21 36 54	21 36 54
16	0.08	3 16 51	0.28	28 58' 7"	0.58	3 03 20	21 37 58	21 37 58	21 37 58
17	0.05	3 19 49	0.31	29 12' 6"	0.57	3 05 16	21 39 02	21 39 02	21 39 02
18	0.03	3 22 47	0.33	29 26' 1"	0.56	3 07 13	21 40 06	21 40 06	21 40 06
19	0.01	3 25 45	0.36	29 39' 3"	0.54	3 09 09	21 41 10	21 41 10	21 41 10
20	0.00	3 28 43	0.38	29 52' 2"	0.53	3 11 06	21 42 14	21 42 14	21 42 14
21	0.15	3 31 44	10.00	30 4' 7"	0.51	3 13 02	21 43 18	21 43 18	21 43 18
22	0.17	3 34 45	10.03	30 16' 9"	0.50	3 14 59	21 44 22	21 44 22	21 44 22
23	0.19	3 37 46	10.05	30 28' 7"	0.49	3 16 55	21 45 26	21 45 26	21 45 26
24	0.21	4 1 47	10.07	30 40' 2"	0.47	3 18 52	21 46 30	21 46 30	21 46 30
25	0.24	4 5 49	10.09	30 51' 4"	0.46	3 20 48	21 47 34	21 47 34	21 47 34
26	0.26	4 9 51	10.11	31 2' 1"	0.44	3 22 45	21 48 38	21 48 38	21 48 38
27	0.28	4 13 54	10.13	31 12' 5"	0.43	3 24 41	21 49 42	21 49 42	21 49 42
28	0.30	4 17 58	10.15	31 22' 6"	0.41	3 26 38	21 50 46	21 50 46	21 50 46
29	0.32	4 22 2	10.17	31 32' 3"	0.40	3 28 34	21 51 50	21 51 50	21 51 50
30	0.33	4 26 6	10.19	31 41' 6"	0.38	3 30 31	21 52 54	21 52 54	21 52 54
31	0.35	4 30 11	10.21	31 50' 5"	0.36	3 32 27	21 53 58	21 53 58	21 53 58

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1922.

H.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN FALL.	SUN. SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1911 1905		Direction	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)		
1	63.5	43.4	49.3	30.064	N	1.9	...	6.6
2	70.4	35.7	5	29.798	NW	4.4	0.3	10.3
3	51.0	34.8	8	29.682	N	2.6	0.1	1.4
4	48.8	34.8	50.0	29.409	Vble	1.8	0.9	0.4
5	54.4	32.6	3	29.717	Vble	1.0	...	5.6
6	57.2	30.4	5	29.597	SW	3.4	0.1	0.2
7	66.0	30.7	7	29.390	SW	2.2	0.7	2.7
8	61.3	45.4	51.0	29.369	SW	4.8	0.5	5.6
9	65.0	42.8	5	29.728	SW	2.3	0.3	12.2
10	67.1	42.4	5	29.863	SW	2.5	...	10.4
11	69.0	41.1	5	29.802	S	2.0	0.2	3.7
12	68.6	50.7	52.1	29.758	E	0.5	0.0	0.9
13	74.5	46.8	4	29.826	Vble	0.5	...	4.2
14	75.0	47.7	5	29.820	SW	2.0	...	10.5
15	60.0	44.9	6	30.003	NE	1.7	0.7	...
16	66.6	40.4	53.0	29.983	E	1.0	...	14.6
17	67.9	38.1	5	29.982	N	1.1	...	10.0
18	68.9	43.2	3	29.921	NE	1.1	...	9.4
19	72.0	44.3	3	29.854	SSW	2.3	...	13.0
20	71.4	48.4	3	29.922	W	1.7	...	9.6
21	69.0	42.3	54.2	29.730	W	0.8	...	14.5
22	70.9	42.7	5	30.060	ENE	4.3	...	14.7
23	72.4	41.9	9	30.000	NE	3.7	...	14.3
24	71.0	47.5	55.3	29.968	NE	1.5	...	20.9
25	72.5	50.6	5	29.790	NE	0.9	0.2	4.2
26	73.8	52.4	5	29.821	N	1.4	0.8	2.6
27	67.0	47.1	56.0	29.606	NNW	2.0	0.4	5.7
28	65.1	38.9	5	29.821	W	2.4	0.4	10.2
29	65.4	39.6	4	29.822	SW	3.4	0.2	12.4
30	67.0	39.6	7	29.821	SW	2.0	0.6	4.3
31	67.0	39.6	5	29.821	SW	2.0	...	5.3
32	67.0	39.6	5	29.821	SW	2.0	...	5.3
33	67.0	39.6	5	29.821	SW	2.0	...	5.3

MEMORANDA.			
For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 59d.			
1.
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31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Azis. Sun's	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26	0	0	0
27	0	0	0
28	0	0	0
29	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
31	0	0	0

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

M.	D.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.										Age.	Conjunctions of Jupiter's satellites at 22h. 45m.
		Rises.	Transits.	Sets.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.					
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	7 47	25 40	31 31	11 41	34	18 05	37	15	41	4	7	423	1
2	8 46	26 35	32 17	7 3	35	17 37	37	15	49	5	7	421	2
3	9 38	27 29	32 57	7 59	34	15 37	38	15	57	6	7	419	3
4	11 3	28 23	33 32	8 55	47	16 39	38	16	5	7	7	417	4
5	12 17	29 17	34 2	9 51	59	17 5	39	16	12	8	7	415	5
6	13 24	30 10	34 33	10 46	45	5 11	5	16	18	9	7	413	6
7	14 58	31 3	35 1	11 41	58	0 48	51	16	23	10	7	411	7
8	16 10	32 57	35 42	12 37	14	3 50	50	16	23	11	7	409	8
9	17 48	33 46	36 1	13 33	10	8 9	30	16	20	12	7	407	9
10	18 45	34 40	36 40	14 29	58	11 59	1	16	15	13	7	405	10
11	19 57	35 42	37 1	15 27	11	15 8	58	16	14	14	7	403	11
12	21 4	36 42	37 11	16 24	48	17 0	58	16	15	15	7	401	12
13	22 3	37 41	37 11	17 21	41	18 13	57	16	15	16	7	399	1
14	23 53	38 34	37 57	18 17	35	18 17	56	16	15	17	7	397	2
15	25 35	39 24	38 47	19 16	17	19 0	55	16	15	18	7	395	3
16	27 10	40 11	39 39	20 15	55	19 5	54	16	15	19	7	393	4
17	28 40	40 57	40 32	21 11	40	20 10	54	16	14	20	7	391	5
18	29 7	41 42	41 18	22 6	10	20 34	54	16	14	21	7	389	6
19	30 31	42 24	42 6	23 11	59	3 17	43	16	14	22	7	387	7
20	31 54	43 14	42 9	24 50	36	0 56	41	16	14	23	7	385	8
21	33 17	44 1	42 18	25 44	14	4 10	54	16	14	24	7	383	9
22	34 47	44 53	42 26	26 57	17	7 48	53	16	13	25	7	381	10
23	37 10	45 32	42 31	27 19	11	11 30	53	16	13	26	7	379	11
24	39 36	46 18	42 37	28 46	14	15 5	52	16	13	27	7	377	12
25	41 11	47 19	42 34	29 58	16	18 40	50	16	13	28	7	375	1
26	43 50	48 30	42 38	31 19	19	22 53	57	16	13	29	7	373	2
27	46 41	49 34	42 39	32 48	18	25 1	57	16	13	30	7	371	3
28	49 34	50 38	42 37	34 11	15	27 53	58	16	13	31	7	369	4
29	52 31	51 43	42 32	35 37	16	30 18	58	16	13	32	7	367	5
30	55 33	52 48	42 25	37 0	13	32 44	58	16	13	33	7	365	6
31	58 43	53 53	42 16	38 26	10	35 11	58	16	13	34	7	363	7

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	R.A.	Dec.	H.	M.	S.	R.A.	Dec.	H.
1	3	8	18	0 0	0	3	53	18	20	37	51
2	3	43	81	21 21	8	4	18	48	21	59	8
3	4	28	4	23 48	8	4	44	46	23	6	9
4	4	56	13	25 2	8	5	11	3	23	57	8
5	5	24	23	25 27	8	5	37	25	24	31	5
6	5	48	34	25 10	5	6	4	18	24	47	5
7	5	58	55	24 42	on	6	30	49	24	45	6
8	6	10	48	24 10	on	7	4	24	24	43	6
9	6	18	48	23 40	9	8	9	29	23	47	0
10	6	26	58	23 3	9	8	58	4	23	51	8
11	6	34	48	22 53	3	9	3	14	23	5	3
12	6	42	38	22 33	7	9	23	1	23	56	3
13	6	50	28	22 13	1	9	30	1	23	59	3
14	7	0	18	21 53	21	9	37	1	23	59	3
15	7	7	8	21 33	21	10	4	1	23	59	3
16	7	14	18	21 13	21	10	11	1	23	59	3
17	7	21	28	20 53	21	10	18	1	23	59	3
18	7	28	38	20 33	21	10	25	1	23	59	3
19	7	35	48	20 13	21	10	32	1	23	59	3
20	7	42	58	19 53	21	10	39	1	23	59	3
21	7	49	8	19 33	21	10	46	1	23	59	3
22	7	56	18	19 13	21	10	53	1	23	59	3
23	8	0	28	18 53	21	10	60	1	23	59	3
24	8	7	38	18 33	21	10	67	1	23	59	3
25	8	14	48	18 13	21	10	74	1	23	59	3
26	8	21	58	17 53	21	10	81	1	23	59	3
27	8	28	8	17 33	21	10	88	1	23	59	3
28	8	35	18	17 13	21	10	95	1	23	59	3
29	8	42	28	16 53	21	10	102	1	23	59	3
30	8	49	38	16 33	21	10	109	1	23	59	3
31	8	56	48	16 13	21	10	116	1	23	59	3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.
1	16	48	13	1 51	08	16	48	13	1 51	08	8
2	16	48	29	1 40	9	16	48	29	1 40	9	8
3	16	48	56	1 29	3	16	48	56	1 29	3	8
4	16	49	23	1 18	3	16	49	23	1 18	3	8
5	16	49	50	1 7	3	16	49	50	1 7	3	8
6	16	50	17	0 56	3	16	50	17	0 56	3	8
7	16	50	44	0 45	3	16	50	44	0 45	3	8
8	16	51	11	0 34	3	16	51	11	0 34	3	8
9	16	51	38	0 23	3	16	51	38	0 23	3	8
10	16	52	5	0 12	3	16	52	5	0 12	3	8
11	16	52	32	0 1	3	16	52	32	0 1	3	8
12	16	53	59	0 50	3	16	53	59	0 50	3	8
13	16	54	26	0 39	3	16	54	26	0 39	3	8
14	16	54	53	0 28	3	16	54	53	0 28	3	8
15	16	55	20	0 17	3	16	55	20	0 17	3	8
16	16	55	47	0 6	3	16	55	47	0 6	3	8
17	16	56	14	0 55	3	16	56	14	0 55	3	8
18	16	56	41	0 44	3	16	56	41	0 44	3	8
19	16	57	8	0 33	3	16	57	8	0 33	3	8
20	16	57	35	0 22	3	16	57	35	0 22	3	8
21	16	58	2	0 11	3	16	58	2	0 11	3	8
22	16	58	29	0 0	3	16	58	29	0 0	3	8
23	16	59	56	59	3	16	59	56	59	3	8
24	17	0	23	58	3	17	0	23	58	3	8
25	17	0	50	57	3	17	0	50	57	3	8
26	17	1	17	56	3	17	1	17	56	3	8
27	17	1	44	55	3	17	1	44	55	3	8
28	17	2	11	54	3	17	2	11	54	3	8
29	17	2	38	53	3	17	2	38	53	3	8
30	17	3	5	52	3	17	3	5	52	3	8
31	17	3	32	51	3	17	3	32	51	3	8

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, May 1, 187° 17' 0".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 24. 42m. Civil twilight ends at 24. 22m. Night begins at 24. 30m. The length of the Day is 144. 42m.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 6. 12.

May 7. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 23h. 53m. 1/2° 2' N.

May 8. Mars at a stationary point.

May 8. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 12h. 5m. 1/2° 26' N.

May 13. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 19h. 7m. 5° 18' S.

May 23. 19h. Mercury at greatest elongation, 22° 37' E.

May 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 7. 7.

May 26. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 12h. 5m. 5° 20' N.

May 26. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 22h. 39m. 9° 30' N.

Uranus, May 1. R. A. 22h. 57m. Dec. 7° 30' S.

Neptune sets May 1, 2h. 5m. May 31, 2h. 5m.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m.; the Afternoons 43m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Mars in Opposition.—Mars was last in Opposition on April 22, 1920, the interval between that and the date of the Opposition of this year, which is on June 10, being 76 days. This is exactly the average length of the synodic period, but because of the large ellipticity of the orbit of Mars, there is considerable variation. It may, however, be said generally that Mars is in view in alternate years, being later by two months on successive occasions. Also, because of this ellipticity, the distance and therefore the brightness of Mars varies at different Oppositions, and is brightest at those which happen in August or early September. At the Opposition next after that of this year, which will be on August 23, 1924, Mars will be excessively bright. At the Opposition of this year the planet will be brighter than it has been since the Opposition on September 24, 1899; and it will be brighter than Jupiter was at its Opposition last month.

Mars is far South of the Equator at this Opposition, and will be seen at a disadvantage from northern latitudes. It moves at this time in a south-easterly path in Scorpius, and will

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° 2' and 54.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rise.	Set.	3rd Day	4th Day
1	Th		Earl Howe's Naval Victory, Ushant, 1794.	3 51	20 4	152	222
2	F		Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840. Garibaldi died, 1882.	3 50	20 6	153	223
3	S		KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Richard Cobden b. 1804.	3 50	20 7	154	224
4	S		1st Sunday. F.-M. Lord Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	20 8	155	225
5	M		2nd Fri. Bk. Holiday. Ld. Kitchener drowned, '16.	3 48	20 9	156	226
6	Tu		3rd Tuesday. German armies nearest Paris, 1918.	3 48	20 10	157	227
7	W		First Reform Act passed, 1832. Messines, 1917.	3 47	20 10	158	227
8	Th		First "Aërial Derby," 1912.	3 47	20 11	159	228
9	F		Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Bart., born, 1859.	3 46	20 12	160	229
10	S		Garua (Camerouns) captured from the Germans, 1915.	3 46	20 12	161	230
11	S		Trinity Sun. St. Barnabas. Roger Bacon d. 1292.	3 45	20 14	162	231
12	M		Dr. Arnold, d. 1842. Villers-Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 14	163	232
13	Tu		TRIN.LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Madame D'Arblay b. 1752	3 45	20 15	164	233
14	W		Naseby, 1645. Sir H. Vane executed, 1662. Marengo,	3 45	20 15	165	233
15	Th		Corpus Christi. Wat Tyler killed, 1381. [1800.	3 44	20 16	166	234
16	F		Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	167	235
17	S		Joseph Addison died, 1719. Bunker's Hill, 1775.	3 44	20 17	168	236
18	S		1st S. aff. Trinity. W't'rloo, '15. Butler ("Erewhon") d. 1902.	3 44	20 17	169	236
19	M		Field-Marshal Earl Haig, G.O.S., O.M., born 1861.	3 44	20 18	170	237
20	Tu		(Longest days, June 21 and 22, see p. 46.)	3 44	20 18	171	238
21	W		Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow, 1919.	3 44	20 18	172	239
22	Th		CORONATION DAY (1911). Longest Day (see p. 46).	3 45	20 19	173	240
23	F		PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).	3 45	20 19	174	241
24	S		St. John, Baptist. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	242
25	S		2nd S. aff. Trinity. F.-M. Sir G. White, V.C., d. 1912.	3 46	20 19	176	243
26	M		O.M. instituted, 1902. U. S. troops in France, 1917.	3 46	20 19	177	244
27	Tu		John Murray, d., 1843. Llandoverly Castle torp'd, 1918.	3 46	20 19	178	245
28	W		Germans signed Peace at Versailles, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	246
29	Th		St. Peter. Rubens, painter, b. 1577; d. 30 May, 1640.	3 47	20 18	180	247
30	F		Second Battle of Verdun ended, 1916.	3 48	20 18	181	248

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	ad. 18A.	10' 11A.
☾ Full Moon	9	15 57' 9
☾ Last Quarter	17	28 3' 8
☾ New Moon	25	4 19' 7

Perigee	ad. 29' 2A.	229,600 miles
Apogee	ad. 23' 3A.	251,100 "
Perigee	ad. 2' 4A.	228,500 "

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1921.

on 5. days; total fall 0' 46 inch; below the average by 1' 26 inches.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 4. Eton celebration day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends.

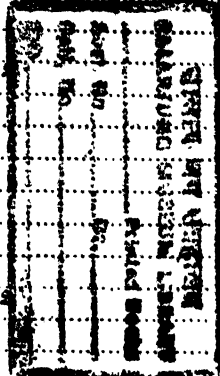
— Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

Duration of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Biblical Time of Mean Noon.		Mean Time of Biblical T. See p. 20.	
Diff. from Ap. Time.	Rel. Vm.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	R. H. A.	R. H. D.	R. H. T.	R. H. D.
1	0.30	4 34 26	20 28	22 59 12	0 35	4 36 45	19 16 5	19 16 5	19 16 5
2	0.30	4 34 28	20 28	22 59 12	0 33	4 40 41	19 16 9	19 16 9	19 16 9
3	0.30	4 34 27	20 26	22 59 10	0 30	4 44 38	19 16 13	19 16 13	19 16 13
4	0.31	4 34 30	20 27	22 59 4	0 30	4 48 34	19 16 17	19 16 17	19 16 17
5	0.31	4 34 34	20 28	22 59 4	0 28	4 52 31	19 16 21	19 16 21	19 16 21
6	0.30	4 34 47	20 30	22 59 0	0 27	4 56 27	19 16 25	19 16 25	19 16 25
7	0.29	4 34 53	20 31	22 58 5	0 25	5 0 24	19 16 29	19 16 29	19 16 29
8	0.28	4 35 3	20 32	22 58 0	0 23	5 4 21	19 16 33	19 16 33	19 16 33
9	0.27	4 35 7	20 33	22 57 5	0 22	5 8 17	19 16 37	19 16 37	19 16 37
10	0.26	4 35 11	20 34	22 57 3	0 20	5 12 14	19 16 41	19 16 41	19 16 41
11	0.24	4 35 15	20 35	22 57 2	0 18	5 16 10	19 16 45	19 16 45	19 16 45
12	0.22	4 35 19	20 36	22 57 1	0 17	5 20 7	19 16 49	19 16 49	19 16 49
13	0.20	4 35 23	20 37	22 57 1	0 15	5 24 3	19 16 53	19 16 53	19 16 53
14	0.18	4 35 27	20 38	22 57 0	0 13	5 28 0	19 16 57	19 16 57	19 16 57
15	0.16	4 35 31	20 39	22 56 5	0 12	5 31 56	19 17 01	19 17 01	19 17 01
16	0.14	4 35 35	20 39	22 56 4	0 10	5 35 53	19 17 05	19 17 05	19 17 05
17	0.12	4 35 39	20 40	22 56 3	0 08	5 39 50	19 17 09	19 17 09	19 17 09
18	0.10	4 35 43	20 40	22 56 2	0 06	5 43 46	19 17 13	19 17 13	19 17 13
19	0.08	4 35 47	20 40	22 56 1	0 05	5 47 43	19 17 17	19 17 17	19 17 17
20	0.06	4 35 51	20 40	22 56 0	0 03	5 51 39	19 17 21	19 17 21	19 17 21
21	0.04	4 35 55	20 40	22 55 5	0 01	5 55 36	19 17 25	19 17 25	19 17 25
22	0.02	4 35 59	20 40	22 55 4	0 00	5 59 32	19 17 29	19 17 29	19 17 29
23	0.00	4 36 03	20 40	22 55 3	0 00	6 03 29	19 17 33	19 17 33	19 17 33
24	0.00	4 36 07	20 40	22 55 2	0 04	6 07 25	19 17 37	19 17 37	19 17 37
25	0.00	4 36 11	20 39	22 55 1	0 06	6 11 22	19 17 41	19 17 41	19 17 41
26	0.00	4 36 15	20 39	22 55 0	0 07	6 15 19	19 17 45	19 17 45	19 17 45
27	0.00	4 36 19	20 38	22 54 5	0 09	6 19 15	19 17 49	19 17 49	19 17 49
28	0.00	4 36 23	20 38	22 54 4	0 11	6 23 12	19 17 53	19 17 53	19 17 53
29	0.00	4 36 27	20 37	22 54 3	0 12	6 27 8	19 17 57	19 17 57	19 17 57
30	0.00	4 36 31	20 36	22 54 2	0 14	6 31 5	19 18 01	19 18 01	19 18 01

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 596.



6/6/12/48

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1911-2020.	Mean.	Direction.		
				inches.	V'ble.	inches.	hours.
1	70.6	50.0	57.4	30.098	1'4	...	7.9
2	72.6	46.7	59.6	30.121	NE	3.7	14.0
3	68.0	49.9	58.9	30.088	NNE	4.3	2.4
4	63.0	52.2	57.6	29.981	N	1.9	0.1
5	67.1	49.1	58.1	29.909	NNE	3.2	0.6
6	71.9	47.2	59.5	29.938	NE	0.0	9.9
7	71.4	51.1	61.2	29.949	NE	3.8	14.2
8	78.2	46.6	62.4	29.909	NNW	2.3	6.7
9	70.3	51.3	60.8	29.908	NW	3.2	3.6
10	71.0	50.0	60.5	29.931	V'ble	0.0	20.3
11	71.8	47.7	59.7	29.920	NW	3.7	12.0
12	72.9	45.9	59.4	30.061	W	3.6	6.4
13	67.3	52.8	60.0	29.982	NW	2.8	2.2
14	70.7	47.7	59.2	30.120	N	1.0	0.7
15	79.8	49.4	64.6	30.101	NNE	1.2	12.3
16	74.4	48.7	61.5	30.142	E	1.1	8.3
17	85.6	46.8	66.2	30.080	NW	2.6	13.9
18	67.9	45.6	56.7	30.069	NE	2.2	3.2
19	62.2	37.3	50.0	29.987	WNW	2.0	2.6
20	66.8	30.6	48.7	29.982	NW	3.1	1.0
21	66.0	51.3	58.6	29.990	NW	3.0	5.8
22	66.9	46.8	56.8	30.018	NW	2.6	1.7
23	82.0	46.2	64.1	30.028	NW	1.0	11.7
24	82.6	38.9	60.7	30.077	NE	1.2	13.0
25	85.9	32.2	59.0	29.974	E	2.7	12.2
26	74.6	35.3	55.0	29.794	SW	2.1	5.4
27	72.2	49.2	60.7	30.042	NE	1.7	1.2
28	68.0	48.7	58.3	29.929	ENE	1.9	15.1
29	70.6	44.4	57.5	29.996	NNE	2.6	14.6
30	69.2	47.6	58.4	29.992	NNE	1.2	6.7
31	71.8	46.8	59.3	29.996	—	—	22.7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	24.1 W	0.1 N	297.5
4	9.9	1.1 N	286.9
5	8.8	2.1 N	280.4

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of Month	At Greenwich Mean Noon.										Config- urations of Jupiter's Satellites at Sat. m.
	Rises		Sets		Right Ascen- sion.		Declina- tion.		Hori- zontal Paral- lax.		
	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	Deg.	'	Semi- dia- meter	Age.	
1	10 7	17 14	11 28	18 6	9 29 13	20 28 13	39	16	8	18	W. E.
2	11 28	18 6	12 28	18 6	6 23 1	59 13	16	10	6	18	41° 52'
3	12 28	18 6	13 28	18 6	10 24 5	1 10 28	59	16	18	7	42° 13'
4	13 24	19 50	14 28	18 6	13 28 10	2 26 58	59	16	11	8	43° 12'
5	14 20	20 42	15 28	18 6	16 26 3	3 46 6	59	11	9	9	34° 08'
6	15 16	21 36	16 28	18 6	19 24 19	4 43 1	58	26	6	10	31° 04'
7	16 12	22 30	17 28	18 6	22 22 6	5 41 3	58	37	5	11	28° 143'
8	17 8	23 24	18 28	18 6	25 19 36	6 39 7	58	50	53	12	25° 34'
9	18 5	24 18	19 28	18 6	28 17 0	7 37 3	57	37	15	13	22° 134'
10	19 44	25 12	20 28	18 6	31 15 3	8 35 8	57	1	25	14	19° 104'
11	20 38	26 6	21 28	18 6	34 13 5	9 33 23	55	23	15	15	16° 124'
12	21 32	26 54	22 28	18 6	37 12 1	10 31 4	53	15	16	16	13° 304'
13	22 26	27 48	23 28	18 6	40 10 25	11 29 5	51	13	17	17	10° 314'
14	23 20	28 42	24 28	18 6	43 8 48	12 27 0	54	46	14	18	7° 413'
15	24 14	29 36	25 28	18 6	45 7 11	13 24 3	54	58	19	19	4° 413'
16	25 8	30 30	26 28	18 6	47 5 34	14 21 5	54	17	14	20	1° 413'
17	25 2	31 24	27 28	18 6	50 4 57	15 19 8	54	17	14	21	42° 13'
18	0 51	32 18	28 28	18 6	53 4 20	16 17 1	54	22	14	22	43° 18'
19	1 44	33 12	29 28	18 6	56 3 43	17 14 4	54	28	14	23	43° 18'
20	2 38	34 6	30 28	18 6	59 3 6	18 11 7	53	17	15	24	42° 13'
21	3 32	34 54	31 28	18 6	62 2 29	19 8 0	53	24	15	25	41° 13'
22	4 26	35 48	32 28	18 6	65 1 52	20 4 3	53	31	15	26	40° 13'
23	5 20	36 42	33 28	18 6	68 1 15	21 1 0	53	38	15	27	39° 13'
24	6 14	37 36	34 28	18 6	71 0 38	22 57 3	52	45	15	28	38° 13'
25	7 8	38 30	35 28	18 6	74 0 1	23 54 6	52	52	16	29	37° 13'
26	8 2	39 24	36 28	18 6	76 59 24	24 51 9	52	59	16	30	36° 13'
27	9 16	40 18	37 28	18 6	79 58 47	25 48 2	52	66	16	31	35° 13'
28	10 10	41 12	38 28	18 6	82 58 10	26 44 5	52	73	16	32	34° 13'
29	11 4	42 6	39 28	18 6	85 57 33	27 41 8	52	80	16	33	33° 13'
30	11 58	43 0	40 28	18 6	88 56 56	28 38 1	52	87	16	34	32° 13'

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION
OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.
1	6 3 50	23	9° 5N	6 57 16	24	25° 3N	17	17 50	25	45 58	
2	6 3 50	21	46° 0	7 23 25	23	48° 5	17	10 43	25	55 4	
3	5 51 9	20	23° 1	7 49 11	22	54° 5	17	3 21	26	5 4	
4	5 39 28	19	16° 3	8 14 28	21	44° 7	16	56 11	26	6 5	
5	5 30 1	18	40° 9	8 39 13	20	30° 3	16	49 38	26	8 0	
6	5 26 53	18	44° 4N	9 3 21	18	48° 6N	16	44 5	26	7 6	
♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ URANUS.			
D.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.	Dec.	H. M.	S.
1	12 35 12	2	14° 8	12 6 57	1	56° 2N	23	0 28	7	11 6 8	
2	12 35 16	2	16° 6	12 7 3	1	54° 9	23	0 39	7	10 7	
3	12 35 36	2	20° 2	12 7 19	1	51° 9	23	0 44	7	10 4	
4	12 36 23	2	25° 5	12 7 44	1	48° 0	23	0 45	7	10 3	
5	12 37 5	2	30° 5	12 8 18	1	43° 1	23	0 48	7	10 0	
6	12 38 12	2	41° 12	12 9 0	1	37° 3N	23	0 54	7	10 0 8	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	°	'	°	'	°	°	'	°	'	°	'
1	8 58	24 1	6 5	18 6	1 8	1 0	15 47	5 4	6 0	9 9	18 6
2	8 57	23 9	6 5	19 2	1 7	0 9	15 46	5 4	6 0	10 2	18 1
3	8 56	24 0	6 8	19 1	1 7	0 9	15 46	5 6	6 2	10 2	17 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 285° 39' Δ.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND
OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 22h. 7m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16h. 13m. Its length is nearly 16h. 34m. from the 26th to the 30rd.

June 4. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 5h. 14m. 1° 3' 8" N.

June 4. Saturn at a stationary point.

June 4. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 27h. 48m. 1° 1' 26" N.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 6s.

June 6. Jupiter at a stationary point.

June 9. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 16h. 54m. 3° 7' 44" S.

June 12. Mars in Opposition. Nearest to Earth on June 12, 42,357,000 miles.

June 18. ♁. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

June 22, 5h. 27m. Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 24. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 21h. 38m. 0° 23' N.

June 27. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 22h. 32m. 9° 6' 3" N.

June 28. Meteors of a stream connected with Pons-Winnecke comet may be seen.

Uranus rises June 1, 6h. 35m.; June 30 rises, 2h. 0m.

Neptune sets June 1, 6h. 4m. June 30, 22h. 7m.

In this month the Mornings increase nearly 7m. up to the 18th, and then decrease 4m. The Afternoons increase nearly 17m. up to the 26th, and then diminish slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Longest Day. — Though there is but slight difference in the length of the interval between sunrise and sunset on the days about June 21, there is in general one of these days which is a few seconds longer than any other. This is the day on which the Summer Solstice falls, and at the end of a century is June 20 or 21, whilst at the beginning it is a day later, and June 21 or 22 is the longest day. The reason may be briefly stated. Because the Tropical year is not an integral number of days, the solstice falls later in the calendar year by year by six hours, nearly. It is not permitted to be very late because the interpolation of the extra day in leap year brings it back one whole day. This whole day is too much, because the solstice is

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																											
Month	Week	LONDON BAIDON				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH				DUBLIN (Bar.) G.M.T.			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 33	17 42	...	...	3 39	15 20	10 56	23 10	9 40	22 40	3 44	16 20	6 25	19 3	3 6	14 43	3 44	16 20	6 25	19 3	3 6	14 43	3 44	16 20	6 25	19 3	3 6	14 43
2	F	6 26	18 37	...	...	3 37	16 22	11 42	...	10 34	23 36	4 38	17 15	7 23	20 3	4 4	15 49	4 38	17 15	7 23	20 3	4 4	15 49	4 38	17 15	7 23	20 3	4 4	15 49
3	S	7 26	19 42	...	...	4 46	17 25	0 3	12 43	11 35	...	5 39	18 19	8 28	21 11	5 12	17 58	5 39	18 19	8 28	21 11	5 12	17 58	5 39	18 19	8 28	21 11	5 12	17 58
4	S	8 34	20 57	...	...	6 4	18 50	1 16	14 4	0 36	12 47	6 47	19 27	9 38	22 17	6 43	19 11	6 47	19 27	9 38	22 17	6 43	19 11	6 47	19 27	9 38	22 17	6 43	19 11
5	M	9 49	22 12	...	...	7 16	19 54	2 39	15 21	1 53	14 15	7 56	20 33	10 43	23 19	7 33	20 28	7 56	20 33	10 43	23 19	7 33	20 28	7 56	20 33	10 43	23 19	7 33	20 28
6	Tu	10 59	23 20	...	...	8 17	20 50	3 38	16 27	3 11	15 29	9 1	21 34	11 45	...	8 42	21 16	9 1	21 34	11 45	...	8 42	21 16	9 1	21 34	11 45	...	8 42	21 16
7	W	11 59	...	...	...	9 14	21 40	4 55	17 25	4 9	16 35	10 1	22 30	12 45	...	9 37	22 1	10 1	22 30	12 45	...	9 37	22 1	10 1	22 30	12 45	...	9 37	22 1
8	Th	...	...	...	...	10 4	22 26	5 52	18 18	4 55	17 15	10 56	23 22	1 8	13 32	10 27	22 45	4 55	17 15	10 56	23 22	1 8	13 32	10 27	22 45	4 55	17 15	10 56	23 22
9	F	1 12	13 35	...	...	10 51	23 11	6 44	19 8	5 39	18 3	11 48	...	1 55	14 20	11 14	23 26	5 39	18 3	11 48	...	1 55	14 20	11 14	23 26	5 39	18 3	11 48	...
10	S	1 39	14 19	...	...	11 37	23 54	7 32	19 52	6 26	18 52	0 12	12 38	2 40	15 7	12 39	...	6 26	18 52	0 12	12 38	2 40	15 7	12 39	...	6 26	18 52	0 12	12 38
11	S	2 45	15 5	...	...	...	12 21	8 15	20 33	7 8	19 37	0 57	13 22	3 26	15 54	0 7	12 38	0 57	13 22	3 26	15 54	0 7	12 38	0 57	13 22	3 26	15 54	0 7	12 38
12	M	3 28	15 40	...	...	0 35	13 4	8 56	21 12	7 45	20 19	1 38	14 5	4 10	16 38	0 52	13 18	1 38	14 5	4 10	16 38	0 52	13 18	1 38	14 5	4 10	16 38	0 52	13 18
13	Tu	4 9	16 17	...	...	1 15	13 45	9 25	21 49	8 19	20 59	2 18	14 45	4 51	17 19	1 33	14 2	2 18	14 45	4 51	17 19	1 33	14 2	2 18	14 45	4 51	17 19	1 33	14 2
14	W	4 48	16 53	...	...	1 54	14 25	10 11	22 22	8 53	21 39	3 15	15 33	5 30	18 0	2 17	14 42	3 15	15 33	5 30	18 0	2 17	14 42	3 15	15 33	5 30	18 0	2 17	14 42
15	Th	5 26	17 29	...	...	2 32	15 7	10 45	22 56	9 30	22 32	3 31	16 3	6 11	18 43	3 15	15 35	3 31	16 3	6 11	18 43	3 15	15 35	3 31	16 3	6 11	18 43	3 15	15 35
16	F	6 7	18 12	...	...	3 15	15 53	11 20	23 34	10 12	23 5	4 12	16 45	6 57	19 32	3 52	16 30	4 12	16 45	6 57	19 32	3 52	16 30	4 12	16 45	6 57	19 32	3 52	16 30
17	S	6 54	19 0	...	...	4 8	16 48	...	12 2	10 59	23 49	4 58	17 32	7 48	20 22	4 44	17 27	4 58	17 32	7 48	20 22	4 44	17 27	4 58	17 32	7 48	20 22	4 44	17 27
18	S	7 42	19 53	...	...	5 8	17 48	0 22	12 55	11 51	...	5 50	18 25	8 41	21 17	5 43	18 26	5 50	18 25	8 41	21 17	5 43	18 26	5 50	18 25	8 41	21 17	5 43	18 26
19	M	8 38	20 1	...	...	6 12	18 52	1 26	14 7	0 39	12 56	6 49	19 25	9 41	22 17	6 45	19 26	6 49	19 25	9 41	22 17	6 45	19 26	6 49	19 25	9 41	22 17	6 45	19 26
20	Tu	9 42	20 14	...	...	7 19	19 55	2 22	15 21	1 49	14 18	7 53	20 28	10 43	23 15	7 47	20 26	7 53	20 28	10 43	23 15	7 47	20 26	7 53	20 28	10 43	23 15	7 47	20 26
21	W	10 56	21 18	...	...	8 20	20 46	3 32	16 22	3 2	15 29	8 57	21 27	11 41	...	8 48	21 16	3 2	15 29	8 57	21 27	11 41	...	8 48	21 16	3 2	15 29	8 57	21 27
22	Th	11 59	...	...	...	9 10	21 32	4 49	17 15	3 57	16 21	9 53	22 17	0 9	12 34	9 32	21 59	3 57	16 21	9 53	22 17	0 9	12 34	9 32	21 59	3 57	16 21	9 53	22 17
23	F	0 13	12 37	...	...	9 55	22 12	5 40	18 3	4 42	17 6	10 42	23 3	0 57	13 21	10 13	22 57	4 42	17 6	10 42	23 3	0 57	13 21	10 13	22 57	4 42	17 6	10 42	23 3
24	S	1 0	13 18	...	...	10 36	22 51	6 28	18 48	5 20	17 51	11 29	23 47	1 39	14 3	10 54	23 10	6 28	18 48	5 20	17 51	11 29	23 47	1 39	14 3	10 54	23 10	10 54	23 10
25	S	1 42	13 58	...	...	11 18	23 32	7 11	19 29	5 58	18 37	...	12 16	2 20	14 46	11 31	23 45	7 11	19 29	5 58	18 37	...	12 16	2 20	14 46	11 31	23 45	7 11	19 29
26	M	2 26	14 39	...	...	...	24 8	7 54	20 12	6 27	19 28	0 32	13 3	3 18	15 2	...	12 6	2 26	14 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tu	3 20	15 21	...	...	0 14	12 47	8 38	20 55	7 20	20 11	1 17	13 50	3 48	16 20	0 24	12 50	3 20	15 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	W	3 56	16 4	...	...	0 52	13 33	9 23	21 28	8 1	20 55	2 2	14 37	4 35	17 8	1 18	13 34	0 52	13 33	9 23	21 28	8 1	20 55	2 2	14 37	4 35	17 8	1 18	13 34
29	Th	4 40	16 46	...	...	1 24	14 19	10 6	22 23	8 42	21 41	2 49	15 23	5 22	17 57	1 53	14 26	1 24	14 19	10 6	22 23	8 42	21 41	2 49	15 23	5 22	17 57	1 53	14 26
30	F	5 26	17 32	...	...	2 20	15 8	10 49	23 7	9 30	22 31	3 37	16 10	6 14	18 51	2 50	15 23	5 26	17 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
	Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	5 39	13 15	21 30	...	5 39	14 3	22 29	...	20 53	0 28	4 3	...	13 54	19 45	3 7	...	12 5	19 17	2 30	...
11	4 47	12 43	20 44	...	5 54	14 13	22 31	...	20 17	23 50	3 23	...	13 27	19 28	3 18	...	12 37	18 50	2 17	...
18	4 11	12 0	19 49	...	6 12	14 21	22 29	...	19 40	23 13	2 46	...	13 0	18 51	3 0	...	12 11	18 23	2 0	...
25	3 36	11 19	19 5	...	6 32	14 28	22 23	...	19 4	22 36	2 8	...	12 35	18 25	2 15	...	11 45	17 50	1 50	...

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star in the early part of the month, but neither morning nor evening star at the end.

♀ VENUS will be seen in the W.N.W. after sunset. Altitude between 10° and 15° at a.s.h.

♂ MARS, now very bright, will be low down in the south at midnight in the first part of the month. It will be seen nearly S.E. in the twilight, and is approaching Antares, which rises earlier. Mag. -2.1 at Opposition on the 12th. (See note p. 42.)

♃ JUPITER will be in the south-western sky in the late twilight at altitude between 25° and 20°. Sets about midnight at the end of the month S. of W. Mag. -1.8 to -1.6. The double-star γ Virginis is about 1° above this planet.

♄ SATURN is to the right of Jupiter. Both planets are now moving from right to left. Mag. +1.2.

later yearly by not quite 6 hours, and hence, on the whole, it falls earlier in the calendar as the century progresses, and the dates of the longest day at the beginning and end are as stated.

The principle holds for all places, but these dates apply strictly to this part of the globe because there are differences depending on latitude and longitude. These can be explained by examples. At the Equator all days are of equal length. This year the Solstice falls in the morning of June 21 (Greenwich), which is there the longest day; but it happens before midnight of June 21 in California, which is the date of longest day in that part of the world.

This acceleration of the date during the century is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which puts the date a day forward. But this does more than is necessary, and a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year.

DAY OF			Facts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° Q. 27d. 16h.		Rise	Set.	3rd Year.	2nd of Year.
1		S	DOMINION DAY, Canada. Battle of the Somme, 1916.		3 49	no 18	180	183
2		S	3rd Sun. after Trinity. Adm. Craddock born, 1862.		3 49	no 18	183	180
3		M	Gettysburg, 1863. Sedona, 1866.		3 50	no 17	184	181
4		Tu	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.		3 51	no 17	185	180
5		W	Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes b. 1853; d. 26 March, 1902.		3 51	no 17	186	179
6		Th	Sedgemoor, 1685. King's Marriage (1893).		3 52	no 16	187	178
7		F	Old Quarter Day. Treaty of Tilsit, 1807.		3 53	no 16	188	177
8		S	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.		3 54	no 15	189	176
9		S	4th S. aft. Trin. German S.W. Africa surrendered, '15.		3 55	no 14	190	175
10		M	Capt. Marryat, novelist, b. 1792; d. 9 Aug., 1848.		3 56	no 14	191	174
11		Tu	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.		3 57	no 13	192	173
12		W	Viscount Birkenhead (Lord Chancellor) born, 1872.		3 58	no 12	193	172
13		Th	Viscount Long born, 1854. Berlin Treaty, 1878.		3 59	no 11	194	171
14		F	Bastille stormed, 1789. Fall of the Campanile, 1902.		4 0	no 10	195	170
15		S	St. Swithun's Day. Second Battle of the Marne, 1918.		4 1	no 9	196	169
16		S	5th Sun. after Trinity. Flight of Mahomet, 622.		4 2	no 8	197	168
17		M	Dr. Isaac Watts d. 1674. Franco-Prussian War, 1870.		4 4	no 7	198	167
18		Tu	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918.		4 5	no 6	199	166
19		W	Peace Day Celebrations in Britain, 1919.		4 6	no 5	200	165
20		Th	Sir R. Wallace (Collection), d. 1890. A. Lang d. 1912.		4 7	no 4	201	164
21		F	Robert Burns d. 1796. P. I. Thellusson d. 1797.		4 9	no 3	202	163
22		S	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.		4 10	no 2	203	162
23		S	6th Sun. after Trinity. Coventry Patmore b. 1823.		4 11	no 0	204	161
24		M	Capture of Gibraltar, 1704. Window tax abol., 1851.		4 13	19 59	205	160
25		Tu	St. James. Arthur J. Balfour, o.m., born, 1848.		4 14	19 58	206	159
26		W	G. B. Shaw b., 1856. Irish Church disestablished, 1869.		4 15	19 56	207	158
27		Th	Talavera, 1809. Capt. Fryatt (S.S. Brussels) shot, 1916.		4 17	19 55	208	157
28		F	Austria declared war on Serbia, 1914.		4 18	19 53	209	156
29		S	William Wilberforce d. 1833. Samuel Warren d. 1877.		4 20	19 52	210	155
30		S	7th Sun. after Trinity. Thomas Gray, poet, d. 1771.		4 21	19 50	211	154
31		M	TRIN. LAW SITTINGS END. Third Battle of Ypres, 1917.		4 23	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	..... 1d. 22h 51m.
☉ Full Moon	..... 9 3 73
☾ Last Quarter	..... 17 5 110
☉ New Moon	..... 24 12 471
☾ First Quarter	..... 31 4 216

Apogee ... 14d. 17 44. 252,500 miles.
Perigee ... 2d. 15 54. 222,400 ..

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1921,

on 22 days; total fall 6.15 inch; below the average by 2.75 inches.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

9. Quarter Sessions begin. 5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

22. Glasgow Fair Week begins.

23. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

Duration of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										MEMORANDA.	
Add to App. Time.	Sub. Val.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Altitude at Noon.	Mean Time at 0°. Altitude 2. See p. 2.	For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 296.					
H. M. S.	"	H. M. S.	"	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.						
1	2 29	0 49	6 38 32	10 35	23 57 2	0 16	6 38 1	17 28	7			1.	
2	3 41	0 46	6 40 39	10 34	23 57 1	0 16	6 38 58	17 18	12			2.	
3	3 58	0 47	6 42 47	10 32	23 57 0	0 19	6 42 54	17 14	16			3.	
4	4 3	0 48	6 50 34	10 31	23 56 9	0 21	6 46 52	17 10	20			4.	
5	4 14	0 44	6 53 2	10 30	23 56 6	0 23	6 50 48	17 6	24			5.	
6	4 24	0 43	7 39 8	10 28	23 56 0	0 24	6 54 44	17 2	28			6.	
7	4 34	0 41	7 3 15	10 27	23 56 0	0 26	6 58 41	16 58	32			7.	
8	4 44	0 39	7 7 21	10 25	23 56 6	0 27	7 2 37	16 54	36			8.	
9	4 53	0 38	7 11 27	10 24	23 56 0	0 29	7 6 34	16 50	40			9.	
10	5 2	0 36	7 15 32	10 22	23 56 7	0 31	7 10 30	16 46	44			10.	
11	5 11	0 34	7 19 37	10 20	23 56 11 1	0 32	7 14 27	16 42	48			11.	
12	5 19	0 33	7 23 42	10 18	23 56 3 2	0 34	7 18 23	16 38	52			12.	
13	5 26	0 32	7 27 46	10 16	23 54 9	0 35	7 22 20	16 34	57			13.	
14	5 33	0 29	7 31 50	10 15	23 46 3	0 37	7 26 17	16 31	1			14.	
15	5 40	0 27	7 35 53	10 13	23 37 1	0 39	7 30 13	16 27	5			15.	
16	5 46	0 25	7 39 56	10 11	23 27 7	0 40	7 34 10	16 23	9			16.	
17	5 52	0 23	7 43 58	10 08	23 17 3	0 42	7 38 6	16 19	13			17.	
18	5 57	0 21	7 48 0	10 06	23 7 7	0 43	7 42 3	16 15	17			18.	
19	6 2	0 19	7 52 1	10 04	23 57 3	0 45	7 45 59	16 11	21			19.	
20	6 6	0 16	7 56 2	10 02	23 46 3	0 46	7 49 56	16 7	25			20.	
21	6 10	0 14	8 0 2	10 00	23 35 1	0 48	7 53 53	16 3	29			21.	
22	6 13	0 12	8 4 2	9 57	23 23 3	0 49	7 57 49	15 59	33			22.	
23	6 15	0 10	8 8 1	9 55	23 11 6	0 50	8 1 46	15 55	37			23.	
24	6 17	0 07	8 11 59	9 53	19 59 3	0 52	8 5 43	15 51	41			24.	
25	6 19	0 05	8 15 57	9 50	19 46 7	0 53	8 9 39	15 47	45			25.	
26	6 19	0 02	8 19 55	9 48	19 33 2	0 55	8 13 35	15 43	50			26.	
27	6 19	0 01	8 23 51	9 45	19 20 6	0 56	8 17 32	15 39	54			27.	
28	6 19	0 02	8 27 47	9 43	19 7 0	0 57	8 21 28	15 35	58			28.	
29	6 18	0 06	8 31 43	9 40	18 53 1	0 58	8 25 25	15 32	2			29.	
30	6 16	0 08	8 35 38	9 37	18 39 0	0 60	8 29 21	15 28	6			30.	
31	6 14	0 11	8 39 32	9 35	18 24 5 2	0 61	8 33 18	15 24	10			31.	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1922.

H.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1921-1922.		(Pressure in. to feet.)			
				Inches.	Direction.	Force.	Inch.	Hours.
1	73°	44°	61°	30.017	V'ble	2°	...	9 6
2	77°	46°	6	30.045	N	1°	...	11 6
3	76°	51°	8	30.022	ENE	1°	...	8 7
4	74°	50°	6	30.045	NNE	1°	...	1°
5	74°	49°	3	30.112	NNE	1°	...	10 5
6	75°	48°	4	30.043	SW	1°	...	9 7
7	77°	55°	4	30.028	NE	1°	...	4 2
8	81°	55°	4	30.044	SE	0°	...	9 4
9	83°	52°	4	30.101	E	1°	...	14 9
10	83°	51°	3	30.022	SW	1°	...	14 8
11	84°	52°	7	30.005	W	1°	...	14 8
12	87°	50°	9	30.022	N	1°	...	14 1
13	86°	55°	6 1	30.060	ESE	3°	...	13 6
14	73°	57°	3	30.067	E	3°	...	7 1
15	77°	57°	4	30.022	E	3°	...	7 0
16	86°	56°	4	30.771	SW	1°	...	11 2
17	87°	57°	4	30.028	Calm	0°	...	4 3
18	88°	57°	3	30.039	N	1°	...	12 5
19	88°	60°	2	30.028	N	1°	...	12 5
20	90°	60°	2	30.779	NNW	4°	...	9 4
21	79°	54°	2	30.026	N	1°	...	10 6
22	82°	55°	1	30.007	SW	2°	...	6 8
23	81°	55°	0	30.022	SW	5°	...	6 9
24	80°	62°	6 9	30.763	SW	3°	...	11 0
25	80°	58°	7	30.725	SW	4°	...	7 4
26	79°	56°	5	30.707	SW	3°	...	4 8
27	77°	54°	4	30.022	E	1°	...	12 0
28	76°	53°	3	30.024	V'ble	7°	...	12 0
29	74°	57°	3	30.028	W	7°	...	1 1
30	77°	52°	2	30.022	SW	2°	...	12 7
31	80°	52°	2	30.022	SW	2°	...	9 1
32	80°	52°	2	30.022	—	—	...	12 0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Azim.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	1° W	3° 4' N	120° 0'
3	2° 30' W	4° 4' N	120° 7'
4	3° 30' W	5° 3' N	120° 3'

(See Note, p. 30.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Mean Noon:										Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at each hour.	
	Rises	Meridian	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.	Age.	W.	E.		
1	11 43	12 47	13 40	12 20 31	1 13' 48"	59 18	16 11	8 8	31 40 3			
2	11 39	12 42	13 35	12 21 10	1 25' 38"	59 02	16 0	7 8	34 01 8			
3	11 34	12 37	13 30	12 21 50	1 37' 37"	58 36	15 50	6 8	43 01 1			
4	11 29	12 32	13 25	12 22 30	1 49' 5	58 14	15 34	5 8	43 01 1			
5	11 23	12 27	13 19	12 23 10	1 57' 47"	57 47	15 16	4 8	42 03 3			
6	11 17	12 22	13 13	12 23 50	2 7' 34"	57 19	14 59	3 8	40 03 3			
7	11 10	12 17	13 07	12 24 30	2 15' 38"	56 49	14 38	2 8	40 03 3			
8	11 03	12 12	13 00	12 25 10	2 28' 18"	56 16	14 13	1 8	34 01 1			
9	10 56	12 07	12 53	12 25 50	2 40' 55"	55 48	13 54	1 8	31 04 8			
10	10 48	12 02	12 45	12 26 30	2 53' 13"	55 19	13 35	1 8	31 04 8			
11	10 40	11 57	12 38	12 27 10	3 5' 44"	54 53	13 16	1 8	31 04 8			
12	10 31	11 52	12 29	12 27 50	3 17' 54"	54 24	12 52	1 8	31 04 8			
13	10 22	11 47	12 20	12 28 30	3 30' 54"	53 54	12 27	1 8	31 04 8			
14	10 13	11 42	12 11	12 29 10	3 43' 54"	53 24	12 02	1 8	31 04 8			
15	10 04	11 37	12 02	12 29 50	3 56' 54"	52 54	11 47	1 8	31 04 8			
16	9 55	11 32	11 53	12 30 30	4 9' 54"	52 24	11 22	1 8	31 04 8			
17	9 46	11 27	11 44	12 31 10	4 22' 54"	51 54	10 57	1 8	31 04 8			
18	9 37	11 22	11 35	12 31 50	4 35' 54"	51 24	10 32	1 8	31 04 8			
19	9 28	11 17	11 26	12 32 30	4 48' 54"	50 54	10 07	1 8	31 04 8			
20	9 19	11 12	11 17	12 33 10	5 1' 54"	50 24	9 42	1 8	31 04 8			
21	9 10	11 07	11 08	12 33 50	5 14' 54"	49 54	9 17	1 8	31 04 8			
22	9 01	11 02	11 00	12 34 30	5 27' 54"	49 24	8 52	1 8	31 04 8			
23	8 52	10 57	10 51	12 35 10	5 40' 54"	48 54	8 27	1 8	31 04 8			
24	8 43	10 52	10 42	12 35 50	5 53' 54"	48 24	8 02	1 8	31 04 8			
25	8 34	10 47	10 33	12 36 30	6 6' 54"	47 54	7 27	1 8	31 04 8			
26	8 25	10 42	10 24	12 37 10	6 19' 54"	47 24	6 52	1 8	31 04 8			
27	8 16	10 37	10 15	12 37 50	6 32' 54"	46 54	6 27	1 8	31 04 8			
28	8 07	10 32	10 06	12 38 30	6 45' 54"	46 24	6 02	1 8	31 04 8			
29	7 58	10 27	10 00	12 39 10	6 58' 54"	45 54	5 27	1 8	31 04 8			
30	7 49	10 22	9 51	12 39 50	7 1' 54"	45 24	4 52	1 8	31 04 8			
31	7 40	10 17	9 42	12 40 30	7 14' 54"	44 54	4 27	1 8	31 04 8			

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends at 23m. In this month there is no closed night until after the next, when the Sun will be below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16h. 30m.

July 1. Saturn in conjunction with D, 22h. 23m. δ 43° 4' N.

July 2. Jupiter in conjunction with D, 2h. 33m. δ 48° 48' N.

July 2. a.s.h. The Earth at maximum distance from the Sun. Distance, 94,450,000 miles. Aphelion.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 8.4s.

July 6. Mars in conjunction with D, 10h. 11m. δ 8° 30' S.

July 11. 6h. Mercury at greatest elongation, 20° 58' W.

July 17. 3h. Mars at a stationary point.

July 23. Mercury in conjunction with D, 9h. 47m. δ 4° 51' N.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 7.0s.

July 27. Venus in conjunction with D, 12h. 21m. δ 3° 30' N.

July 28. Saturn in conjunction with D, 2h. 23m. δ 2° 13' N.

July 29. Jupiter in conjunction with D, 12h. 0m. δ 0° 11' N.

Uranus rises July 2, 22h. 55m.; July 31, 20h. 57m.

Neptune July 1. R.A., 9h. 7.4m. Dec. 16° 40' N.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34m., and the Afternoons 29m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

The Blue of the Sky. Light rays striking particles which are smaller than the wave length of the light are scattered or turned aside in all directions. The short waves which compose the blue and violet end of the spectrum are more completely scattered than the long red and yellow waves. Hence light passing through a medium containing a great number of such particles is left with an excess of red, while light emerging laterally has an excess of blue. The greater part of the sky appears blue because the light from it consists mainly of light scattered laterally from minute particles in the atmosphere. The smaller the particles the less intense is the light, but the greater the proportion of it that is blue. When the

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
1	5 31 58	19 23 31		9 26 53	16 52 39			16 39 49	26 6 9 S		
10	5 45 50	20 25 2		9 49 48	14 53 0			16 37 0	26 6 2 S		
15	6 0 30	21 32 3		10 18 8	13 44 0			16 35 44	26 6 2 S		
20	6 30 28	22 28 7		10 33 55	10 27 7			16 36 0	26 7 4 S		
25	7 17 48	23 32 2		10 55 13	8 5 3			16 37 48	26 10 1 S		
30	8 0 33	24 41 31		11 16 8	5 35 31			16 42 4	26 14 1 S		
♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ URANUS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
1	12 30 35	3 51 28		19 51	2 30 6 N			23 0 22	7 13 58 S		
10	12 41 11	3 2 7		19 10 51	1 23 0			23 0 5	7 15 4 S		
15	12 43 1	3 15 7		18 11 58	1 14 6			22 59 45	7 17 7 S		
20	12 45 3	3 29 9		17 13 13	1 5 5			22 59 21	7 20 3 S		
25	12 47 18	3 45 3		16 14 35	0 55 6			22 58 53	7 23 4 S		
30	12 49 44	4 1 8		15 16 4	0 45 11			22 58 21	7 26 8 S		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
1	8.6	12.0	9.2	28.4	1.6	0.9	15.45	4.6	6.9	9.8	27.9	7.7	
10	8.6	9.3	7.6	27.4	1.6	0.9	15.46	3.8	7.3	9.3	26.6	7.6	
15	8.6	7.3	6.2	26.4	1.6	0.9	15.46	3.8	7.3	9.3	26.6	7.6	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 224° 5' 21".

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BANTON		HULL		GREENOCK		LANT.		DUBLIN (Har.) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	S	6 17	18 24	3 25	16 5	11 33	23 53	10 25	23 21	4 27	17 0	7 12	19 48	3 47	16 27
2	S	7 11	19 23	4 29	17 12	...	12 21	11 22	...	5 22	17 28	8 11	20 47	4 54	17 25
3	M	8 10	20 29	5 41	18 23	0 51	13 29	0 12	12 24	6 24	19 1	9 14	21 52	6 4	18 45
4	Tu	9 18	21 44	6 52	19 28	2 10	14 50	1 24	13 48	7 32	20 7	10 22	22 57	7 13	19 53
5	W	10 31	23 0	7 58	20 28	3 25	16 3	2 36	15 12	8 39	21 14	11 28	23 58	8 24	21 0
6	Th	11 36	...	8 57	21 24	4 38	17 7	3 45	16 14	9 44	22 14	...	25 28	9 31	22 52
7	F	0 6	...	9 52	22 13	5 38	18 2	4 39	17 6	10 43	23 7	0 54	23 23	10 23	23 23
8	S	1 1	13 22	10 40	22 57	6 32	18 53	5 23	17 56	11 35	23 58	1 43	14 11	11 8	24 15
9	S	1 50	14 6	11 25	23 39	7 20	19 37	6 5	18 45	...	12 25	2 26	14 53	12 49	23 54
10	M	2 34	14 45	...	12 7	8 3	20 16	6 44	19 29	0 41	13 8	3 1	15 35	...	12 53
11	Tu	3 15	15 22	0 28	12 47	8 40	20 52	7 21	20 7	1 20	13 48	3 48	16 17	0 34	13 3
12	W	3 53	15 55	0 55	13 25	9 16	21 28	7 56	20 40	1 56	14 25	4 27	16 56	1 10	13 36
13	Th	4 28	16 28	1 21	14 1	9 49	22 1	8 30	21 12	2 31	15 0	5 5	17 34	1 40	14 11
14	F	5 3	17 2	2 8	14 36	10 21	22 34	9 6	21 45	3 7	15 33	5 43	18 10	2 22	14 52
15	S	5 36	17 38	2 46	15 13	10 51	23 5	9 45	22 21	3 43	16 8	6 22	18 49	3 6	15 35
16	S	6 12	18 19	3 25	15 54	11 22	23 40	10 26	23 0	4 21	16 46	7 4	19 32	3 53	16 22
17	M	6 53	19 5	4 13	16 47	...	12 1	11 11	23 43	5 4	17 31	7 51	20 21	4 45	17 22
18	Tu	7 39	20 0	5 12	17 48	0 26	12 56	...	12 1	5 56	18 27	8 45	21 19	5 44	18 22
19	W	8 32	21 11	6 19	18 56	1 33	14 9	0 35	13 8	6 59	19 32	9 49	22 22	6 42	19 22
20	Th	9 49	22 26	7 29	20 1	2 50	15 27	1 51	14 33	8 7	20 29	10 54	23 25	7 52	20 32
21	F	11 1	23 28	8 31	20 59	4 7	16 36	3 11	15 48	9 25	21 42	11 58	...	9 3	21 22
22	S	...	12 4	9 27	21 47	5 19	17 32	4 10	16 43	10 25	22 35	0 25	12 55	9 56	22 28
23	S	0 34	12 51	10 13	22 30	6 3	18 22	4 54	17 31	11 7	23 23	1 25	13 43	10 30	22 46
24	M	1 22	13 36	10 58	23 13	6 52	19 9	5 35	18 19	12 57	...	1 59	14 27	11 11	23 27
25	Tu	2 9	14 20	11 44	23 58	7 40	19 55	6 20	19 19	0 12	18 47	2 43	15 15	12 51	...
26	W	2 58	15 4	...	12 32	8 28	20 42	7 6	19 58	1 1	13 36	3 31	16 5	0 8	12 32
27	Th	3 42	15 47	0 44	13 19	9 10	21 27	7 50	20 41	1 50	14 23	4 20	16 55	0 52	13 27
28	F	4 28	16 33	1 30	14 5	9 53	22 11	8 33	21 24	2 37	15 8	5 10	17 42	1 39	14 11
29	S	5 11	17 19	2 18	14 52	10 36	22 54	9 20	22 9	3 23	15 54	5 59	18 31	2 22	15 3
30	S	5 56	18 8	3 8	15 42	11 17	23 35	10 11	22 57	4 11	16 41	6 51	19 23	3 29	15 59
31	M	6 46	19 3	4 3	16 40	11 57	...	11 3	23 46	5 0	17 31	7 47	20 19	4 30	17 2

RISE, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rise h. m.	South h. m.	Set h. m.	Rise h. m.	South h. m.	Set h. m.	Rise h. m.	South h. m.	Set h. m.	Rise h. m.	South h. m.	Set h. m.	Rise h. m.	South h. m.	Set h. m.
1	3 4	10 49	18 35	6 52	14 34	22 14	18 29	22 1	34	12 10	17 59	23 48	11 19	17 29	23 40
8	3 44	10 36	18 28	7 14	14 39	22 3	17 57	22 29	2	11 46	17 33	23 21	10 53	17 3	23 13
15	3 23	10 20	18 16	7 34	14 42	21 49	17 57	21 0	0 33	11 22	17 8	22 55	10 28	16 37	22 40
22	3 48	11 0	19 12	7 55	14 45	21 34	17 5	20 34	0 8	11 0	16 44	22 28	10 4	16 12	22 19
29	3 24	11 31	19 37	8 15	14 47	21 26	17 29	20 11	23 42	10 27	16 20	22 2	9 40	15 45	21 53

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star but rises in the late dawn, N.E. by E., and is scarcely likely to be visible.

♀ VENUS is an evening star and sets about 22h. W.N.W. in the first part of the month, W. by N. later. It passes a degree north of Regulus on the 13th. Magnitude, -3.5.

♂ MARS, still bright, will be low down in the S. to S.W. during the late evening. It approaches Antares but reverses its direction of motion after the 17th. Magnitude, -1.8 to -1.2.

♃ JUPITER will be at altitude about 20° in the W.S.W. at 22h. in the first part of the month. It is moving towards the star Spica. Sets before midnight. Magnitude, -1.6 to -1.4.

♄ SATURN to right of Jupiter and about the same altitude, lies between β and γ Virginis. Magnitude, +1.2.

particles are larger the proportion of blue is less as in the whiter sky of a haze. Near the horizon the sky is whiter than at the zenith because the rays of light from that region have passed through a greater thickness of the lower air where large particles are relatively more numerous. Sunset colours are reddish because the rays reaching us directly have lost much of their blue light by lateral scattering. The sky as seen from high mountains and from aeroplanes at a great height is of a deeper but purer blue because there are fewer large particles than at lower altitudes. (From the *Meteorological Glossary*.)

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° 7' 57d. 27h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	21st Year.	1917.
1		Tu	Lammas. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798.	4 24	19 47	213	152
2		W	Blenheim, 1704. Enrico Caruso died, 1921.	4 26	19 46	214	151
3		Th	Germany declared war on France, 1914.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		F	Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		S	Anglo-French force landed at Archangel, 1918.	4 30	19 41	217	148
6		S	8th Sunday after Trinity. Tennyson born, 1809.	4 32	19 39	218	147
7		M	Bank Holiday. Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 33	19 37	219	146
8		Tu	Battle of Amiens commenced, 1918.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		W	B.E.F. landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 36	19 34	221	144
10		Th	Otterburn (Chevy Chase), 1388.	4 38	19 32	222	143
11		F	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 39	19 30	223	142
12		S	Britain declared war on Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13		S	9th Sunday after Trinity. Octavia Hill died, 1912.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14		M	Old Lammas Day. Relief of Peking, 1900.	4 44	19 24	226	139
15		Tu	Napoleon I born, 1769, died 5 May, 1821.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		W	Naval fight in German Bight, 1917.	4 47	19 20	228	137
17		Th	John Timbs, antiquarian writer, b.1801; d.31 Dec., 1865.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		F	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 50	19 16	230	135
19		S	Balzac died, 1850. S.S. <i>Arabic</i> torpedoed, 1915.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20		S	10th Sunday after Trinity. General Booth d. 1912.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21		M	Vimiera, 1808. Battle of Bapaume, 1918.	4 55	19 10	233	132
22		Tu	First British shot fired on Western Front, 1914.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23		W	Japan decl. war on Germany, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	4 58	19 6	235	130
24		Th	St. Bartholomew's. Wreck of R 38, 1921.	5 0	19 4	236	129
25		F	British re-inforcements landed at Archangel, 1918.	5 2	19 2	237	128
26		S	Louvain sacked, '14. Togoland captured by Allies, '14.	5 3	19 0	238	127
27		S	11th Sun. after Trinity. General Botha died, 1919.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		M	Naval engagement at Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 6	18 55	240	125
29		Tu	Villers-Cotterets, 1914; Noyon, 1918.	5 8	18 53	241	124
30		W	Tannenburg, 1914. Somme, 1918. Police strike, 1918	5 20	18 51	242	123
31		Th	Samoa captured, 1914. End of War, 1921.	5 11	18 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon 1st. 16h. 18^h 30m.
 ○ Last Quarter 25 20 45^h
 ○ New Moon 22 22 34^h
 ○ First Quarter 29 22 54^h
 Apogee 11d. 8^h 54m. 222,200 miles.
 Perigee ... 29d. 19^h 27m. 224,000 ..

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1922,
 on 26 days; total fall 6.08 inch; below the
 average by 1.67 inches.

See note on p. 42.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter) Day.
 4. Last day for Objections to persons on New
 Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration
 Officer.
 5. Oyster season opens.
 22. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).
 22. Grouse shooting begins.
 22. Objections and New Claims to be published.
 24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

Day.	Duration of Time.		THE SUN (MEAN NOON).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal T. See p. 10.	MEMORANDA: For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 59d.
	Lat. to App. Time.	Ref. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Sid. Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.			
1	6 11	0 13	8 43 26	9 78	26 57 N	0 68	8 37 23	13 20 14	1.
2	6 8	0 16	8 47 19	9 70	27 54 N	0 63	8 41 11	13 16 18	2.
3	6 3	0 19	8 51 11	9 67	27 39 N	0 65	8 45 8	13 12 22	3.
4	5 59	0 21	8 55 3	9 64	27 23 N	0 66	8 49 4	13 8 27	4.
5	5 53	0 24	8 58 54	9 60	27 7 N	0 67	8 53 1	13 4 31	5.
6	5 47	0 26	9 2 45	9 59	26 51 N	0 68	8 56 27	13 0 35	6.
7	5 41	0 29	9 6 35	9 57	26 34 N	0 69	9 0 54	12 56 39	7.
8	5 34	0 31	9 10 24	9 54	26 18 N	0 70	9 4 30	12 52 43	8.
9	5 26	0 34	9 14 13	9 52	26 1 N	0 71	9 8 47	12 48 47	9.
10	5 17	0 36	9 18 1	9 50	25 43 N	0 72	9 12 44	12 44 51	10.
11	5 9	0 38	9 21 49	9 47	25 26 N	0 74	9 16 40	12 40 55	11.
12	4 59	0 41	9 25 36	9 45	25 8 N	0 75	9 20 37	12 36 59	12.
13	4 49	0 43	9 29 22	9 43	24 50 N	0 76	9 24 33	12 33 3	13.
14	4 38	0 45	9 33 8	9 40	24 32 N	0 77	9 28 30	12 29 7	14.
15	4 27	0 47	9 36 54	9 38	24 13 N	0 78	9 32 26	12 25 12	15.
16	4 16	0 49	9 40 39	9 36	23 54 N	0 79	9 36 23	12 21 16	16.
17	4 4	0 51	9 44 23	9 34	23 36 N	0 79	9 40 19	12 17 20	17.
18	3 51	0 54	9 48 7	9 32	23 16 N	0 80	9 44 16	12 13 24	18.
19	3 38	0 56	9 51 51	9 30	22 57 N	0 81	9 48 13	12 9 28	19.
20	3 24	0 58	9 55 34	9 28	22 37 N	0 82	9 52 9	12 5 32	20.
21	3 10	0 60	9 59 16	9 26	22 18 N	0 83	9 56 6	12 1 36	21.
22	2 56	0 61	10 2 58	9 24	21 58 N	0 84	10 0 2	11 57 40	22.
23	2 41	0 63	10 6 40	9 22	21 37 N	0 84	10 3 59	11 53 44	23.
24	2 26	0 65	10 10 21	9 20	21 17 N	0 85	10 7 55	11 49 48	24.
25	2 10	0 67	10 14 2	9 19	20 57 N	0 86	10 11 52	11 45 52	25.
26	1 53	0 69	10 17 42	9 17	20 36 N	0 87	10 15 48	11 41 57	26.
27	1 37	0 70	10 21 22	9 15	20 15 N	0 87	10 19 45	11 38 1	27.
28	1 20	0 72	10 25 1	9 13	19 54 N	0 88	10 23 42	11 34 5	28.
29	1 2	0 74	10 28 40	9 12	19 33 N	0 89	10 27 38	11 30 9	29.
30	0 44	0 75	10 32 29	9 10	19 11 N	0 89	10 31 35	11 26 13	30.
31	0 26	0 77	10 36 57	9 09	18 50 N	0 90	10 35 31	11 22 17	31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.	RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1911-1900.				
				Inches.	Direction.	Inches.	Hours.
1	76.3	62.9	62.9	29.785	SSW	2.8	0.4
2	76.9	59.3	59.3	29.647	SW	7.1	10.2
3	69.0	48.2	48.2	29.776	WSW	5.8	7.4
4	71.0	52.4	52.4	29.886	SW	3.8	2.7
5	70.6	57.0	57.0	29.722	SW	9.6	0.4
6	77.0	55.8	55.8	29.628	W	7.1	12.7
7	76.6	55.9	55.9	29.741	SW	5.7	6.0
8	73.3	52.9	52.9	29.851	W	5.9	11.0
9	76.8	49.7	49.7	29.861	WSW	1.3	9.4
10	79.4	49.3	49.3	29.489	SW	0.8	4.4
11	77.4	52.8	52.8	29.454	WSW	3.3	0.9
12	74.2	50.4	50.4	29.394	W	1.6	6.3
13	69.1	48.4	48.4	29.626	W	1.0	3.7
14	70.7	54.7	54.7	29.858	W	2.1	5.0
15	70.8	50.8	50.8	29.801	W	1.0	5.1
16	77.0	46.7	46.7	29.669	SSW	2.2	9.0
17	70.4	59.7	59.7	29.624	E	1.7	2.0
18	79.7	59.3	59.3	29.329	E	4.5	22.7
19	82.0	57.1	57.1	29.340	NE	6.4	11.2
20	77.7	55.8	55.8	29.600	NE	1.3	6.6
21	62.0	57.3	57.3	29.326	NW	1.5	...
22	74.7	51.7	51.7	29.643	S	0.6	3.0
23	71.3	49.7	49.7	29.775	NE	1.6	2.1
24	72.6	59.6	59.6	29.695	N	1.0	...
25	70.0	52.4	52.4	29.877	WNW	3.2	2.5
26	76.7	46.8	46.8	29.628	WSW	2.6	2.3
27	77.4	50.6	50.6	29.622	SW	3.2	2.2
28	77.3	50.1	50.1	29.723	SW	1.7	2.9
29	70.8	53.0	53.0	29.821	W	2.5	12.7
30	68.0	46.4	46.4	29.821	WSW	2.3	6.4
31	72.1	57.3	57.3	29.697	SW	1.5	5.1
Mean	74.2	53.4	53.4	29.721	—	—	7.6

HELIOGRAPHIC MEMORANDA.

D.	Sun's Az.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	11.0 E	6.1 N	20.3
3	15.7	6.6	20.0
4	20.9	7.0	20.0

See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

M. N.	Rise	Set	At Greenwich Mean Noon.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Longitude of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. 45m.
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
21	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
23	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
29	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
36	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
37	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
38	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
39	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
41	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
42	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
43	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
44	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
45	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
46	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
47	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
48	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
49	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
51	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
52	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
53	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
54	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
55	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
57	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
58	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
59	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
61	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
62	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
63	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
64	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
65	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
66	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
67	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
68	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
69	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
71	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
72	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
73	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
74	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
75	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
76	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
77	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
78	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
79	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
80	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
81	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
82	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
83	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
84	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
85	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
86	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
87	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
88	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
89	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
90	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
91	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
92	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
93	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
94	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
95	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
96	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
97	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
98	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
99	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY				♃ JUPITER				♄ MARS			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		D.	R.A.	Dec.		D.	R.A.	Dec.	
1	8 44 18	10 45' 8"		1	16 36 33	3 58' 31"		1	16 45 43	26 19' 28"	
2	9 06 8	10 57' 9"		2	16 56 41	3 58' 31"		2	16 51 36	26 25' 2"	
3	9 28 1	11 10' 1"		3	17 16 36	3 58' 31"		3	16 58 41	26 31' 3"	
4	9 50 7	11 22' 7"		4	17 36 30	3 58' 31"		4	17 6 47	26 37' 1"	
5	10 12 4	11 34' 4"		5	17 56 24	3 58' 31"		5	17 12 53	26 43' 9"	
6	10 35 1	11 46' 1"		6	18 16 18	3 58' 31"		6	17 29 47	26 49' 18"	
7	10 57 8	11 57' 8"		7	18 36 12	3 58' 31"		7	17 46 41	26 55' 2"	
8	11 20 5	12 9' 5"		8	18 56 6	3 58' 31"		8	18 3 36	27 0' 1"	
9	11 43 2	12 21' 2"		9	19 16 0	3 58' 31"		9	18 20 30	27 5' 1"	
10	12 6 9	12 32' 9"		10	19 35 54	3 58' 31"		10	18 37 24	27 10' 1"	
11	12 29 6	12 43' 6"		11	19 55 48	3 58' 31"		11	18 54 18	27 15' 1"	
12	12 52 3	12 54' 3"		12	20 15 42	3 58' 31"		12	19 11 12	27 20' 1"	
13	13 15 0	13 5' 0"		13	20 35 36	3 58' 31"		13	19 28 6	27 25' 1"	
14	13 37 7	13 16' 7"		14	20 55 30	3 58' 31"		14	19 44 54	27 30' 1"	
15	14 0 4	13 27' 4"		15	21 15 24	3 58' 31"		15	20 1 48	27 35' 1"	
16	14 23 1	13 38' 1"		16	21 35 18	3 58' 31"		16	20 18 42	27 40' 1"	
17	14 45 8	13 48' 8"		17	21 55 12	3 58' 31"		17	20 35 36	27 45' 1"	
18	15 8 5	13 59' 5"		18	22 15 6	3 58' 31"		18	20 52 30	27 50' 1"	
19	15 31 2	14 10' 2"		19	22 34 54	3 58' 31"		19	21 9 24	27 55' 1"	
20	15 53 9	14 21' 9"		20	22 54 48	3 58' 31"		20	21 26 18	28 0' 1"	
21	16 16 6	14 31' 6"		21	23 14 42	3 58' 31"		21	21 43 12	28 5' 1"	
22	16 38 3	14 42' 3"		22	23 34 36	3 58' 31"		22	22 0 6	28 10' 1"	
23	17 1 0	14 52' 0"		23	23 54 30	3 58' 31"		23	22 17 0	28 15' 1"	
24	17 23 7	15 2' 7"		24	24 14 24	3 58' 31"		24	22 33 54	28 20' 1"	
25	17 46 4	15 13' 4"		25	24 34 18	3 58' 31"		25	22 50 48	28 25' 1"	
26	18 9 1	15 24' 1"		26	24 54 12	3 58' 31"		26	23 7 42	28 30' 1"	
27	18 31 8	15 34' 8"		27	25 14 6	3 58' 31"		27	23 24 36	28 35' 1"	
28	18 54 5	15 45' 5"		28	25 34 0	3 58' 31"		28	23 41 30	28 40' 1"	
29	19 17 2	15 56' 2"		29	25 53 54	3 58' 31"		29	23 58 24	28 45' 1"	
30	19 40 9	16 6' 9"		30	26 13 48	3 58' 31"		30	24 15 18	28 50' 1"	
31	20 3 6	16 17' 6"		31	26 33 42	3 58' 31"		31	24 32 12	28 55' 1"	
32	20 26 3	16 27' 3"		32	26 53 36	3 58' 31"		32	24 49 6	29 0' 1"	
33	20 49 0	16 38' 0"		33	27 13 30	3 58' 31"		33	25 6 0	29 5' 1"	
34	21 11 7	16 48' 7"		34	27 33 24	3 58' 31"		34	25 22 54	29 10' 1"	
35	21 34 4	16 59' 4"		35	27 53 18	3 58' 31"		35	25 39 48	29 15' 1"	
36	21 57 1	17 10' 1"		36	28 13 12	3 58' 31"		36	25 56 42	29 20' 1"	
37	22 20 8	17 20' 8"		37	28 33 6	3 58' 31"		37	26 13 36	29 25' 1"	
38	22 43 5	17 31' 5"		38	28 53 0	3 58' 31"		38	26 30 30	29 30' 1"	
39	23 6 2	17 42' 2"		39	29 12 54	3 58' 31"		39	26 47 24	29 35' 1"	
40	23 28 9	17 52' 9"		40	29 32 48	3 58' 31"		40	27 4 18	29 40' 1"	
41	23 51 6	18 3' 6"		41	29 52 42	3 58' 31"		41	27 21 12	29 45' 1"	
42	24 14 3	18 13' 3"		42	30 12 36	3 58' 31"		42	27 38 6	29 50' 1"	
43	24 37 0	18 24' 0"		43	30 32 30	3 58' 31"		43	27 54 54	29 55' 1"	
44	25 0 7	18 34' 7"		44	30 52 24	3 58' 31"		44	28 11 48	30 0' 1"	

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Day	LONDON HARBOUR		LIVERPOOL		Bristol		HULL		GLASGOW		LEITH		DUBLIN (Har)		G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 39	20 3	8 9	17 48	0 23	12 56	...	12 0	5 56	18 31	8 48	21 22	1 40	12 26		
2	W	8 43	21 28	8 24	19 1	1 25	14 17	0 48	13 16	7 4	19 48	9 56	22 30	8 58	19 32		
3	Th	9 39	22 40	7 37	18 11	3 0	15 41	1 4	14 48	8 19	20 55	11 7	23 40	8 10	20 43		
4	F	11 18	23 56	8 46	21 14	4 22	16 54	3 26	15 4	9 38	22 2	...	24 16	9 26	21 40		
5	S	...	12 22	9 46	22 5	5 27	17 53	4 28	17 2	10 34	22 55	0 48	13 14	10 27	22 24		
6	S	0 54	13 10	10 33	23 47	6 22	18 40	5 22	17 48	11 23	23 41	1 38	14 0	11 0	23 2		
7	M	1 40	13 51	11 15	23 25	7 6	19 22	5 50	18 31	...	22 8	2 13	14 40	11 36	23 26		
8	Tu	2 20	14 27	11 53	...	7 45	19 59	6 27	19 22	0 22	12 48	2 50	15 16	...	22 0		
9	W	2 57	15 1	0 1	12 28	8 20	20 33	7 3	19 48	0 58	13 24	3 26	15 53	0 9	22 38		
10	Th	3 32	15 33	0 35	13 1	8 52	21 6	7 36	20 17	1 33	14 0	4 4	16 29	0 42	23 9		
11	F	4 5	16 4	1 8	13 34	9 23	21 37	8 6	20 44	2 7	14 30	5 44	17 2	1 16	23 20		
12	S	4 34	16 36	1 41	14 5	9 52	22 7	8 38	21 13	3 38	15 1	6 17	17 15	1 42	24 13		
13	S	5 4	17 8	2 14	14 39	10 22	22 37	9 13	21 45	3 11	15 33	5 49	18 11	2 22	24 53		
14	M	5 36	17 43	2 50	15 13	10 51	23 6	9 50	22 27	3 45	16 7	6 26	18 48	3 13	25 36		
15	Tu	6 10	18 23	3 29	15 54	11 22	23 40	10 31	23 55	4 23	16 46	7 7	19 38	3 57	26 27		
16	W	6 50	19 12	4 10	16 49	...	24 2	11 17	23 44	5 3	17 37	7 52	20 26	4 38	27 19		
17	Th	7 43	20 17	5 23	17 58	0 33	13 7	...	22 16	6 9	18 48	8 59	21 32	5 4	28 40		
18	F	8 54	21 36	6 38	19 14	1 51	14 35	0 50	13 41	7 22	19 58	10 12	22 46	7 19	29 54		
19	S	10 28	22 3	7 56	20 26	3 23	16 0	2 22	15 17	8 40	21 12	11 27	23 57	8 33	30 56		
20	S	11 34	...	9 4	21 25	4 40	17 7	3 39	16 26	9 49	22 12	...	22 32	9 26	31 42		
21	M	0 11	12 31	9 58	22 13	5 40	18 3	4 32	17 16	10 45	23 3	0 53	13 24	10 11	32 23		
22	Tu	1 2	13 17	10 43	22 56	6 32	18 53	5 15	18 3	11 36	23 54	1 41	14 10	10 48	33 3		
23	W	1 50	14 2	11 26	23 43	7 18	19 39	6 0	18 50	...	22 27	2 24	14 55	11 31	33 44		
24	Th	2 37	14 47	...	22 12	8 4	20 25	6 49	19 38	0 44	13 16	3 11	15 43	...	34 5		
25	F	3 23	15 32	0 29	13 56	8 49	21 12	7 36	20 16	1 32	14 3	4 1	16 31	0 30	35 26		
26	S	4 6	16 17	1 14	13 40	9 32	21 53	8 20	20 57	2 19	14 47	4 50	17 18	1 16	36 12		
27	S	4 49	17 1	2 0	14 25	10 12	22 22	9 6	21 37	3 2	15 29	5 38	18 5	2 10	37 28		
28	M	5 31	17 47	2 48	15 13	10 50	22 12	9 54	22 21	3 47	16 14	6 28	18 56	3 1	38 13		
29	Tu	6 17	18 37	3 38	16 5	11 30	23 20	10 45	23 11	4 35	17 3	7 21	19 49	4 6	39 40		
30	W	7 7	19 27	4 39	17 13	...	24 28	11 41	...	5 30	18 3	8 21	20 53	5 26	40 0		
31	Th	8 2	20 52	5 55	18 32	1 6	25 44	0 9	12 52	6 39	19 17	9 31	22 6	6 56	41 28		

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	4 17	22 4	19 50	8 33	14 48	21 1	16 29	19 50	23 21	10 15	15 56	21 36	9 16	15 27	21 26				
13	5 12	22 32	19 51	8 51	14 48	20 44	16 2	19 32	23 1	9 54	15 32	21 10	8 52	14 56	20 59				
20	6 1	22 54	19 44	9 9	14 48	20 26	15 47	19 16	22 44	9 33	15 9	20 45	8 29	14 21	20 33				
27	6 44	23 9	19 32	9 26	14 47	20 2	15 34	19 1	22 29	9 13	14 46	20 20	8 5	14 6	20 7				

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star after the 7th, but sets soon after the Sun, and will not be visible.
 ♀ VENUS may be seen low down south of west in the twilight. It passes from Saturn to Jupiter between the 12th and 27th (see opposite page), and will be near Spica on the 22nd. Magnitude, -3.7.
 ♂ MARS will be seen W. of south in the early evening. Sets in the south-west about 23d. It is moving from Antares, which is on the right. Magnitude, -1.5 to -0.6.
 ♃ JUPITER and ♄ SATURN set in the early evening. They will be seen in the twilight south of west at altitude 15° in the early part of the month; at 20° later. Magnitude of Jupiter -2.3; of Saturn +1.2. On the evening of the 29th Jupiter and Venus with the crescent moon near them may make a striking picture in the early twilight.

Aldebaran. At the present time the position of the orbit is such that the last-named is undergoing a series of occultations visible from Greenwich. There was one in daylight on April 2, and there are others in this year (Aug. 26, Nov. 4, Dec. 3) and next. On other occasions the Moon will be seen near the star (see April 29).

Parallax.—Because the Moon is so much nearer than the stars it is displaced on the background of the sky according to the position of the observer. This displacement is called parallax. For this reason occultations are not simultaneous for all places on the globe. Also the distances between the centres of the Moon and planets at conjunction given on page 3 of each month are as if the objects were seen from the centre of the Earth and require a correction for parallax to show the distances when the objects are viewed from the surface. The Moon is always displaced vertically downwards; by about a degree when near the horizon, and by less at greater altitudes.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rise.	Set.	Year.	Year.
1		F	St. Giles's Day. Germans in general retreat, 1918.	5 12	18 46	244	281
2		S	Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant, '18.	5 14	18 44	245	280
3		S	12th S. after Trin. Dunbar, 1650. Cromwell d. 1658.	5 16	18 42	246	279
4		M	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917.	5 17	18 40	247	278
5		Tu	Great Fire of London ended, 1666.	5 19	18 38	248	277
6		W	McKinley shot, 1901. First Battle of the Marne, 1914.	5 21	18 35	249	276
7		Th	Borodino, 1812. Cabinet met in the Highlands, 1921.	5 22	18 33	250	275
8		F	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on City, 1915.	5 24	18 31	251	274
9		S	Flodden, 1513. Adm. Broke b. 1776. Kassassin, 1882.	5 25	18 28	252	273
10		S	13th Sunday after Trinity. Pinkie, 1547.	5 27	18 26	253	272
11		M	Malplaquet, 1709. Masurian Lakes, 1914.	5 29	18 24	254	271
12		Tu	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914.	5 30	18 22	255	270
13		W	Quebec captured, 1759. Tel el Kebir, 1882.	5 32	18 20	256	269
14		Th	Wellington died, 1852. <i>Carmania</i> sank <i>Cap Trafalgar</i> ,	5 33	18 17	257	268
15		F	"Tanks" first used in warfare (Somme), 1916. [1914.	5 35	18 15	258	267
16		S	Rt. Hon. A. B. Law b. 1858. Dr. E. B. Pusey d. 1882.	5 37	18 13	259	266
17		S	14th Sunday after Trinity. W. S. Landor d. 1864.	5 38	18 10	260	265
18		M	Wm. Hazlitt, essayist, d. 1830. Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 8	261	264
19		Tu	Poitiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 41	18 6	262	263
20		W	DELHI DAY (1857). Alma, 1854. Ypres-Menin, 1917.	5 43	18 3	263	262
21		Th	St. Matthew. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45	18 1	264	261
22		F	Zutphen, 1586. T. Doggett (Coat and Badge), d. 1721.	5 46	17 59	265	260
23		S	Assaye, 1803. Capture of Acre and Haifa, 1918.	5 48	17 56	266	259
24		S	15th Sunday after Trinity. Dean Milman d. 1868.	5 49	17 54	267	258
25		M	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915.	5 51	17 52	268	257
26		Tu	King of Denmark b. 1870. Thiepval, 1918.	5 53	17 49	269	256
27		W	Kut-el-Amara, 1915. Cambrai, 1918.	5 54	17 47	270	255
28		Th	F.-M. Earl French born, 1852. Emile Zola died, 1902.	5 56	17 45	271	254
29		F	St. Michael and All Angels. Quarter Day.	5 58	17 43	272	253
30		S	F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832; d. Nov. 14, 1914.	5 59	17 40	273	252

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon.....	6d.	7h. 47'm.
☾ Last Quarter.....	24	2h. 20'm.
● New Moon.....	28	4 38'm.
☾ First Quarter.....	27	22 49'm.

Apogee 7d. 28'm. 252,500 miles.
 Perigee 5d. 56'm. 221,900 "

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1921.

in. 5.4 days; total fall 1.6 inches; below the average by 0.43 inch.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

19. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Duration of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Altitude Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 11. Altitude 2. See p. 96.		MEMORANDA. For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 96.
Add to App. Time.	Sub. Var.	Apparent Mean Longitude.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.		N. H. A.	N. H. A.	
1	0 0	10 30 35	9 08	8 26' 7" N	0 30	10 30 35	13 16 21	1	
2	0 0	10 43 13	9 06	8 27 0	0 31	10 43 13	13 14 25	2	
3	0 31	10 46 30	9 05	8 46' 1	0 31	10 46 30	13 10 39	3	A.
4	0 30	10 50 27	9 04	7 43' 1	0 32	10 50 27	13 6 23	4	
5	1 20	10 54 4	9 03	7 0 0	0 32	10 54 4	13 0 38	5	
6	1 30	10 57 41	9 02	6 26' 7	0 32	10 57 41	12 56 42	6	
7	1 50	11 1 17	9 01	6 26' 7	0 33	11 1 17	12 54 46	7	
8	2 20	11 4 53	9 00	5 53' 8	0 34	11 4 53	12 50 50	8	
9	2 31	11 8 29	9 00	5 31' 3	0 34	11 8 29	12 46 54	9	
10	2 51	11 12 5	8 59	5 8 6	0 35	11 12 5	12 42 58	10	
11	3 12	11 15 41	8 58	4 45' 9	0 35	11 15 41	12 38 5	11	
12	3 33	11 19 17	8 58	4 23' 0	0 35	11 19 17	12 35 6	12	
13	3 54	11 22 53	8 58	4 0 7	0 36	11 22 53	12 31 10	13	
14	4 15	11 26 28	8 57	3 37' 1	0 36	11 26 28	12 27 14	14	
15	4 37	11 30 3	8 57	3 14' 1	0 36	11 30 3	12 23 18	15	
16	4 58	11 33 30	8 57	2 51' 0	0 36	11 33 30	12 19 22	16	
17	5 19	11 37 14	8 57	2 27' 8	0 37	11 37 14	12 15 27	17	
18	5 40	11 40 49	8 57	2 4 6	0 37	11 40 49	12 11 31	18	
19	6 1	11 44 24	8 57	1 41' 3	0 37	11 44 24	12 7 35	19	
20	6 22	11 48 0	8 56	1 18' 0	0 37	11 48 0	12 3 39	20	
21	6 43	11 51 35	8 56	0 54' 7	0 37	11 51 35	12 59 43	21	
22	7 4	11 55 11	8 56	0 31' 3	0 37	11 55 11	12 55 47	22	
23	7 25	11 58 47	8 56	0 8' 0	0 37	11 58 47	12 51 51	23	
24	7 46	12 2 22	8 56	0 15' 4 S	0 37	12 2 22	12 47 55	24	
25	8 7	12 5 58	9 00	0 32' 8	0 37	12 5 58	12 43 59	25	
26	8 27	12 9 34	9 00	1 2' 2	0 37	12 9 34	12 40 3	26	
27	8 48	12 13 10	9 01	1 25' 6	0 37	12 13 10	12 36 8	27	
28	9 8	12 16 47	9 02	1 49' 0	0 37	12 16 47	12 32 12	28	
29	9 28	12 20 23	9 03	2 12' 4	0 37	12 20 23	12 28 16	29	
30	9 48	12 24 0	9 04	2 35' 8	0 37	12 24 0	12 24 20	30	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1922.

H.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	REL. HUMIDITY.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1901-1905		Direction.	(Pressure 100. to feet).		
1	77° 3	53° 4	50° 8	29.754	SW	3° 0	...	6° 2
2	73° 0	50° 6	7	29.766	W	1° 0	...	0° 7
3	69° 9	48° 3	6	29.928	Vble	1° 3	...	8° 5
4	74° 2	48° 4	5	29.902	W	0° 6	...	11° 0
5	76° 2	48° 7	4	29.962	SW	1° 0	...	9° 5
6	76° 3	46° 9	3	30.039	SSW	0° 5	...	7° 3
7	82° 0	46° 0	2	29.978	E	1° 2	...	11° 1
8	82° 6	49° 9	1	29.848	E	1° 6	...	11° 2
9	87° 9	47° 8	0	29.672	SW	2° 3	...	10° 8
10	71° 2	53° 2	4	29.673	W	2° 4	...	4° 1
11	67° 1	51° 9	1	29.679	WSW	3° 8	...	8° 0
12	68° 0	51° 3	0	29.760	WNW	12° 0	...	6° 8
13	70° 6	51° 1	37° 6	29.780	SW	4° 8	...	4° 9
14	70° 0	51° 2	7	29.758	SW	4° 6	...	6° 2
15	66° 1	51° 0	6	29.744	N	0° 9	...	3° 4
16	64° 2	50° 1	5	29.979	NE	3° 7	...	10° 4
17	69° 8	50° 1	3	30.012	E	0° 1	...	0° 9
18	66° 4	54° 2	26° 9	30.228	ENE	5° 6	...	0° 3
19	61° 4	55° 4	5	29.974	ENE	1° 0	...	...
20	64° 3	55° 8	2	29.967	N	0° 2	...	...
21	70° 1	53° 3	25° 8	30.067	W	0° 6	...	1° 8
22	75° 6	49° 6	6	30.220	W	0° 5	...	7° 7
23	77° 9	53° 2	4	30.144	W	0° 3	...	3° 6
24	69° 9	50° 6	3	30.229	E	0° 8	...	...
25	68° 3	49° 9	2	30.226	Calm	0° 0	...	10° 1
26	69° 6	49° 2	1	30.140	ENE	2° 4	...	6° 7
27	64° 0	44° 6	1	30.082	E	1° 3	...	3° 8
28	66° 4	39° 2	24° 9	30.149	E	0° 6	...	9° 0
29	67° 0	38° 6	7	29.982	E	1° 2	...	7° 6
30	70° 2	40° 1	4	29.980	ENE	2° 4	...	7° 6
31	70° 1	40° 3	0° 2	29.980	—	—	1° 8	74° 9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Azim.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	22° 3	7° 3	186° 6
4	29° 6	7° 2	186° 6
5	26° 3	7° 0	186° 6

(See Note, p. 39.) THE MOON.

At Greenwich Mean Noon.									
Rise	Set	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.			
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. M.	"	"	D. H.	W	E	
1 36 4	20 38	19 0 5	17 36 28	55 41	15 18	9 16	10 34		
2 26 44	21 27	19 31 40	16 11 9	56 10	15 4	10 15	10 34		
3 27 17	22 13	20 01 35	14 3 5	54 46	14 57	11 15	11 34		
4 27 48	22 58	20 31 25	11 19 7	54 26	14 58	12 15	12 34		
5 28 18	23 42	21 01 10	8 9 1	54 12	14 48	13 15	13 34		
6 28 58	24 25	21 31 0	4 40 3	54 3 14	14 15	14 15	14 34		
7 29 38	25 7	22 00 53	1 13 53	53 59	14 44	15 15	15 34		
8 29 58	25 50	0 28 53	3 29 56	54 0 14	14 16	16 15	16 34		
9 30 46	26 23	1 28 12	6 14 1	54 7 14	14 17	17 15	17 34		
10 30 30	27 17	2 28 9	9 35 4	54 28 14	30 18	18 15	18 34		
11 30 41	28 11	3 28 51	12 34 6	54 44 14	36 19	19 15	19 34		
12 31 15	29 5	4 29 57	15 27 1	55 14 15	42 20	20 15	20 34		
1 31 25	30 4	5 30 4	18 34 1	55 38 15	48 21	21 15	21 34		
2 31 43	31 2	6 31 15	17 57 1	56 38 15	47 22	22 15	22 34		
3 31 39	31 18	7 32 3	16 20 15	57 3 15	44 23	23 15	23 34		
4 31 39	31 18	8 32 3	14 18 15	58 27 15	57 24	24 15	24 34		
5 31 39	31 18	9 32 3	12 15 15	59 21 15	68 25	25 15	25 34		
6 31 39	31 18	10 32 3	10 12 15	60 14 16	86 26	26 15	26 34		
7 31 39	31 18	11 32 3	8 30 9	60 54 16	37 27	27 15	27 34		
8 31 39	31 18	12 32 3	6 58 61	61 18 16	44 28	28 15	28 34		
9 31 39	31 18	1 32 3	5 27 78	61 23 16	45 0 7	29 15	29 34		
10 31 39	31 18	2 32 3	4 56 61	62 14 15	32 8	30 15	30 34		
11 31 39	31 18	3 32 3	4 25 61	63 14 15	31 8	31 15	31 34		
12 31 39	31 18	4 32 3	3 54 61	64 14 15	30 8	32 15	32 34		
1 31 39	31 18	5 32 3	3 23 61	65 14 15	29 8	33 15	33 34		
2 31 39	31 18	6 32 3	2 52 61	66 14 15	28 8	34 15	34 34		
3 31 39	31 18	7 32 3	2 21 61	67 14 15	27 8	35 15	35 34		
4 31 39	31 18	8 32 3	1 50 61	68 14 15	26 8	36 15	36 34		
5 31 39	31 18	9 32 3	1 19 61	69 14 15	25 8	37 15	37 34		
6 31 39	31 18	10 32 3	0 48 61	70 14 15	24 8	38 15	38 34		
7 31 39	31 18	11 32 3	0 17 61	71 14 15	23 8	39 15	39 34		
8 31 39	31 18	12 32 3	0 46 61	72 14 15	22 8	40 15	40 34		
9 31 39	31 18	1 32 3	0 15 61	73 14 15	21 8	41 15	41 34		
10 31 39	31 18	2 32 3	0 44 61	74 14 15	20 8	42 15	42 34		
11 31 39	31 18	3 32 3	0 13 61	75 14 15	19 8	43 15	43 34		
12 31 39	31 18	4 32 3	0 42 61	76 14 15	18 8	44 15	44 34		
1 31 39	31 18	5 32 3	0 11 61	77 14 15	17 8	45 15	45 34		
2 31 39	31 18	6 32 3	0 40 61	78 14 15	16 8	46 15	46 34		
3 31 39	31 18	7 32 3	0 9 61	79 14 15	15 8	47 15	47 34		
4 31 39	31 18	8 32 3	0 38 61	80 14 15	14 8	48 15	48 34		
5 31 39	31 18	9 32 3	0 7 61	81 14 15	13 8	49 15	49 34		
6 31 39	31 18	10 32 3	0 36 61	82 14 15	12 8	50 15	50 34		
7 31 39	31 18	11 32 3	0 5 61	83 14 15	11 8	51 15	51 34		
8 31 39	31 18	12 32 3	0 34 61	84 14 15	10 8	52 15	52 34		
9 31 39	31 18	1 32 3	0 3 61	85 14 15	9 8	53 15	53 34		
10 31 39	31 18	2 32 3	0 32 61	86 14 15	8 8	54 15	54 34		
11 31 39	31 18	3 32 3	0 61 61	87 14 15	7 8	55 15	55 34		
12 31 39	31 18	4 32 3	0 30 61	88 14 15	6 8	56 15	56 34		
1 31 39	31 18	5 32 3	0 59 61	89 14 15	5 8	57 15	57 34		
2 31 39	31 18	6 32 3	0 28 61	90 14 15	4 8	58 15	58 34		
3 31 39	31 18	7 32 3	0 57 61	91 14 15	3 8	59 15	59 34		
4 31 39	31 18	8 32 3	0 26 61	92 14 15	2 8	60 15	60 34		
5 31 39	31 18	9 32 3	0 55 61	93 14 15	1 8	61 15	61 34		
6 31 39	31 18	10 32 3	0 24 61	94 14 15	0 8	62 15	62 34		
7 31 39	31 18	11 32 3	0 53 61	95 14 15	0 8	63 15	63 34		
8 31 39	31 18	12 32 3	0 22 61	96 14 15	0 8	64 15	64 34		
9 31 39	31 18	1 32 3	0 51 61	97 14 15	0 8	65 15	65 34		
10 31 39	31 18	2 32 3	0 20 61	98 14 15	0 8	66 15	66 34		
11 31 39	31 18	3 32 3	0 49 61	99 14 15	0 8	67 15	67 34		
12 31 39	31 18	4 32 3	0 18 61	100 14 15	0 8	68 15	68 34		

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 24h. 30m.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 7m. Civil twilight ends at 3h. 35m. Night begins, 8h. 54m. The length of the Day is 13h. 35m.

Sept. 1. Occultation of σ Sagittarii. Mag. 4.4. See p. 8.

Sept. 4. Uranus in Opposition. Distance, 1,778,000,000 miles.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 4.08.

Sept. 15, 23h. Venus at Greatest elongation. $46^{\circ} 24'$ E.

Sept. 20, 11h. Mercury at Greatest elongation. $26^{\circ} 26'$ E.

Sept. 21, morn. Total Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 80.

Sept. 22. Saturn in conjunction with γ , 24h. 1m. h $1^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Sept. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with γ , 24h. 7m. γ $1^{\circ} 2'$ S.

Sept. 23. Mercury in conjunction with γ , 24h. 30h. γ $5^{\circ} 29'$ S.

Sept. 23, 20h. 30m. Sun enters the Sign Libra (Autumn Equinox.)

Sept. 24. Venus in conjunction with γ , 24h. 40m. γ $2^{\circ} 48'$ S.

Sept. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 3.96.

Sept. 28. Mars in conjunction with γ , 24h. 14m. γ $8^{\circ} 8'$ S.

Note, Uranus rises Sept. 1, 12h. 50m.; Sept. 30, rises 12h. 54m.; sets 3h. 39m.

Neptune, Sept. 1, R.A. 9h. 16m. Dec $16^{\circ} 1' N$

Venus, which has been gibbous, or larger than half-phase during this year, has half its disc illuminated in the middle of this month.

In this month the Mornings decrease 45m.; the Afternoons 2h. 6m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 24h.: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

The Solar Eclipse of Sept. 21.

—As mentioned on page 80, there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun this month, the phenomenon not being visible in any phase from Greenwich. Totality will be visible from the Indian Ocean, and it has been thought advisable for an expedition to go to that region to repeat the experiment made in 1892 to seek whether the path of a ray of light is deflected when passing through the gravitational field of Sun, in accordance with Einstein's Relativity Theory of Gravitation. The method is as follows:—The stars which surround the Sun are not visible in

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
R.	H. M.	Decl.		R.	H. M.	Decl.		R.	H. M.	Decl.	
1	18 6 28	1 9 48		13 34 3	11 46 08			17 36 30	26 46 35		
2	18 31 9	4 34 3		13 53 8	14 2 2			17 47 54	26 44 7		
3	18 53 45	7 43 0		14 11 30	16 11 3			17 59 54	26 40 0		
4	19 15 36	10 59 8		14 30 28	18 10 3			18 12 25	26 31 5		
5	19 37 48	14 17 1		14 48 34	20 4 2			18 25 25	26 18 9		
6	19 59 44	17 34 48		15 6 16	21 45 88			18 38 49	26 8 05		
♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
R.	H. M.	Decl.		R.	H. M.	Decl.		R.	H. M.	Decl.	
1	13 11 15	6 21 78		12 28 57	0 42 98			22 33 38	0 56 35		
2	13 14 30	6 44 1		12 31 4	0 56 9			22 52 53	8 0 9		
3	13 18 31	7 7 0		12 33 13	1 11 1			23 58 9	8 5 3		
4	13 22 17	7 30 1		12 35 25	1 25 4			24 52 25	8 9 8		
5	13 26 6	7 53 5		12 37 39	1 39 8			25 50 43	8 14 0		
6	13 30 3	8 17 18		12 39 54	1 54 28			26 50 8	8 18 15		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑
5 27 3	7 8 11 6	11 7 14	0 8	15 54	8 8 11 2	6 8 14 8	7 1	15 54	8 8 11 2	6 8 14 8	7 1	15 54	8 8 11 2
15 54	8 8 11 2	6 8 14 8	7 1	25 58	3 8 12 4	5 8 14 6	7 0	25 58	3 8 12 4	5 8 14 6	7 0	25 58	3 8 12 4
25 58	3 8 12 4	5 8 14 6	7 0	35 59	3 8 12 4	5 8 14 6	7 0	35 59	3 8 12 4	5 8 14 6	7 0	35 59	3 8 12 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 18^h 48^m 45^s.

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar). G. M. T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	F	9 33	11 21	7 16	19 50	5 36	15 17	1 29	14 31	7 59	20 37	10 49	23 23	8 6	20 31
2	S	11 0	23 42	8 32	20 59	4 6	16 36	3 3	15 56	9 17	21 46	...	12 3	9 14	21 29
3	S	...	0 7	9 34	21 50	5 12	17 36	4 9	16 53	10 18	22 38	0 28	13 0	10 2	22 9
4	M	0 40	12 55	10 19	22 30	6 4	18 23	4 53	17 35	11 6	23 21	1 15	13 43	10 40	22 39
5	Tu	1 25	13 34	10 56	23 6	6 48	19 4	5 31	18 10	11 47	23 58	1 54	14 20	11 11	23 10
6	W	2 2	14 6	11 31	23 39	7 23	19 37	6 6	18 45	...	22 24	2 28	14 52	11 39	23 42
7	Th	3 25	14 36	...	22 1	7 53	20 9	6 40	19 15	0 33	18 57	3 1	15 24	...	22 9
8	F	3 4	15 8	0 11	22 33	8 25	20 40	7 14	19 44	1 6	13 29	3 36	15 59	0 11	22 37
9	S	3 35	15 40	0 43	23 2	8 55	21 9	7 46	20 11	1 39	14 0	4 11	16 31	0 45	23 8
10	S	4 3	16 10	1 13	23 32	9 24	21 40	8 16	20 36	2 10	14 30	4 43	17 4	1 18	23 39
11	M	4 32	16 42	1 46	24 3	9 53	22 8	8 48	21 4	3 22	15 0	5 18	17 36	1 55	24 23
12	Tu	5 0	17 15	2 19	24 36	10 21	22 38	9 21	21 38	3 14	15 33	5 51	18 12	2 33	24 59
13	W	5 32	17 52	2 55	25 15	10 50	23 12	10 1	22 17	3 56	16 12	6 32	18 55	3 19	25 44
14	Th	6 12	18 40	3 22	26 9	11 29	23 59	10 48	23 3	4 36	17 0	7 22	19 49	4 16	26 49
15	F	7 4	19 40	4 45	27 18	...	22 26	11 46	...	5 32	18 5	8 23	20 56	5 31	27 0
16	S	8 12	21 4	6 2	28 39	1 13	23 54	0 6	13 4	6 48	19 24	9 39	22 14	6 48	28 16
17	S	9 40	22 33	7 25	29 56	2 47	25 28	1 37	14 46	8 9	20 42	10 57	23 27	8 0	29 26
18	M	11 2	23 50	8 38	31 1	4 12	26 43	3 5	16 5	9 24	21 49	...	24 7	9 0	30 28
19	Tu	...	12 7	9 36	31 52	5 17	27 42	4 8	16 58	10 25	22 43	0 30	25 4	9 45	31 59
20	W	0 49	13 54	10 21	32 36	6 9	28 32	4 54	17 41	11 16	23 32	1 20	26 50	10 28	32 42
21	Th	1 22	13 39	11 4	33 21	6 55	29 19	5 41	18 25	...	22 5	2 6	24 35	11 4	33 25
22	F	2 16	14 26	11 48	...	7 12	30 4	6 29	19 10	0 21	22 53	3 52	25 21	12 4	34 05
23	S	3 0	15 11	0 8	22 33	8 27	30 50	7 19	19 52	1 11	23 40	3 41	26 9	0 10	32 33
24	S	* 3 43	* 15 56	0 54	23 16	9 9	31 32	8 3	20 29	1 57	24 22	4 29	26 54	0 57	23 20
25	M	4 24	16 40	1 38	24 0	9 51	32 13	8 47	21 10	2 40	25 5	5 16	27 40	1 49	24 14
26	Tu	5 5	17 26	2 23	24 46	10 30	32 52	9 33	21 55	3 25	25 49	6 5	28 27	2 45	25 11
27	W	5 49	18 14	3 14	25 37	11 8	33 34	10 22	22 42	4 11	26 36	6 55	29 20	3 52	26 19
28	Th	6 38	19 10	4 12	26 48	11 57	...	11 16	23 36	5 5	27 34	7 54	30 23	5 8	27 35
29	F	7 39	20 24	5 26	28 1	0 37	23 13	...	22 28	6 12	28 49	9 4	31 37	6 28	28 56
30	S	9 0	21 54	6 50	29 22	2 6	24 48	0 54	24 2	7 34	29 9	10 23	32 55	7 44	30 9

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12h.]

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	7 20	13 19	19 16	9 43	14 47	19 49	15 21	18 49	22 16	8 53	14 24	19 54	7 42	13 42	19 41
10	7 51	13 25	18 59	10 0	14 46	19 31	15 9	18 37	22 5	8 33	14 1	19 29	7 19	13 17	19 14
17	8 14	13 28	18 40	10 15	14 44	19 12	14 58	18 27	21 57	8 13	13 39	19 4	6 56	12 52	18 48
24	8 30	13 23	18 18	10 29	14 42	18 54	14 46	18 18	21 49	7 54	13 17	18 39	6 34	12 28	18 22

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY as last month is an evening star setting in the early twilight, nearly W. at the beginning of the month. W.S.W. later.

♀ VENUS will be at an altitude of about 8° at sunset. It sets about an hour after the Sun throughout the month in the W.S.W. at the beginning and nearly S.W. at the end. Magnitude, -3.9 to -4.2.

♂ MARS is still to be seen in the early evening sky at a low altitude, west of south in the late twilight, and sets in the S.W. This planet is now in Sagittarius. Magnitude, -0.6 to -0.1.

♃ ♃ JUPITER and SATURN set about an hour after sunset 8. of W. Jupiter will be at approximately the same altitude as Venus but farther north. Magnitudes, Jupiter -1.3; Saturn +1.2 to +1.0.

daytime because of the sunlight, but when the sky is darkened during an eclipse they may be photographed. The same group of stars is also photographed in the night sky at some time before or after, and it is expected that the presence of the Sun at the time of eclipse causes small differences in the relative position of the star images on the photograph, which can be detected by measurement. The Sun will be in the constellation Virgo. A list of 22 stars surrounding it has been prepared, which may show the effect, among them being the third magnitude star β Virginis. (Mon. Not. R.A.S. Vol. LXXX. p. 628).

Large telescopes.—The Hooker telescope of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, with mirror 100 inches in diameter, is the largest in the world. There is a reflector of 72 inches aperture at the Canadian Dominion Observatory, B.C. The instrument of the same size as this made by Lord Rosse in 1845 is now dismantled, and its parts are in the museum at Kensington.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year
1	||	S	16th S. aft. Trin. St. Quentin, 1918. Damascus,	6 1	17 38	274	91
2	||	M	Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, 1878. [1918.	6 2	17 36	275	90
3	||	Tu	John Lyon (Harrow) d. 1592. Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 4	17 33	276	89
4	||	W	Germany proposed an Armistice, 1918.	6 6	17 31	277	88
5	||	Th	Allied troops landed at Salonika, 1915.	6 7	17 29	278	87
6	||	F	Second Battle of Le Cateau, 1918. [1920.	6 9	17 27	279	86
7	||	S	Lepanto, 1571. Women admitted to Oxford degrees,	6 11	17 24	280	85
8	||	S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Loos, 1915.	6 12	17 22	281	84
9	||	M	Rome incorporated with Italy, 1870.	6 14	17 20	282	83
10	||	Tu	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919.	6 16	17 18	283	82
11	||	W	Camperdown, 1797. Fall of Belgrade, 1915.	6 17	17 16	284	81
12	||	Th	MICHAELMAS LAWS BEGIN. Nurse Cavell shot, 1915.	6 19	17 13	285	80
13	||	F	Mary Kingsley b. 1862. Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 21	17 11	286	79
14	||	S	Hastings, 1066. Canadians landed at Plymouth, 1914.	6 22	17 9	287	78
15	||	S	18th Sun. after Trinity. War with Bulgaria, 1915	6 24	17 7	288	77
16	||	M	Rt. Hon Austen Chamberlain born, 1863.	6 26	17 5	289	76
17	||	Tu	Gen. Leman, defender of Liège, d. 1920; b. Jan 1851.	6 28	17 3	290	75
18	||	W	St. Luke, Evangelist. Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 29	17 1	291	74
19	||	Th	Thomas Hughes, "Tom Brown's Schooldays," b. 1822.	6 31	16 58	292	73
20	||	F	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21	||	S	TRAFALGAR DAY; death of Lord Nelson, 1805.	6 34	16 54	294	71
22	||	S	19th Sun. after Trinity. Capt. Mayne Reid, d 1883.	6 36	16 52	295	70
23	||	M	Malmaison, 1917. Viscount Peel (Speaker) died, 1912.	6 38	16 50	296	69
24	||	Tu	French victory at Verdun, 1916.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25	||	W	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 41	16 46	298	67
26	||	Th	British captured Aleppo, 1918.	6 43	16 44	299	66
27	||	F	Metz, 1870. First U.S. shot fired in War, 1917.	6 45	16 42	300	65
28	||	S	St. Simon and St. Jude. Roosevelt born, 1858.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29	||	S	20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30	||	M	Turks unconditional surrender, 1918.	6 50	16 36	303	62
31	||	Tu	Hallowmas Eve. Beersheba captured, 1917.	6 52	16 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	... 6d	oh	58 31n.
◐ Last Quarter	... 13	21	55 4
● New Moon	... 20	13	40 2
◑ First Quarter	... 27	13	26 4
Apogee	... 4d. 20' 04"	...	252,400 miles.
Perigee	... 19d. 16' 7"	...	222,700 "

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1921,
on 8 days: total fall 0.79 inch; below the
average by 2.05 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Pheasant shooting begins.—Common
Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first
week.

3. Jewish New Year 5682.
5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
22. Fire Insurances must be paid.
23. Quarter Sessions begin.
25. Autumn Register of Voters comes into
force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

A.	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Mean Time at Sidereal T See p. 94.	For "Lamps to be lighted" see P. 596.
	Subst. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		
	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	10 7	0 81	12 27 37	9 05	8 59 18	0 97	12 37 44	11 20 24	1. S.
2	10 26	0 80	12 31 14	9 06	3 22 4	0 97	12 41 41	11 16 28	2.
3	10 45	0 78	12 34 52	9 07	3 45 6	0 97	12 45 37	11 12 32	3.
4	11 4	0 77	12 38 30	9 08	4 8 8	0 97	12 49 34	11 8 36	4.
5	11 22	0 76	12 42 8	9 10	4 32 0	0 96	12 53 30	11 4 40	5.
6	11 40	0 74	12 45 47	9 11	4 55 1	0 96	12 57 27	11 0 44	6.
7	11 58	0 73	12 49 26	9 13	5 18 2	0 96	13 1 24	10 56 49	7.
8	12 15	0 71	12 53 5	9 15	5 41 1	0 96	13 5 20	10 52 53	8. S.
9	12 32	0 69	12 56 45	9 17	6 4 0	0 95	13 9 17	10 48 57	9.
10	12 48	0 67	13 0 25	9 18	6 26 9	0 95	13 13 13	10 45 1	10.
11	13 4	0 65	13 4 6	9 20	6 49 6	0 95	13 17 10	10 41 5	11.
12	13 20	0 63	13 7 47	9 23	7 12 3	0 94	13 21 6	10 37 9	12.
13	13 34	0 61	13 11 29	9 25	7 34 8	0 94	13 25 3	10 33 13	13.
14	13 49	0 59	13 15 11	9 27	7 57 3	0 93	13 28 59	10 29 17	14.
15	14 8	0 56	13 18 54	9 29	8 19 6	0 93	13 32 56	10 25 21	15.
16	14 16	0 54	13 22 37	9 32	8 41 9	0 92	13 36 53	10 21 25	16.
17	14 28	0 51	13 26 21	9 34	9 4 0	0 92	13 40 49	10 17 29	17.
18	14 40	0 49	13 30 5	9 37	9 25 9	0 91	13 44 46	10 13 34	18.
19	14 52	0 46	13 33 51	9 39	9 47 8	0 91	13 48 42	10 9 38	19.
20	15 8	0 44	13 37 36	9 42	10 9 5	0 90	13 52 39	10 5 42	20.
21	15 13	0 41	13 41 23	9 45	10 31 0	0 89	13 56 35	10 1 46	21.
22	15 22	0 38	13 45 10	9 47	10 52 4	0 89	14 0 32	9 57 50	22.
23	15 31	0 35	13 48 58	9 50	11 13 7	0 88	14 4 28	9 53 54	23.
24	15 39	0 33	13 52 46	9 53	11 34 7	0 87	14 8 25	9 49 58	24.
25	15 47	0 30	13 56 35	9 56	11 55 6	0 87	14 12 22	9 45 2	25.
26	15 53	0 27	14 0 25	9 59	12 16 3	0 86	14 16 18	9 42 6	26.
27	15 59	0 24	14 4 15	9 52	12 36 9	0 85	14 20 15	9 38 10	27.
28	16 5	0 21	14 8 6	9 55	12 57 2	0 84	14 24 11	9 34 14	28.
29	16 9	0 18	14 11 58	9 58	13 17 3	0 83	14 28 8	9 30 19	29.
30	16 13	0 15	14 15 51	9 57	13 37 2	0 83	14 32 4	9 26 23	30.
31	16 16	0 12	14 19 44	9 54	13 56 9 S	0 82	14 36 1	9 22 27	31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1921.

A.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1906		(Pressure lb. to foot.)	Direction.		
				Inches.			Inches.	Hours.
1	74.1	40.4	54.1	29.762	S	0.4	...	8.1
2	76.8	42.0	53.7	29.641	SE	2.9	...	2.7
3	75.0	62.3	3	29.762	SW	5.3	0.1	6.2
4	80.8	59.0	0	29.884	vble	0.9	...	8.7
5	83.3	57.7	52.8	29.836	SE	2.0	...	9.3
6	84.4	56.7	5	29.814	S	1.5	...	10.1
7	79.7	58.2	3	29.913	SW	2.2	...	8.9
8	78.7	53.3	0	29.923	WSW	0.8	...	4.9
9	80.5	50.7	51.6	29.714	SE	1.6	...	9.3
10	76.8	55.8	3	29.789	S	1.0	30	5.0
11	73.6	56.9	50.9	29.893	SW	1.1	...	8.0
12	64.3	48.4	6	30.086	N	0.9	...	0.2
13	68.4	44.7	3	30.082	SE	0.4	...	6.6
14	64.8	46.5	1	30.219	N	3.4	10	5.1
15	63.8	38.1	49.9	30.359	SW	1.0	...	8.3
16	67.9	40.4	8	30.150	SW	0.5	...	6.8
17	70.0	37.1	6	30.110	SSW	0.3	...	9.0
18	75.9	45.4	3	29.933	S	2.2	...	9.3
19	71.3	55.4	1	29.907	SW	2.4	0.1	3.4
20	64.6	52.6	48.8	29.979	NE	0.8	0.6	0.2
21	58.2	44.6	6	29.994	S	0.5	0.7	2.9
22	63.0	45.6	3	29.605	SW	7.6	22	2.9
23	48.3	39.1	1	29.784	WNW	6.2	0.8	3.6
24	49.2	36.3	47.9	30.212	N	3.7	...	7.6
25	55.6	34.5	7	30.318	NW	1.3	...	0.8
26	56.0	30.0	6	30.330	Calm	0.0	...	...
27	60.0	30.1	5	30.307	NNW	1.1	...	1.0
28	57.8	36.0	4	30.268	NW	1.9	...	2.1
29	59.9	44.0	3	30.080	NW	3.8	...	2.0
30	58.2	43.4	2	30.283	W	1.7	...	1.1
31	58.0	39.2	1	30.125	WSW	4.5	...	0.2
Mo	67.8	47.0	50.0	29.999	—	...	0.79	154.3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
3	26.2 N	6.6 N	180.6
12	26.4	6.0	187.7
23	25.8	5.2	246.8

[See Note, p. 30.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises			Sets			At Greenwich Mean Noon.						Jupiter's Satellite (See Note, p. 66.)
	H. M.	M.	M.	H. M.	M.	M.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horiz- ontal Paral- lax.	Semi- dia- meter	Age.		
1	13	49	57	11	41	14	22 18 20	28 1' 38"	54 23 14	53 10	7 1/2	Jupiter's four larger satellites are ranged with respect to the planet at the time given in the heading in the direction W to E, or left to right, as seen in an inverting telescope. The open circle indicates the planet's disc; the black circle shows that the satellite, whose number is wanting, is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign Δ shows that it is in transit across the disc.	
2	18	16	11	41	14	14	22 55 14	8 57' 7"	54 15 24	48 11	7 1/2		
3	16	40	22	24	4	14	23 51 9	5 33' 6"	54 4 45	45 12	7 1/2		
4	17	3	13	6	1	14	23 56 23	1 57' 08"	53 59 14	44 13	7 1/2		
5	17	26	27	48	3	14	0 21 25	1 44' 11"	54 0 14	44 14	7 1/2		
6	17	50	31	3	18	14	1 6 45	5 21' 8"	54 6 14	45 15	7 1/2		
7	18	15	3	18	26	14	1 52 50	8 47' 9"	54 17 14	49 16	7 1/2		
8	18	44	2	48	27	14	2 40 4	11 54' 0"	54 33 14	53 17	7 1/2		
9	19	16	48	10	27	14	3 28 10	14 31' 6"	54 54 14	59 18	7 1/2		
10	19	54	2	10	27	14	4 19 9	16 38' 0"	55 22 15	7 19	7 1/2		
11	20	38	2	11	27	14	5 11 12	17 47' 3"	55 55 15	16 20	7 1/2		
12	21	30	2	12	27	14	6 4 48	18 10' 6"	56 34 15	26 21	7 1/2		
13	21	29	2	13	27	14	6 59 38	17 36' 9"	57 19 15	39 22	7 1/2		
14	23	36	7	14	27	14	7 55 20	16 4' 0"	58 8 15	52 23	7 1/2		
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 51 31	13 33' 3"	58 58 16	6 24	7 1/2
16	0 48	8	15	5	15	14	9 47 59	10 10' 4"	59 47 16	19 25	7 1/2		
17	0 5	8	15	37	10	14	10 44 38	6 5' 2"	60 28 16	30 26	7 1/2		
18	3 24	9	52	16	11	14	11 41 37	1 32' 41"	60 57 16	38 27	7 1/2		
19	4 46	10	48	16	12	14	12 39 6	3 9' 88"	61 10 42	48 28	7 1/2		
20	6 8	12	44	17	13	14	13 37 10	7 40' 9"	61 4 16	40 29	7 1/2		
21	7 28	14	41	17	14	14	14 36 4	11 40' 5"	60 40 16	33 0	22		
22	8 46	13	39	18	15	14	15 35 18	14 51' 3"	59 59 16	22 1	22		
23	9 58	14	36	19	16	14	16 34 22	17 1' 4"	59 8 16	8 2	22		
24	11 1	15	32	20	17	14	17 32 32	18 5' 8"	58 12 15	53 3	22		
25	11 56	16	26	20	18	14	18 29 4	18 5' 8"	57 15 15	38 4	22		
26	12 40	17	18	21	19	14	19 23 26	17 7' 5"	56 22 15	23 5	22		
27	13 28	18	7	22	20	14	20 13 25	15 19' 7"	55 36 15	11 6	22		
28	13 53	18	54	0	2	14	21 5 5	12 52' 2"	54 59 15	1 7	22		
29	14 20	19	38	1	3	14	21 52 48	9 54' 0"	54 32 14	53 8	22		
30	14 45	20	21	2	4	14	22 39 3	6 33' 7"	54 14 14	48 9	22		
31	15 8	21	4	3	5	14	23 24 21	2 59' 08"	54 5 14	46 10	22		

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.					♀ VENUS.					♂ MARS.				
D.	H. M.	M.	Dec.		H. M.	M.	Dec.			H. M.	M.	Dec.		
1	13	47	8	14 55' 45"	15 23	14	23 16' 28"	28 52	32	25 40' 38"				
2	13	41	8	13 57' 3"	15 39	11	24 34' 3"	19 6	31	25 13' 7"				
13	13	24	18	11 10' 6"	15 53	47	25 39' 5"	19 20	48	24 42' 1"				
16	13	4	56	7 27' 3"	16 6	35	26 30' 8"	19 35	8	24 5' 4"				
23	12	55	52	4 52' 0"	16 17	4	27 7' 2"	19 49	30	23 23' 4"				
28	13	2	27	4 35' 08"	16 24	37	27 27' 48"	20 4	1	22 36' 58"				
♂ JUPITER.					♂ SATURN.					♂ URANUS.				
D.	H. M.	M.	Dec.		H. M.	M.	Dec.			H. M.	M.	Dec.		
1	13	34	2	8 40' 78"	18 42	9	2 56' 8"	22 49	23	8 21' 98"				
2	13	38	4	9 4' 4"	18 44	25	2 22' 9"	22 48	47	8 25' 5"				
13	13	42	8	9 28' 0"	18 46	41	2 37' 1"	22 48	14	8 26' 7"				
16	13	46	15	9 51' 5"	18 48	57	3 51' 1"	22 47	44	8 31' 6"				
23	13	50	23	10 14' 8"	18 51	11	3 4' 8"	22 47	17	8 34' 1"				
28	13	54	32	10 37' 28"	18 53	23	3 18' 25"	22 46	54	8 36' 25"				

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
D.	♿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
1	8" 20'	12" 0'	16" 8'	9" 5'	1' 4"	0" 8"	16"	1' 4"	16" 1'	5' 1'	14" 3'	7" 0'	
15	8" 22'	13" 2'	19" 5'	8" 9'	1' 4"	0" 8"	16"	1' 4"	16" 7'	4" 8'	14" 3'	7" 0'	
29	8" 25'	10" 6'	23" 0'	8" 4'	1' 4"	0" 8"	16"	1' 4"	21" 9'	4" 5'	14" 3'	7" 1'	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1 179° 12' 31".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. Civil twilight ends at 2h. 23m. Night begins, 10h. 27m. The length of the Day is 11h. 37m.

Oct. 3. 7h. Mercury at a stationary point.

Oct. 4. 7h. Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Oct. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 4' 32".

Oct. 15. 11h. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Oct. 19. Saturn in conjunction with ♀, 16h. 18m. ♀ 2° 5' N.

Oct. 19. Mercury in conjunction with ♀, 21h. 5m. ♀ 2° 38' S.

Oct. 20. Jupiter in conjunction with ♀, 16h. 26m. ♀ 1° 34' S.

Oct. 21. 7h. Venus at Greatest brilliancy.

Oct. 23. Venus in conjunction with ♀, 4h. 43m. ♀ 10° 37' S.

Oct. 23. noon. Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Oct. 23. 21h. Mercury at a stationary point.

Oct. 27. Mars in conjunction with ♀, 4h. 53m. ♀ 6° 53' S.

Oct. 31. 2h. Mercury at greatest elongation. 18° 38' W.

Uranus sets Oct. 1, 3h. 35m.; Oct. 31, 1h. 35m.

Neptune rises Oct. 1, 1h. 16m. R.A., 9h. 19' 30m.; Dec., 15° 45' N.

Oct. 31 rises, 11h. 18m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51m.; the Afternoons 1h. 3m.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the latter part of this month, the Moon being absent.

Constellations near the S. Meridian at 22h.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

The Harvest Moon.—It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise is only 23 or 24 minutes near Full Moon in this month (Oct. 2-6), which is a less interval than in other parts of the column. This is the phenomenon known as the Harvest Moon, and happens this year in October.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about 50 minutes later night by night. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night by this amount, but the time of rising (except at places on the Equator) is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. In North latitude she rises earlier, with increased north Dec. There is

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCH		LEITH		DUBLIN (Barl. G.M.T.)	
		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	10 28	23 16	8 7	20 32	3 38	16 11	8 31	15 31	8 51	21 18	11 37	...	8 50	21 5
2	M	11 37	...	9 9	21 26	4 46	17 10	3 40	16 31	9 52	22 10	0 1	12 37	9 36	21 44
3	Tu	0 17	12 27	9 56	22 8	5 39	17 58	4 29	17 12	10 40	22 53	0 52	13 18	10 13	22 14
4	W	1 1	13 6	10 31	22 41	6 20	18 37	5 6	17 44	11 20	23 30	1 30	13 53	10 46	22 43
5	Th	1 36	13 39	11 2	23 12	6 56	19 10	5 41	18 13	11 55	...	2 3	14 23	11 11	23 12
6	F	2 5	14 10	11 31	23 42	7 26	19 41	6 15	18 42	0 4	12 26	2 34	14 53	11 38	23 42
7	S	2 35	14 43	...	12 1	7 56	20 11	6 49	19 11	0 36	12 58	3 6	15 25	...	12 6
8	S	3 5	15 15	0 15	12 33	8 26	20 43	7 23	19 39	1 11	13 31	3 41	16 0	0 15	12 36
9	M	3 33	15 47	0 48	13 4	8 56	21 13	7 54	20 7	1 44	14 2	4 17	16 32	0 51	13 7
10	Tu	4 2	16 17	1 19	13 33	9 24	21 42	8 24	20 33	2 16	14 32	4 50	17 5	1 24	13 41
11	W	4 29	16 49	2 51	14 5	9 53	22 13	8 58	21 4	2 48	15 4	5 26	17 41	2 3	14 21
12	Th	5 2	17 29	2 25	14 45	10 25	22 49	9 39	21 43	3 25	15 44	6 6	18 24	2 50	15 12
13	F	5 43	18 17	3 15	15 35	11 3	23 34	10 29	22 33	4 11	16 34	6 56	19 19	3 48	16 15
14	S	6 34	19 18	4 16	16 46	11 59	...	11 22	23 35	5 18	17 38	7 59	20 28	4 59	17 33
15	S	7 42	20 40	5 38	18 12	0 44	13 26	...	12 43	6 23	18 58	9 15	21 48	6 20	18 48
16	M	9 9	22 10	7 4	19 33	2 19	15 3	1 3	14 22	7 45	20 16	10 35	23 4	7 36	19 56
17	Tu	10 36	23 26	8 17	20 39	3 48	16 19	2 40	15 41	9 0	21 22	11 44	...	8 34	20 52
18	W	11 42	...	9 12	21 30	4 51	17 17	3 46	16 32	10 0	22 17	0 7	12 40	9 16	21 31
19	Th	0 21	12 33	9 58	22 16	5 45	18 9	4 35	17 14	10 50	23 8	0 58	13 25	9 57	22 19
20	F	1 7	13 20	10 41	23 0	6 33	18 56	5 21	17 56	11 39	23 58	1 43	14 9	10 40	23 1
21	S	1 50	14 6	11 24	23 46	7 19	19 42	6 11	18 41	...	12 27	2 29	14 55	11 22	23 48
22	S	* 2 34	* 14 54	...	12 9	8 5	20 28	7 2	19 25	0 47	13 14	3 18	15 42	...	12 8
23	M	* 3 17	* 15 38	0 31	12 52	8 47	21 10	7 45	20 4	1 34	13 58	4 7	16 29	0 38	12 59
24	Tu	3 58	16 21	1 17	13 35	9 28	21 51	8 27	20 42	2 18	14 40	4 55	17 14	1 22	13 40
25	W	4 38	17 5	2 3	14 19	10 6	22 29	9 13	21 25	3 2	15 23	5 41	18 0	2 20	14 49
26	Th	5 20	17 51	2 51	15 7	10 44	23 9	10 2	22 12	3 48	16 9	6 31	18 50	3 26	15 52
27	F	6 7	18 46	3 46	16 7	11 27	...	10 56	23 3	4 39	17 2	7 26	19 49	4 38	16 59
28	S	7 5	19 53	4 57	17 22	0 3	12 34	11 56	...	5 39	18 7	8 32	20 52	6 0	18 21
29	S	8 17	21 14	6 16	18 41	1 22	14 3	0 7	13 17	6 54	19 24	9 46	22 13	7 12	19 30
30	M	9 39	22 37	7 31	19 51	2 51	15 27	1 39	14 48	8 11	20 35	10 58	23 21	8 14	20 25
31	Tu	10 55	23 43	8 33	20 49	4 7	16 34	2 59	15 54	9 15	21 32	11 59	...	9 2	21 8

RISING, SOUTHERING, AND SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12h.]

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.				
1	8 23	13 9	17 54	10 41	14 39	18 36	14 34	18 9	21 44	7 35	12 55	18 14	6 11	12 3	17 56				
8	7 46	12 35	17 26	10 49	14 34	18 18	14 21	18 1	21 41	7 16	12 33	17 49	5 48	12 39	17 30				
15	6 32	11 43	16 57	10 52	14 26	17 59	14 8	17 53	21 39	6 57	12 11	17 25	5 25	12 15	17 4				
22	5 20	10 56	16 33	10 49	14 14	17 40	13 54	17 46	21 38	6 38	11 49	17 0	5 2	10 50	16 32				
29	4 58	10 37	16 17	10 36	13 57	17 19	13 39	17 38	21 36	6 19	11 27	16 35	4 40	10 26	16 12				

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month. It rises before the Sun after the 15th, and early enough to be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month E. by S.

♀ VENUS is a bright evening star, being at greatest brilliancy (magnitude -4.3) on the 21st, but sets less than an hour after the Sun in the S.W. Near Antares at the end of the month.

♂ MARS remains in the evening sky much as last month. It is low down in the south in the twilight and sets in mid-evening in the S.W. Magnitude, -0.1 to +0.3.

♃ ♃ JUPITER and SATURN being in conjunction with the Sun as shown on the opposite page are not to be seen this month. Both are in the constellation Virgo and rise in the dawn S. of E. at the end of October.

a certain period in each lunation when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this causes an acceleration which modifies the 50 minutes' retardation in the time of rising already mentioned, and in a high latitude the difference between time of rising on successive nights at this epoch of northward movement is small. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September or October lunation it happens when the Moon is full, and then the Moon, full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. This phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The details vary according to circumstances, and in some years the retardation on successive nights is much less than 23 minutes. When the longitude of the Ascending Node is ϵ° it is about 9 minutes in this latitude, and at the present time it is about a maximum. Also, for certain reasons, two Full Moons may have equal claims (compare Sept. 6-8), but the term is always applied to the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° \pm $23d.$ $21'$	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises	Sets	of the Year.	to end of Year
1	W		All Saints. Caledonian Canal op., 1822.	6 54	16 33	305	60
2	Th		All Souls' Day. Naval engagement, Kattegat, 1917.	6 56	16 31	306	59
3	F		Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914.	6 57	16 29	307	58
4	S		Adm. John Benbow d. 1702. Coronei, 1914.	6 59	16 27	308	57
5	S		21st Sunday after Trinity. Inkerman, 1854.	7 1	16 26	309	56
6	M		William Hone, writer, d. 1842. Passchendaele, 1917.	7 3	16 24	310	55
7	Tu		Second Battle of Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8	W		W. Clark Russell d. 1912. British crossed the Scheldt,	7 6	16 21	312	53
9	Th		King Edward VII. born, 1841. Emden destroyed, 1918.	7 8	16 19	313	52
10	F		Abdication and flight of German Emperor, 1918.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11	S		ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 16	315	50
12	S		22nd Sunday after Trinity.	7 13	16 14	316	49
13	M		Battle of the Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 15	16 13	317	48
14	Tu		Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, VC, born, 1833.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15	W		League of Nations first met at Geneva, 1920.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16	Th		John Walter (Times), d. 1812. Suez Canal opened, 1869	7 20	16 9	320	45
17	F		Sir John Mandeville, d. 1372. Joppa occupied, 1917.	7 22	16 7	321	44
18	S		Wellington buried, 1852. Gen. Maude died, 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19	S		23rd Sunday after Trinity. Charles I born, 1600.	7 25	16 5	323	42
20	M		Thos. Chatterton b. 1752. First Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 27	16 4	324	41
21	Tu		Basra occupied, 1914. German Fleet surrendered, 1918.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22	W		Lord Clive of Plassey died, 1774. Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 30	16 1	326	39
23	Th		Richard Hakluyt (voyages and discoveries), d. 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24	F		Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25	S		Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., died, 1857.	7 35	15 58	329	36
26	S		24th Sunday after Trinity. Queen Maud b. 1869.	7 37	15 57	330	35
27	M		Two German Airships destroyed, 1916.	7 38	15 56	331	34
28	Tu		Mandalay occupied, 1885. Modder River, 1899.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29	W		Adm. Beatty app. Commander of Grand Fleet, 1916.	7 41	15 55	333	32
30	Th		St. Andrew. Second Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	.....	4d. 18h. 36 ^m .
○ Last Quarter	.....	7 52 5
● New Moon	.....	19 0 6 4
☾ First Quarter	.....	26 8 15 0
Apogee	1d. 3 ^h 24 ^m .	252,100 miles.
Perigee	27d. 0 ^h 12 ^m .	225,300 "
Apogee	28d. 19 ^h 42 ^m .	252,600 "

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1920.

on 24 days; total fall, 0.79 inch. Below the average by 1.38 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.

- Fox-hunting begins Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

- Ordinary day of election of Borough Councilors.

- Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

2. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen

of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn

clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

Day.	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 50.		MEMORANDA. For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 596.	
	Subst. from App. Time	Erlv. Var.	Apparent Alt. at Ascension.	Hourly Var. at R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. at Dec.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	16 19	0'08	14 23 39	9'77	14 16'3 S	0'61	14 39 57	9 18 31	1.		
2	16 20	0'05	14 27 34	9'81	14 35'6	0'60	14 43 54	9 14 35	2.		
3	16 21	0'02	14 31 29	9'84	14 54'6	0'79	14 47 51	9 10 39	3.		
4	16 21	0'02	14 35 26	9'87	15 13'3	0'78	14 51 47	9 6 43	4.		
5	16 20	0'05	14 39 23	9'91	15 31'8	0'77	14 55 44	9 2 47	5.	S.	
6	16 19	0'09	14 43 22	9'94	15 50'1	0'76	14 59 40	8 58 51	6.		
7	16 16	0'12	14 47 21	9'98	16 8'1	0'75	15 3 37	8 54 55	7.		
8	16 13	0'16	14 51 21	10'01	16 25'8	0'73	15 7 33	8 50 59	8.		
9	16 8	0'19	14 55 21	10'05	16 43'8	0'72	15 11 30	8 47 4	9.		
10	16 3	0'23	14 59 23	10'09	17 0'4	0'71	15 15 26	8 43 8	10.		
11	15 57	0'27	15 3 26	10'12	17 17'3	0'70	15 19 23	8 39 12	11.		
12	15 52	0'30	15 7 29	10'16	17 33'8	0'68	15 23 20	8 35 16	12.		
13	15 43	0'34	15 11 33	10'20	17 50'1	0'67	15 27 16	8 31 20	13.		
14	15 34	0'37	15 15 38	10'23	18 6'1	0'66	15 31 13	8 27 24	14.		
15	15 25	0'41	15 19 44	10'27	18 21'7	0'65	15 35 9	8 23 28	15.		
16	15 15	0'45	15 23 51	10'30	18 37'0	0'63	15 39 6	8 19 32	16.		
17	15 4	0'48	15 27 59	10'34	18 52'0	0'62	15 43 2	8 15 36	17.		
18	14 52	0'52	15 32 7	10'37	19 6'7	0'60	15 46 59	8 11 40	18.		
19	14 39	0'55	15 36 17	10'41	19 21'0	0'59	15 50 55	8 7 44	19.		
20	14 25	0'59	15 40 27	10'44	19 35'0	0'58	15 54 58	8 3 49	20.		
21	14 11	0'62	15 44 38	10'48	19 48'6	0'56	15 58 49	7 59 53	21.		
22	13 55	0'65	15 48 50	10'51	20 1'9	0'54	16 2 45	7 55 57	22.		
23	13 39	0'68	15 53 2	10'54	20 14'7	0'53	16 6 42	7 52 1	23.		
24	13 23	0'72	15 57 16	10'57	20 27'3	0'51	16 10 38	7 48 5	24.		
25	13 5	0'75	16 1 30	10'61	20 39'4	0'50	16 14 35	7 44 9	25.		
26	12 47	0'78	16 5 45	10'64	20 51'1	0'48	16 18 31	7 40 13	26.		
27	12 28	0'81	16 10 0	10'67	21 2'5	0'47	16 22 28	7 36 17	27.		
28	12 8	0'84	16 14 16	10'70	21 13'5	0'45	16 26 24	7 32 21	28.		
29	11 48	0'87	16 18 33	10'72	21 24'0	0'43	16 30 21	7 28 25	29.		
30	11 26	0'89	16 22 51	10'75	21 34'2 S	0'41	16 34 18	7 24 29	30.		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN.	SUN-SHINE
	Max.	Min.	Max 1841-1906.		Pressure lbs. to foot	Direction.		
1	49°	39°	47°	29.295	E	4'0	1'1	0'1
2	46°	35°	46°	29.623	N	2'5	...	5'8
3	46°	36°	6	29.659	N	0'7	...	1'1
4	48°	28°	4	29.668	Calm	0'0	...	2'4
5	46°	28°	1	29.804	N	1'0	...	...
6	41°	32°	45°	30.056	SW	0'2	...	0'1
7	51°	32°	4	30.117	SW	0'4	...	0'1
8	54°	36°	0	30.281	W	0'2	...	2'1
9	54°	48°	44°	30.271	SW	0'5	...	...
10	57°	49°	3	30.079	SW	1'3	0'1	0'4
11	51°	33°	0	30.068	SW	0'9	...	0'2
12	54°	29°	43°	30.009	S	2'5	...	3'3
13	56°	42°	5	29.814	SSW	3'7	0'1	1'3
14	56°	42°	3	29.741	SSW	16'3	16	0'1
15	59°	50°	1	29.584	SW	10'8	0'6	...
16	52°	42°	42°	29.522	W	4'0	...	6'5
17	49°	31°	6	30.232	NW	1'0	...	6'7
18	50°	31°	4	30.242	SSW	1'2	0'1	0'3
19	55°	39°	3	30.179	SSW	1'1	0'1	6'3
20	44°	31°	2	30.233	SE	0'3	...	0'5
21	41°	27°	1	30.256	SSE	1'3	...	6'9
22	45°	23°	1	30.249	SE	0'6	0'1	6'1
23	47°	29°	0	30.051	SE	2'6	0'1	6'1
24	45°	28°	0	29.717	ESE	2'0	...	3'3
25	55°	41°	41°	29.695	SSE	0'6	...	4'7
26	50°	37°	8	29.792	ESE	1'0	0'1	3'7
27	53°	42°	7	29.579	SE	1'0	0'4	...
28	50°	46°	3	29.675	V'ble	0'7	2'7	...
29	48°	40°	2	29.643	S	3'5	0'4	1'1
30	53°	46°	0	29.729	ESE	3'4	1'4	1'1
Mean 50°	36°	45°	29.921	—	—	0'89	70'3	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0°	0°	124°
2	24°	3°	243°
3	22°	1°	221°

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Mean Noon			Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h 30m
	Rises	Souths	Sets						
	H M	H M	H M	H M	° ' "	"	"	D H	
1	15 31	21 48	4 11	0 9 19	0 42 47	54	14 45	11 22	
2	15 54	22 29	3 14	0 54 38	4 23 8	54	10 14	47 18	
3	16 19	23 13	2 17	1 40 29	7 55 3	54	11 14	50 13	
4	16 46	23 58	1 18	2 27 40	11 10 1	54	38 14	55 14	
5									
6	17 17	0 46	12 21	3 16 23	13 58 8	54	58 15	0 15	
7	17 53	1 29	11 17	4 6 48	16 11 9	55	28 15	7 16	
8	18 35	2 14	10 17	4 58 53	17 40 7	55	48 15	14 17	
9	19 25	3 02	9 17	5 58 21	18 18 0	56	17 15	22 18	
10	20 22	3 52	8 17	6 46 48	17 58 9	56	49 15	31 19	
11	21 25	4 44	7 17	7 41 44	16 41 7	57	54 15	40 20	
12	22 34	5 38	6 18	8 36 43	14 28 4	58	1 15	50 21	
13	23 47	6 48	5 17	9 31 34	11 24 8	58	39 16	0 22	
14				10 26 16	7 37 7	59	15 16	10 23	
15	1 8	7 41	4 14	11 21 8	3 30 7	59	48 16	19 24	
16	2 20	8 34	3 16	12 16 23	1 18 6	60	13 16	26 25	
17	3 39	9 28	2 15	1 12 34	5 45 2	60	17 16	30 26	
18	4 59	10 23	1 14	2 9 57	9 58 4	60	27 16	30 27	
19	6 28	11 20 16	15	3 18 15	13 33 8	60	18 16	26 28	
20	7 33	12 18 16	57	4 16 15	16 15 5	59	48 16	18 0	
21	8 43	13 15 17	46	5 17 24	17 58 9	59	1 16	6 1	
22	9 44	14 12 18	41	6 18 28	18 23 3	58	18 15	53 3	
23	10 35	15 7 19	41	7 19 41	17 47 1	57	20 15	39 3	
24	11 18	15 58 20	44	8 19 57	16 15 5	56	29 15	25 4	
25	12 53	16 47 21	48	9 20 48	13 58 3	55	43 15	12 5	
26	13 23	17 34 22	51	10 21 36	11 6 2	55	5 15	6 12	
27	14 29	18 23 23	55	11 22 9	7 49 3	54	37 14	54 7	
28	15 13	19 1 24	57	12 23 57	4 16 2	54	18 14	49 8	
29	15 36	19 43 25	58	13 25 59	0 34 6	54	10 14	47 9	
30	15 59	20 25 26	59	14 28 57	3 8 4	54	12 14	48 10	
31	16 22	21 8 27	6	15 32 30	6 45 4	54	23 14	51 11	

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h 30m

Recommence in conjunction on October 23. The planet is near the Saturnian orbit, therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the satellites will not be visible from the end of September until the end of November.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

November 1 Day breaks at 5h 01m
Civil twilight ends at 17h 20m
Night begins, 18h 29m The length of the Day is 9h 39m

Nov 4 Venus at a stationary point

Nov 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 7.1s

Nov 6 Aldebaran and other stars occulted by the Moon See p 81.

Nov 9 Occultation of A Geminorum Mag 3.6 See p 81

Nov 10 Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction 21h 45m ♀ 0° 47' N

Nov 16 Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 7h 12m ♀ 0° 47' N

Nov 17 Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 12h 28m ♀ 2° 3' 8"

Nov 18 Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 4h 10m, ♀ 2° 42' 8"

Nov 19 Venus in conjunction with ♃, 12h 30m ♀ 8° 18' S

Nov 25 Mars in conjunction with ♃, 5h 7m ♀ 6° 53' 9"

Nov 25, 6h Venus at Inferior conjunction

Nov 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1m 9.4s

Nov 28 Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 12h 54m, ♀ 1° 26' N

Uranus sets Nov 1, 1h 28m, Nov 30 23h 30m

Neptune Nov 1 R A 9h 22m

Dec 15 34° N Rises 23h 14m

Rises Nov 30 21h 20m

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m, the Afternoons 39m

Constellations near the 8 meridian at 22h Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus

Shooting Stars—Of all the objects that are seen in the sky the nearest to us are the meteors or shooting stars. These are believed to be small fragmentary bodies moving in space which rush through the earth's atmosphere and then incandesce by friction and are made visible to us. From observation it is found that a shooting star is about 70 or 80 miles above the earth when first seen, and 50 miles at the end of its visible path which may be 40 or 50 miles long and is traversed in a second or so. The rapid shooting stars are believed to be quite small bodies which pulverise, but occasionally bodies of larger size meet our atmosphere, the fragments of which come to earth as meteorites. These bodies congregate in swarms, the individual members of which describe similar orbits, and as they pass through our atmosphere appear to radiate

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	♂ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS		
	R A	Dec		R A	Dec		R A	Dec	
1	13 46	5	6 11 58	16 28 36	27 29 35	20 18 33	21 44 55		
7	13 46	5	8 49 1	16 28 29	27 10 8	20 33 4	20 47 8		
13	14 14 59	11 48 6		16 24 7	26 36 9	20 47 33	16 4 4		
19	14 43 9	14 47 6		16 15 54	25 17 7	21 1 58	18 40 7		
25	15 16 18	17 34 0		16 5 1	23 44 5	21 16 19	17 30 9		
31	15 48 13	20 1 15		15 53 17	21 55 25	21 30 34	16 17 35		
♂ JUPITER									
1	13 58 41	11 0 68		18 55 33	3 31 35	22 46 36	8 37 98		
7	14 8 50	11 22 9		18 57 40	3 43 9	22 46 22	8 39 1		
13	14 6 58	11 44 8		18 59 44	3 56 1	22 46 13	8 39 8		
19	14 11 4	12 6 3		13 1 44	4 7 8	22 46 8	8 40 1		
25	14 15 8	12 27 1		13 3 39	4 18 8	22 46 8	8 39 9		
31	14 19 9	12 47 45		13 5 30	4 29 35	22 46 13	8 39 25		
♂ SATURN									
1	13 58 41	11 0 68		18 55 33	3 31 35	22 46 36	8 37 98		
7	14 8 50	11 22 9		18 57 40	3 43 9	22 46 22	8 39 1		
13	14 6 58	11 44 8		18 59 44	3 56 1	22 46 13	8 39 8		
19	14 11 4	12 6 3		13 1 44	4 7 8	22 46 8	8 40 1		
25	14 15 8	12 27 1		13 3 39	4 18 8	22 46 8	8 39 9		
31	14 19 9	12 47 45		13 5 30	4 29 35	22 46 13	8 39 25		
♂ URANUS									
1	13 58 41	11 0 68		18 55 33	3 31 35	22 46 36	8 37 98		
7	14 8 50	11 22 9		18 57 40	3 43 9	22 46 22	8 39 1		
13	14 6 58	11 44 8		18 59 44	3 56 1	22 46 13	8 39 8		
19	14 11 4	12 6 3		13 1 44	4 7 8	22 46 8	8 40 1		
25	14 15 8	12 27 1		13 3 39	4 18 8	22 46 8	8 39 9		
31	14 19 9	12 47 45		13 5 30	4 29 35	22 46 13	8 39 25		

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1	8.88	7.8	27.5	7.9	1.4	0.8	16.10	3.0	26.2	4.2	14.3	7.1
7	8.90	6.7	31.3	7.4	1.4	0.8	16.12	3.0	29.9	3.9	14.4	7.1
13	8.92	6.7	31.3	7.4	1.4	0.8	16.14	3.0	29.9	3.9	14.4	7.1
19	8.94	6.7	31.3	7.4	1.4	0.8	16.16	3.0	29.9	3.9	14.4	7.1
25	8.96	6.7	31.3	7.4	1.4	0.8	16.18	3.0	29.9	3.9	14.4	7.1
31	8.98	6.7	31.3	7.4	1.4	0.8	16.20	3.0	29.9	3.9	14.4	7.1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 177° 33' W

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar)		G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	Th	11 52	...	9 23	21 36	5 3	17 24	3 56	16 39	10 6	22 19	0 17	12 28	9 39	21 45	10 11	22 15
3	F	0 30	12 35	10 2	22 12	5 47	18 5	4 39	17 12	10 47	22 58	1 1	13 24	10 11	22 15	10 11	22 15
4	S	1 6	13 10	10 32	22 43	6 22	18 39	5 12	17 40	11 21	23 34	1 35	13 54	10 41	22 45	10 41	22 45
5	S	1 36	13 43	11 2	23 17	6 56	19 13	5 47	18 10	11 56	...	2 7	14 25	11 9	23 15	11 9	23 15
6	S	2 6	14 17	11 33	23 49	7 28	19 45	6 24	18 41	0 10	22 29	2 40	14 56	11 36	23 48	11 36	23 48
7	Th	2 34	14 50	...	23 5	7 59	20 18	6 58	19 14	0 45	23 2	3 14	15 30	...	23 7	12 7	23 7
8	Th	3 6	15 25	0 22	12 36	8 31	20 51	7 33	19 42	1 21	23 37	3 51	16 6	0 24	12 41	0 24	12 41
9	W	3 37	15 58	0 57	13 9	9 2	21 24	8 7	20 11	1 57	24 10	4 28	16 41	1 1	13 18	1 1	13 18
10	Th	4 7	16 32	1 34	13 44	9 35	22 0	8 43	20 44	2 33	24 46	5 6	17 21	1 41	13 58	1 41	13 58
11	F	4 42	17 14	2 13	14 24	10 10	22 37	9 26	21 25	3 13	25 26	5 51	18 8	2 26	14 47	2 26	14 47
12	S	5 25	18 3	3 0	15 15	10 49	23 19	10 17	22 14	3 59	26 15	6 43	19 3	3 27	15 50	3 27	15 50
13	S	6 16	19 2	4 1	16 24	11 41	...	11 14	23 14	4 55	27 16	7 44	20 8	4 38	17 5	4 38	17 5
14	Th	7 19	20 17	5 18	17 46	0 23	13 1	...	22 22	6 5	28 31	8 55	21 24	5 57	18 18	5 57	18 18
15	Th	8 41	21 40	6 38	19 5	1 50	14 30	0 32	23 48	7 21	29 47	10 8	22 36	7 9	19 28	7 9	19 28
16	Th	10 4	22 56	7 49	20 13	3 15	15 51	2 6	25 11	8 32	30 55	11 16	23 48	8 9	20 25	8 9	20 25
17	Th	11 16	23 57	8 48	21 8	4 25	16 53	3 22	26 7	9 34	31 24	...	24 15	9 56	21 14	9 56	21 14
18	F	...	24 12	9 36	21 56	5 20	17 46	4 16	26 51	10 28	32 48	0 37	25 3	9 38	21 59	9 38	21 59
19	S	0 45	25 2	10 29	22 41	6 11	18 36	5 5	27 12	11 28	33 40	1 25	26 13	10 22	22 48	10 22	22 48
20	S	1 28	25 50	11 3	23 29	7 0	19 25	5 55	28 20	...	34 8	2 15	27 34	11 8	23 37	11 8	23 37
21	M	2 14	26 38	11 48	...	7 46	20 10	6 45	29 5	0 30	35 55	3 0	28 21	11 53	...	11 53	...
22	Tu	3 57	27 15	0 16	22 32	8 29	20 54	7 33	29 46	1 18	36 39	3 50	29 9	0 23	22 43	0 23	22 43
23	Tu	5 39	28 6	1 3	23 14	9 11	21 36	8 18	30 19	2 3	37 21	4 38	30 54	1 13	23 29	1 13	23 29
24	W	4 19	26 48	1 47	23 56	9 49	22 14	9 1	30 56	2 46	38 15	5 23	31 38	1 56	24 16	1 56	24 16
25	F	4 58	27 31	2 22	24 40	10 26	23 52	9 47	31 38	3 28	39 43	6 9	32 44	2 50	25 12	2 50	25 12
26	S	5 41	28 19	3 20	25 30	11 3	23 32	10 37	32 24	4 14	40 29	6 59	33 15	3 58	26 10	3 58	26 10
27	S	6 29	29 14	4 18	26 33	11 51	...	11 27	23 17	4 55	41 23	7 53	34 13	5 4	27 20	5 4	27 20
28	M	7 26	30 20	5 26	27 46	0 30	13 2	...	24 15	6 6	42 28	8 55	35 19	6 15	28 30	6 15	28 30
29	Tu	8 36	31 33	6 38	28 58	1 47	14 23	0 26	25 11	7 12	43 37	10 1	36 26	7 17	29 32	7 17	29 32
30	W	9 53	32 45	7 44	30 0	3 5	15 37	1 53	26 58	8 18	44 42	11 4	37 37	8 14	30 37	8 14	30 37
31	Th	11 1	33 42	8 39	30 52	4 10	16 36	3 7	27 56	9 27	45 37	...	38 0	9 3	31 13	9 3	31 13

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	5 14	10 40	16 5	10 10	13 33	16 56	13 24	17 31	21 40	6 0	11 6	16 11	4 17	10 1	15 46
12	5 47	10 51	15 54	9 31	13 1	16 31	13 7	17 24	21 41	5 42	10 44	15 46	3 54	9 37	15 20
19	6 26	11 6	15 47	8 38	12 21	16 4	12 50	17 17	21 44	5 22	10 22	15 22	3 30	9 12	14 54
26	7 4	11 23	15 42	7 38	11 37	15 37	12 33	17 9	21 46	5 3	10 0	14 57	3 7	8 47	14 28

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star situated in the E.S.E. at a low altitude in the dawn, and may be visible in the first week of the month.

♀ VENUS during the greater part of the month sets nearly with the Sun and rises later. It will not be conspicuous, being at Inferior Conjunction on the 25th.

♂ MARS is still low in the S. to S.W. in the early evening. Its time of setting grows later because it is moving eastward and northward. It is now in Capricornus. Magnitude, +0.3 to +0.6.

♃, ♄ JUPITER and SATURN are morning stars rising at the times shown, Jupiter in the E.S.E., Saturn more nearly E. Spica is south of the line which joins them. Magnitudes: Jupiter, -1.3; Saturn, +1.0.

from some one point of the sky by an effect of perspective, and so form a meteor shower. It has been found that the orbits of several meteor streams are identical with those of certain comets, and the conjecture is made that a comet may leave debris along its path which are seen as meteors. On the other hand, since the meteors sometimes precede, it may be that the comet is simply the thickest part of the swarm. The meteors of November, known as the Leonids, are associated with Tempel's comet (1866 I.). This stream gave remarkable displays in 1799, 1833, and 1866, which led to the study of meteoric astronomy, but the expected display in 1899 did not happen. Though the richest portion returns every 33 years, meteors are distributed all round the orbit and a few are seen each year. The Perseid Meteor Shower, which begins in July or possibly in June, and has its maximum in August, is the most interesting and attractive of the year.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 12° 22° 15° .	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☀	F	Queen Alexandra b., 1844. British cavalry crossed	7 44	15 53	335	30
2	☀	S	Austerlitz, 1805. [German frontier, 1918.	7 46	15 53	336	29
3	☀	S	1st Sunday in Advent. R. L. Stevenson died, 1894.	7 47	15 53	337	28
4	☀	M	Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.	7 48	15 51	338	27
5	☀	Tu	Adm. Lord Jellicoe, O.M., b. 1859. Sir H. Tate d. 1899.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6	☀	W	Cawnpore 1857. British troops entered Cologne, 1918.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7	☀	Th	David Lloyd George, O.M., appointed Premier, 1916.	7 52	15 50	341	24
8	☀	F	"Six Hatters" at Sydney, 1902. Falklands, 1914.	7 53	15 50	342	23
9	☀	S	Thomas de Quincey d. 1859. Fall of Jerusalem, 1917.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10	☀	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Stormberg, 1899.	7 56	15 49	344	21
11	☀	M	Magersfontein, 1899. Entry into Jerusalem, 1917.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12	☀	Tu	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889. [1918.	7 58	15 48	346	19
13	☀	W	Dr. Johnson d. 1784. U.S. troops across the Rhine,	7 59	15 49	347	18
14	☀	Th	The Prince Consort died, 1861. Duke of York b., 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15	☀	F	Izaak Walton died, 1683. Colenso, 1899.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16	☀	S	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914.	8 2	15 49	350	15
17	☀	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Bolivar died, 1830.	8 2	15 49	351	14
18	☀	M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865. Egypt a Protec-	8 3	15 50	352	13
19	☀	Tu	Anzacs withdrawn from Gallipoli, 1915. [torate, 1914.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20	☀	W	Suakin, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George b. 1902.	8 4	15 50	354	11
21	☀	Th	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22	☀	F	Lord Alverstone (L. C. J.), born, 1842.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23	☀	S	Sir R. Arkwright b. 1732. Magdhaba, 1916.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24	☀	S	4th Sunday in Advent. Matthew Arnold born, 1822.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25	☀	M	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26	☀	Tu	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27	☀	W	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 8	15 54	361	4
28	☀	Th	Innocents' Day. Childermas. Tay Bridge, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29	☀	F	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30	☀	S	Macaulay died, 1859. Rudyard Kipling born, 1865.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31	☀	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. Gambetta died, 1882.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☉ Full Moon 4d. 12h. 23^m.
 ☾ Last Quarter 11 16 40^m
 ☿ New Moon 18 12 20^m
 ☽ First Quarter 26 5 53^m

Perigee 14d. 15^h. 228,700 miles.Apogee 26d. 12^h. 257,800 miles.

RAIN FALL IN DECEMBER, 1922,
 on 21 days; total fall 1' 12 inches; above the
 average by 0' 14 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
 - Six months qualifying period for Spring
 Register of Voters ends.
 - Notices to owners and occupiers affected
 by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 25. Quarter Day.
 26. Bank and General Holiday.
 31. Various Licences expire.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 36	
Day.	Subst. from A.P. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 5	0.98	16 27 9	10.78	21 43' 98	0.40	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	16 36 14	7 30 34
2	10 48	0.95	16 31 28	10.81	21 53' 3	0.38			16 42 11	7 16 38
3	10 19	0.97	16 35 48	10.83	22 2' 2	0.36			16 46 7	7 12 42
4	9 56	1.00	16 40 8	10.86	22 10' 7	0.34			16 50 4	7 8 46
5	9 31	1.08	16 44 29	10.88	22 18' 7	0.33			16 54 0	7 4 50
6	9 7	1.04	16 48 30	10.90	22 26' 3	0.31			16 57 57	7 0 54
7	8 41	1.07	16 53 12	10.93	22 33' 5	0.29			17 1 53	6 56 58
8	8 15	1.09	16 57 35	10.95	22 40' 3	0.27			17 5 50	6 53 2
9	7 49	1.11	17 1 57	10.97	22 46' 6	0.25			17 9 47	6 49 6
10	7 22	1.13	17 6 21	10.99	22 52' 4	0.23			17 13 43	6 45 10
11	6 55	1.15	17 10 45	11.01	22 57' 8	0.22			17 17 40	6 41 14
12	6 27	1.16	17 15 9	11.02	23 2' 8	0.20			17 21 36	6 37 19
13	5 59	1.18	17 19 34	11.04	23 7' 3	0.18			17 25 33	6 33 23
14	5 31	1.19	17 23 59	11.05	23 11' 3	0.16			17 29 29	6 29 27
15	5 3	1.21	17 28 24	11.07	23 14' 9	0.14			17 33 26	6 25 31
16	4 33	1.22	17 32 50	11.08	23 18' 0	0.12			17 37 22	6 21 35
17	4 4	1.23	17 37 15	11.09	23 20' 6	0.10			17 41 19	6 17 39
18	3 34	1.23	17 41 42	11.10	23 22' 8	0.08			17 45 16	6 13 43
19	3 4	1.24	17 46 8	11.10	23 24' 5	0.06			17 49 12	6 9 47
20	2 35	1.25	17 50 34	11.11	23 25' 7	0.04			17 53 9	6 5 51
21	2 5	1.25	17 55 1	11.11	23 26' 5	0.02			17 57 5	6 1 55
22	1 35	1.25	17 59 27	11.11	23 26' 8	0.00			18 1 1	5 57 59
23	1 5	1.25	18 3 54	11.11	23 26' 6	0.02			18 4 58	5 54 4
24	0 35	1.25	18 8 20	11.11	23 26' 0	0.04			18 8 55	5 50 8
25	Add	1.25	18 12 47	11.11	23 24' 8	0.06			18 12 51	5 46 12
26	0 25	1.24	18 17 13	11.10	23 23' 3	0.08			18 16 48	5 42 16
27	0 55	1.24	18 21 39	11.10	23 21' 2	0.10			18 20 45	5 38 20
28	1 24	1.23	18 26 6	11.09	23 18' 7	0.12			18 24 41	5 34 24
29	1 54	1.22	18 30 31	11.08	23 15' 7	0.13			18 28 38	5 30 28
30	2 23	1.21	18 34 57	11.07	23 12' 2	0.15			18 32 34	5 26 32
31	2 52	1.20	18 39 23	11.06	23 8' 3	0.17			18 36 31	5 22 36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL	SUNSHINE
	Max.	Min.	No 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Direction.		
1	50.9	36.7	40.9	29.953	SW	2.9	...	5.2
2	47.0	39.7	...	29.966	SE	3.6	1.8	...
3	56.5	40.1	41.1	29.646	SW	12.0	0.5	0.9
4	46.6	42.1	...	29.801	N	15.0	0.2	0.1
5	46.0	41.4	...	30.196	NNE	10.0	0.4	...
6	41.5	38.2	...	30.117	NE	3.7	0.3	...
7	41.4	38.4	...	29.863	NNE	1.2	0.3	...
8	39.8	34.3	...	29.966	Calm	0.0	...	...
9	38.4	32.4	40.6	30.022	N	1.1	...	...
10	39.8	32.2	...	30.090	N	1.6	0.1	0.4
11	37.0	26.9	...	29.940	N	1.6	0.24	...
12	27.7	17.2	...	29.904	Calm	0.0	0.2	1.8
13	36.6	15.7	...	29.922	Calm	0.0	...	...
14	30.0	30.2	...	29.991	NE	3.3	0.2	...
15	34.5	28.1	...	30.193	NE	3.7	...	...
16	33.7	28.1	...	30.197	N	3.5	0.1	...
17	36.1	33.1	...	30.097	NNE	2.3	0.1	...
18	40.2	36.1	...	30.068	NE	1.5	0.2	...
19	38.0	36.2	39.5	29.883	NE	1.5	...	...
20	44.0	36.1	...	29.710	SW	2.6	...	0.9
21	47.4	41.4	38.7	29.193	SW	6.0	0.2	...
22	45.2	37.9	...	29.235	WSW	6.8	0.1	5.5
23	42.0	33.6	...	29.532	NE	2.7	0.34	0.4
24	55.9	37.7	...	29.591	SW	3.9	3.1	...
25	54.1	47.0	...	29.737	SSW	3.5	...	...
26	54.4	42.1	...	29.736	SSW	2.3	...	3.9
27	54.6	44.5	...	29.495	SW	3.6	...	3.4
28	55.0	48.2	...	29.477	SW	7.0	0.8	2.0
29	54.7	48.3	39.0	29.630	SW	7.2	1.7	...
30	54.3	45.2	38.9	29.642	SW	12.0	...	2.7
31	55.6	47.6	...	29.516	SW	6.1	2.0	...
Mn	44.5	36.7	39.9	29.816	—	—	1.91	27.2

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 296.

1.
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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0° N	79° 4
2	15.8 E	0° 68	307.7
3	7.1	1° 9 S	175.9

[See Note, p. 80.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises		Sets		At Greenwich Mean Noon.						Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h am.		
	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horl. Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age		W	E	
1	14	48	53	5	13	10	8'71"	54	41	55	12	12	3412
2	15	17	58	40	3	13	9'4	55	4	15	13	12	4321
3	15	58	59	29	3	51	58	55	31	15	9	14	4121
4	16	38	12	18	4	44	8	56	1	15	17	15	40123
5	17	19	12	8	5	38	7	56	31	15	26	16	42123
6	18	14	12	3	6	33	18	57	1	15	34	17	41213
7	19	17	12	3	7	29	0	57	29	15	41	18	4312
8	20	24	12	3	8	24	35	57	55	15	48	19	3142
9	21	36	12	42	9	19	35	58	19	15	55	20	3241
10	22	50	12	11	10	13	53	58	42	16	1	21	1324
11	...	...	...	...	11	7	40	4	41	1	59	1	1234
12	0	15	6	28	12	1	21	0	16	61	59	18	1234
13	1	21	7	20	13	7	55	4	11	25	59	26	2134
14	2	38	8	13	13	37	13	50	8	26	59	34	3124
15	3	55	9	7	14	11	14	46	48	18	59	41	3124
16	5	10	10	3	14	48	15	44	25	15	58	59	3124
17	6	22	10	59	15	33	16	48	57	17	51	5	3124
18	7	27	11	56	16	24	17	41	38	18	52	5	4123
19	8	44	12	56	17	28	18	36	57	19	46	15	4213
20	9	11	13	46	18	25	19	35	16	19	57	4	4213
21	9	51	14	37	19	29	20	29	5	19	56	21	4312
22	10	24	15	26	20	34	21	20	10	19	55	40	4312
23	10	58	16	12	21	39	22	8	55	9	16	7	4321
24	11	18	16	56	22	43	23	55	45	5	46	1	4312
25	11	41	17	38	23	45	23	41	19	2	48	54	4312
26	12	3	18	20	24	48	24	36	19	1	39	41	4213
27	12	26	19	3	25	50	25	11	26	5	37	54	4213
28	12	51	19	47	26	53	26	5	57	8	48	54	4324
29	13	18	20	34	27	56	27	11	59	1	54	54	4324
30	13	49	21	20	28	58	28	3	34	2	55	25	4324
31	14	26	22	10	29	59	29	1	25	17	13	0	3124

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	18	50	54	22	4	38	15	48	47	20	3	18
2	16	54	21	23	40	3	15	35	11	18	28	6
3	17	28	33	24	46	2	15	31	25	17	4	2
4	18	3	22	25	18	6	15	31	40	16	12	4
5	18	33	23	25	15	4	15	35	40	15	46	6
6	19	13	37	24	34	38	15	43	38	15	43	18
7	14	33	5	13	7	05	13	7	15	4	39	18
8	14	26	45	13	25	8	13	8	54	4	48	1
9	14	30	58	13	43	9	13	10	26	4	56	4
10	14	34	26	14	1	8	13	11	52	5	3	9
11	14	38	0	14	17	6	13	13	9	5	10	5
12	14	41	27	14	33	18	13	14	19	5	16	25
13	9	22	34	15	33	51	9	22	34	15	33	51
14	9	22	35	15	34	3	9	22	35	15	34	3
15	9	22	35	15	35	3	9	22	35	15	35	3
16	9	22	35	15	36	6	9	22	35	15	36	6
17	9	22	35	15	37	1	9	22	35	15	37	1
18	9	22	35	15	38	1	9	22	35	15	38	1
19	9	22	35	15	39	8	9	22	35	15	39	8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
8	3	8	6	1	3	4	6	7	1	4	0	9	16
15	8	94	6	2	7	6	6	3	1	4	0	9	16
22	8	98	6	3	2	4	6	0	1	5	0	9	16
29	8	98	6	3	2	4	6	0	1	5	0	9	16

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 175° 57' 17".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 40m. Civil twilight ends 16h. 45m. Night begins 17h. 57m. The length of the Day is 8h. 9m. From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h. 46m.

Dec. 4, morn. Aldebaran will be occulted by the Moon shortly before moonset. See p. 81.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 10.3s.

Dec. 6, 19h. Mercury in superior conjunction.

Dec. 13. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 18h. 45m. ♄ 0° 0' 27" N.

Dec. 14. Venus at a stationary point

Dec. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 6h. 6m. ♃ 2° 33' S.

Dec. 16. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 6h. 34m. ♃ 1° 44' S.

Dec. 19. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 1h. 31m. ♃ 6° 54' S.

Dec. 22, 14h. 57m. Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 24. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 6h. 26m. ♃ 4° 17' S.

Dec. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 11.0s.

Dec. 31, 1h. Venus at Greatest brilliancy.

Uranus, Dec. 1. R.A. 22h. 46.3m.; Dec. 8 38' S., sets 23h. 26m.

Dec. 31. sets 21h. 33m.

Neptune, Dec. 1, rises 21h. 16m.; Dec. 31, 19h. 16m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 4m., the decrease continuing throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m. Constellations near the E. meridian at 22h.: Andromeda, Triangulum, Arctus, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

The Constellation of Orion.—In the middle of December, Orion, the fine star group which marks the figure of the giant huntsman, is on the meridian at midnight. The three stars which form his belt are well known, and the bright star at the north-east corner—Betelgeuse, the shoulder of the giant, is a variable star whose change of brightness is apparent to the naked eye. In the winter of 1919-20 Betelgeuse was excessively bright, frequently brighter than Rigel at the south-west corner, the brightest star of the configuration. In 1920-1 it was still above its average brightness, but there is little doubt that at some time, which cannot be predicted, it will be again seen as a dull red star in the sky, fainter than Aldebaran as it was in the autumn of 1915. It has lately been estimated

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar.) G.M.T.			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	11 55	...	9 24	21 35	5 2	17 24	4 1	16 34	10 4	22 22	0 19	12 45	9 41	21 49		
2	S	0 24	12 39	10 1	22 14	5 45	18 5	4 43	17 7	10 45	23 4	1 8	13 23	10 15	22 23		
3	S	1 1	13 18	10 34	22 50	6 24	18 45	5 23	17 39	11 23	23 43	1 40	13 57	10 45	22 55		
4	M	1 36	13 54	11 7	23 25	7 1	19 22	6 0	18 12	...	...	1 25	14 31	11 18	23 24
5	Tu	2 9	14 32	11 42	...	7 37	19 59	6 41	18 47	0 23	12 38	2 52	15 6	11 53	...		
6	W	2 43	14 8	0 3	12 17	8 12	20 36	7 21	19 19	1 2	13 16	3 30	15 46	0 11	12 29		
7	Th	3 19	15 47	0 41	12 53	8 22	21 15	8 2	19 53	1 44	13 56	4 13	16 27	0 50	13 6		
8	F	3 55	15 26	1 20	13 32	9 26	21 54	8 42	20 28	2 26	14 37	4 57	17 11	1 28	13 46		
9	S	4 33	17 9	2 5	14 16	10 5	22 22	9 26	21 11	3 9	15 18	5 43	17 57	2 14	14 34		
10	S	5 15	17 56	2 53	15 5	10 45	23 12	10 14	22 3	3 53	16 6	6 32	18 49	3 8	15 26		
11	M	6 3	18 52	3 49	16 5	11 30	...	11 4	23 8	4 45	17 2	7 28	19 52	4 9	16 33		
12	Tu	7 3	19 55	4 57	17 20	0 5	12 35	11 59	...	5 44	18 7	8 33	21 2	5 30	17 45		
13	W	8 13	21 8	6 13	18 37	1 19	13 56	0 8	13 5	6 50	19 17	9 42	22 10	6 33	18 58		
14	Th	9 31	22 22	7 22	19 44	2 40	15 17	1 30	14 29	7 59	20 27	10 46	23 13	7 43	20 5		
15	F	10 47	23 28	8 23	20 24	3 54	16 26	2 58	15 38	9 4	21 30	11 47	...	8 43	21 6		
16	S	11 51	...	9 16	21 39	4 56	17 25	4 1	16 30	10 2	22 29	0 15	12 44	9 34	21 59		
17	S	0 23	12 48	10 4	22 28	5 53	18 21	4 53	17 16	10 58	23 25	1 10	13 34	10 19	22 47		
18	M	1 13	13 38	10 51	23 15	6 45	19 11	5 43	18 1	11 50	...	2 0	14 20	11 4	0 23 34		
19	Tu	1 58	14 26	11 35	...	7 31	19 58	6 35	18 45	0 17	12 38	2 47	15 6	11 44	...		
20	W	2 42	15 11	0 2	12 19	8 16	20 42	7 26	19 25	1 5	13 22	3 35	15 52	0 20	12 33		
21	Th	3 43	15 53	0 48	13 1	8 56	21 21	8 10	19 59	1 49	14 2	4 20	16 34	1 2	13 26		
22	F	4 1	16 33	1 13	13 38	9 32	21 58	8 48	20 35	2 30	14 41	5 3	17 15	1 47	13 59		
23	S	4 37	17 11	2 10	14 17	10 7	22 32	9 27	21 15	3 10	15 18	5 45	17 56	2 25	14 41		
24	S	5 13	17 51	2 52	15 0	10 42	23 7	10 7	21 58	3 50	15 59	6 28	18 41	3 12	15 28		
25	M	5 54	18 37	3 38	15 50	11 19	23 45	10 49	22 43	4 31	16 42	7 14	19 29	4 6	16 22		
26	Tu	6 41	19 23	4 29	16 46	...	...	11 30	23 31	5 13	17 29	8 1	20 20	5 6	17 24
27	W	7 32	20 17	5 26	17 48	0 34	13 1	...	12 18	6 3	18 27	8 54	21 18	6 9	18 22		
28	Th	8 37	21 23	6 29	18 57	1 40	14 16	...	13 23	7 5	19 35	9 55	22 3	7 11	19 32		
29	F	9 50	22 34	7 36	20 2	2 57	15 33	1 53	14 22	8 12	20 42	10 59	23 28	8 13	20 35		
30	S	11 4	23 37	8 35	20 59	4 7	16 38	3 12	15 48	9 13	21 41	11 58	...	9 7	21 26		
31	S	...	...	9 25	21 46	5 5	17 30	4 12	16 34	10 5	22 31	0 25	12 47	9 49	21 59

RIISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
7	41	11 41	15 41	6	39	10 55	15 12	12	15	17 1	21 48	4	43	9 38	14 33	2	43	8 22	14 1
10	8 15	12 1	15 47	5	50	10 19	14 49	11	56	16 53	21 51	4	23	9 16	14 8	2	18	7 57	13 35
17	8 42	12 22	16 2	5	13	9 51	14 29	11	37	16 45	21 53	4	3	8 53	13 44	1	54	7 31	13 8
24	9	12 44	16 26	4	49	9 30	14 10	11	18	15 36	21 56	3	43	8 31	13 19	1	29	7 5	12 42
31	9 11	13 5	16 59	4	35	9 15	13 55	10	59	16 28	21 58	3	22	8 8	12 54	1	4	6 39	12 15

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY rises and sets with the Sun in the first part of the month. It is an evening star at the end, but is not likely to be conspicuous.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising in the late dawn in the first week of the month. It rises earlier and will be at Greatest Brilliance on the 31st. Magnitude, -4.4. (On Dec. 1. -3.4.)

♂ MARS lingers in the evening sky setting before 22h. in the W.S.W. It passes from Capricornus into Aquarius. Magnitude, +0.6 to +1.0.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, and at 6h. in the middle of the month will be due east at altitude 15°.

♄ SATURN is also a morning star rising a hours earlier than Jupiter. It will be in the S.E. about 6h. throughout the month directly above the star Spica. Magnitude, +1.0.

that the diameter of Betelgeuse is more than 200 million miles. Below the belt of Orion is a short row of stars marking his sword. A mistiness may be seen surrounding the upper of these, which is the Great Nebula of Orion, the most glorious object of the heavens as depicted on photographs. The attempts to find its distance give results ranging from 200 parsecs (see p. 25) to ten times that amount; and it is evidently a very distant object, as are many of the stars of this constellation. Their brightness is probably due to their size and physical condition.

The Shortest Day.—December 22 is the shortest day, but the Sun sets earliest by Mean Time on the 13th because the Equation of Time then makes the time of sunset later day by day by about 4 minutes; and after the 13th the southward movement of the Sun does not shorten the afternoon at so great a rate.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 13 AND 14 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1923.

Golden Number	V.	Whit Sunday	May 20
Epoct	13	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26
Solar Cycle	28	Trinity Sunday	" 27
Roman Indiction	6	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Dominical Letter	G	Corpus Christi	" 31
Julian Period (Year of)	6636	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
Wattle Day, Australia	" 26	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	" 28	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 14	Sundays after Trinity	" 26
Good Friday	March 30	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	April 1	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
St. George's Day	" 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6	First Sunday in Advent	" 2
Ascension Day	" 10	CHRISTMAS DAY—Tuesday	" 25

The Tropical Year 1923-1924.

Spring Equinox (1923)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d. 19h. 29m.
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 22 11 3
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept. 22 4 4
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec. 22 20 54
Spring Equinox (1924)	" " " Aries	March 20 21 20

Phases of the Moon, 1923.

January.			May.			September.		
Full Moon.....	3d.	2h. 33m.	Last Quarter ...	7d.	18h. 18m.	Last Quarter ...	3d.	12h. 47m.
Last Quarter ...	10	0 54	New Moon	15	22 38	New Moon	10	30 53
New Moon	17	2 41	First Quarter ...	23	14 25	First Quarter ...	17	12 4
First Quarter ...	25	3 59	Full Moon	30	5 7	Full Moon	25	1 16
February.			June.			October.		
Full Moon.....	1d.	15h. 53m.	Last Quarter ...	6d.	19h. 19m.	Last Quarter ...	3d.	5h. 29m.
Last Quarter ...	8	9 16	New Moon	14	12 48	New Moon	10	6 6
New Moon	15	19 7	First Quarter ...	21	20 46	First Quarter ...	16	20 54
First Quarter ...	24	0 6	Full Moon	28	13 4	Full Moon	24	18 26
March.			July.			November.		
Full Moon.....	3d.	3h. 24m.	Last Quarter ...	6d.	1h. 56m.	Last Quarter ...	1d.	20h. 49m.
Last Quarter ...	9	18 31	New Moon	14	0 45	New Moon	8	15 27
New Moon	17	18 51	First Quarter ...	21	1 31	First Quarter ...	15	9 41
First Quarter ...	25	16 42	Full Moon	27	22 33	Full Moon	23	12 58
April.			August.			December.		
Full Moon.....	1d.	13h. 10m.	Last Quarter ...	4d.	19h. 22m.	Last Quarter ...	1d.	10h. 9m.
Last Quarter ...	8	5 22	New Moon	12	11 17	New Moon	8	1 30
New Moon	16	6 28	First Quarter ...	19	6 7	First Quarter ...	15	8 38
First Quarter ...	24	5 20	Full Moon	26	20 29	Full Moon	23	7 33
Full Moon.....	30	21 30				Last Quarter ...	30	21 7

Calendar for the Year 1923.

January.					February.					March.					April.										
Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29		
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	2	9	16	23	30		
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	—		
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	4	11	18	25	—		
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—	Th. ...	—	8	15	22	—	Th. ...	—	8	15	22	—	Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—		
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—	F. ...	—	9	16	23	—	F. ...	—	9	16	23	—	F. ...	6	13	20	27	—		
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—	S. ...	—	10	17	24	—	S. ...	—	10	17	24	—	S. ...	7	14	21	28	—		
May.					June.					July.					August.										
Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Su. ...	—	1	8	15	22	Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26		
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28	M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	M. ...	—	2	9	16	23	M. ...	—	6	13	20	27		
Tu. ...	—	8	15	22	29	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Tu. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28		
W. ...	—	9	16	23	30	W. ...	—	6	13	20	27	W. ...	—	4	11	18	25	W. ...	—	8	15	22	29		
Th. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Th. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Th. ...	—	9	16	23	30		
F. ...	—	4	11	18	25	F. ...	—	8	15	22	—	F. ...	—	6	13	20	27	F. ...	—	3	10	17	24		
S. ...	—	5	12	19	26	S. ...	—	9	16	23	—	S. ...	—	7	14	21	28	S. ...	—	4	11	18	25		
September.					October.					November.					December.										
Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	—	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th. ...	—	8	15	22	—	Th. ...	—	8	15	22	—	Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—	F. ...	—	9	16	23	—	F. ...	—	9	16	23	—	F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	—	8	15	22	29	—	S. ...	—	10	17	24	—	S. ...	—	10	17	24	—	S. ...	—	8	15	22	29	—

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British; French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS	SPRINGS		NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS	SPRINGS		NEAPS
		h. m.	ft.				h. m.	ft.	
Aberdeen	sub.	0 50	12	10	Cromer	add	4 57	14½	11
Aberdovey	sub.	5 45	14½	10	Dartmouth	add	4 34	14½	10½
Aberystwyth	add	5 55	14½	10	Deal	sub.	2 49	16	12½
Air Point (E. Dec.)	sub.	2 51	25	19	Devonport Dockyard	add	4 2	15½	12
Aldeburgh	sub.	3 19	8	6½	Dieppe	sub.	2 59	27½	21
Alderney	add	4 57	17½	12½	Dingle Bay	add	2 34	10½	7½
Alloa	add	1 25	17½	15	Donegal Harbour	add	3 53	11½	8½
Amlwch	sub.	3 26	20	15½	Douglas	sub.	2 28	20½	16
Antwerp	add	1 29	16½		Dover	sub.	2 51	18½	15
Appledore	add	4 17	23	16½	Dumharton	sub.	1 20	10½	
Araucal	add	4 15	13½	10	Dumfries	sub.	1 44	6	
Arbroath	sub.	0 13	14	11	Dunbar	add	0 20	14½	11
Ardraishig (L. Fyne)	sub.	1 43	9	7½	Dundalk Bar	sub.	3 1	15	11½
Ardrissan	sub.	1 50	10	7½	Dundee	add	0 46	14½	11½
Arundel	sub.	1 31	10	7	Dungannon	sub.	3 17	21½	19
Ayr	sub.	1 49	8½	7½	Dunkerque	sub.	1 43	16½	13½
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	sub.	2 34	20	16	Exmouth	add	4 43	11	8½
Avonmouth	add	5 22	40	31	Eyemouth	add	0 25	15	11
Ballycotton	add	3 28	12	9½	Falmouth	add	3 19	16	12
Baif	sub.	1 20	10½	8	Fareham	sub.	2 5	11½	8½
Bantry Harbour	add	2 27	10	7½	Fifeness	add	0 22	15	12
Bardsey Island	sub.	5 59	15		Filey Bay	add	2 19	19½	12½
Barnmouth	sub.	5 56	14½	10½	Flahguard	add	5 20	13½	8½
Barnstaple Bridge	add	4 46	10½		Flamborough Head	add	2 32	16	12
Barrow Pier (Piel)	sub.	2 37	28	21	Fleetwood	sub.	2 24	27	20½
Barry Island	add	4 53	37½	28½	Flushing	sub.	0 22	15½	11
Beachy Head	sub.	2 39	20	15	Folkestone	sub.	2 56	20	16½
Beaumaris	sub.	3 12	23½	16½	Formby Point	sub.	3 11	25½	19
Belfast	sub.	2 29	9½	8	Fowey	add	3 35	15	11½
Berwick	add	0 28	15	11½	Fraserburgh	sub.	1 10	11	8½
Bideford	add	4 26	16		Galway Bay	add	3 13	14½	11
Blakeney	add	4 48	8½	4½	Glasgow	sub.	0 33	11½	9½
Blyth	add	1 23	15	11	Glasgow Dock	sub.	2 21	20	14
Bolt Head	add	4 2	15	11	Goole	add	5 31	13	
Boscawen	add	3 36	22	17	Granton Pier	add	0 35	16½	12½
Boulogne	sub.	1 42	25½	19½	Granville	add	4 17	37	27½
Brest	add	2 6	19½	14½	Gravesend	sub.	0 55	18½	15
Bridgwater Bar	add	4 4	35	26½	Greenock	sub.	1 21	10	8½
Bridlington	add	2 33	16	12	Greenwich	sub.	0 15	20½	17½
Bridport	add	4 18	11½	7½	Grimshy	add	3 46	19½	15½
Brielle	add	1 5	5		Hartlepool	add	1 35	15	11½
Brighton	sub.	2 42	19½	16	Harwich	sub.	2 7	12½	10½
Bristol (King Road)	add	5 24	42	31½	Hastings	sub.	3 7	24	17½
Broughty Ferry	add	0 35	14½	11	Haverfordwest	add	5 4	7½	2½
Budehaven	add	4 5	23	17	Havre	sub.	4 49	22	17½
Burntisland	add	0 39	16½	12½	Helbre Island	sub.	2 45	26½	22
Burryport	add	4 22	26½	19½	Holyhead	sub.	3 29	16	12½
Caen	sub.	3 0	21		Honfleur Harbour	sub.	4 30	33	18
Calais	sub.	2 21	21	17½	Hook of Holland	add	0 15	6½	5½
Campbelton	sub.	1 51	8½	6	Hull	add	4 32	20½	16½
Cape Cornwall	add	3 0	18	13	Hurst Camber	sub.	3 52	7½	6
Cardiff	add	5 15	36½	27	Hythe (Hampshire)	sub.	2 42	13½	9½
Cardigan	add	5 22	12	9	Ilfracombe	add	4 0	27½	21½
Carmarthen	add	4 29	8½		Immingham	add	3 56	19	15½
Carmarthen Bar	add	4 4	26	19½	Inverary	sub.	1 28	10	
Carnarvon	sub.	4 11	15½	12	Ipswich	sub.	1 28	13½	
Chatham (N. Lock)	sub.	1 20	18	14	Kew Bridge	add	0 23		
Chelms	add	0 8			Kingsbridge	add	4 3	20	
Chepstow	add	5 43	38	28½	Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2 21	11½	8½
Cherbourg	sub.	5 56	17½	23	Kinsale Harbour	add	3 19	11½	9
Chester	sub.	1 30	10		Kirkcudbright	sub.	2 22	23	17
Chesilton, West Bay	add	4 25	10½	7	Kirkwall	sub.	3 26	8½	6½
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2 42	14	11	Lamlash	sub.	1 49	10	7
Christchurch Harbour	sub.	4 51	5		Lancaster	sub.	2 32	8½	2
Cowes (West)	sub.	3 22	12	9½	Langton Harbour	add	2 24	13½	10½
Cromarty	sub.	1 48	14	11	Leith	add	0 37	17½	14½

Tidal Constants.

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PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.
Lerwick Harbour	sub. 2 48	5 3/4	4 1/4	Kentrew	sub. 6 50	12	11
Limerick	add 4 47	18 3/4	12 1/4	Ribble Lighthouse	sub. 2 55	25 1/4	19
Littlehampton Bar	sub. 2 36	16	17 1/4	Rosslare Point	add 4 57	8	3 1/4
Liverpool	sub. 2 23	27 1/4	26 1/4	Ryde	sub. 2 33	13 1/4	14
Lizard	add 3 23	24 1/4	10 1/4	St. Agnes	add 2 57	16	24
Llanelli Bar	add 4 35	25	18 1/4	St. Helier	add 4 35	34 1/4	24
Loch Long (Arrochar)	sub. 1 46	18	9	St. Ives	add 3 8	21	15
Loce	add 3 26	7 1/4	12 1/4	St. Malo	add 4 19	38 1/4	25 1/4
Lossiemouth	sub. 1 38	12	9	St. Mary	add 2 54	16	18
Lowestoft	sub. 4 8	6 1/4	5 1/4	St. Peter Port	add 4 49	26	18 1/4
Lundy Island	add 3 36	27	20	Salcombe	add 3 58	13	11 1/4
Lyme Regis	add 4 35	11 1/4	8 1/4	Saltash	add 4 4	15	12
Lymlington	sub. 3 27	8	6	Scarborough	add 2 15	15 1/4	12 1/4
Lynnmouth	add 4 19	30 1/4	21 1/4	Seaham	add 1 31	14 1/4	10 1/4
Lynn Deep	add 4 1	23 1/4	16 1/4	Selsea Bill	sub. 2 10	16 1/4	12 1/4
Margate Pier	sub. 2 19	15 1/4	13	Sharpness	sub. 5 50	28	15
Maryport	sub. 2 18	25	19	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1 24	16	13 1/4
Mevagisey	add 3 26	15 1/4	12	Shoreham Harbour	sub. 2 23	18	13 1/4
Middlesbrough	add 1 54	17	12 1/4	Silloth	sub. 2 4	26	20
Milford Haven Entrance	add 4 29	21 1/4	16 1/4	Southampton	sub. 3 22	13	9 1/4
Minehead Pier	add 4 40	34 1/4	24 1/4	Southend	sub. 1 31	15 1/4	13
Montrose	add 0 29	14	11	Southwold	sub. 3 45	6 1/4	4 1/4
Morecambe	sub. 2 21	27	21	Spurn Head	add 3 28	18 1/4	15
Nash Point	add 4 41	33	25	Start Point	add 3 58	15	11 1/4
Naze	sub. 2 13	12 1/4	10	Stirling	add 2 10	7 1/4	4
Neath	add 4 33	13 1/4	5	Stockton	add 2 4	11	
Needles Point	sub. 4 6	7 1/4	5	Stonehaven	sub. 0 39	14	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	add 1 22	14 1/4	11 1/4	Stornoway	add 5 14	13 1/4	9 1/4
Newhaven	sub. 2 44	19	14	Stranraer	sub. 1 55	9 1/4	7 1/4
Newport (Bristol Channel)	add 5 24	38	29	Stromness	sub. 4 47	10	7
Newport (Cardigan)	add 5 22	12	9	Sunderland	add 1 29	14 1/4	11
Newquay (Towan)	add 3 4	21 1/4	15 1/4	Sutton Bridge	add 4 21	20 1/4	15
Newquay (Cardigan)	add 5 49	13		Swanage	sub. 5 30	6 1/4	4 1/4
Nore Light	sub. 1 31	15 1/4	13	Swansea Bay	add 4 18	27 1/4	20 1/4
North Shields	add 1 6	14 1/4	11	Tees River Bar	add 1 52	15	12 1/4
North Sunderland	add 0 39	15	11 1/4	Tay River Bar	add 0 19	12	13 1/4
Oban	add 3 38	13	9 1/4	Teddington Lock	add 1 27	13	
Orfordness	sub. 2 49	8	6 1/4	Teignmouth	add 4 16	13	9 1/4
Ostende	sub. 1 45	15	12	Tenby	add 3 59	25 1/4	19 1/4
Padstow	add 3 35	23	16 1/4	Thurso	sub. 5 16	13 1/4	9 1/4
Pembroke Dockyard	add 4 34	22 1/4	17	Tobermory	add 3 57	14 1/4	10
Penzance	add 2 54	16 1/4	12 1/4	Torbay	add 4 16	13 1/4	10
Peterhead	sub. 1 17	11 1/4	9 1/4	Troon	sub. 1 49	10	7 1/4
Plymouth Breakwater	add 3 56	15 1/4	12	Truro	add 3 27	10	6
Poole	sub. 5 0	6 1/4	4 1/4	Tynemouth Bar	add 1 11	13 1/4	10 1/4
Port Carlisle	sub. 1 35	20	14	Ushant	add 2 8	20	14 1/4
Port Harrington	sub. 2 20	25	19	Valentia Harbour	add 2 17	11 1/4	8
Port Madoc	add 5 54	15 1/4	10 1/4	Waterford Harbour	add 4 36	13 1/4	10 1/4
Port Patrick	sub. 2 28	15	12	Weston-super-Mare	add 5 8	37	28 1/4
Port Talbot	add 4 20	29	18 1/4	Wexford	add 5 49	5	3 1/4
Portlshhead	add 5 24	48	31 1/4	Whitby	add 1 49	15	11 1/4
Portland Bill	add 4 47	9	6 1/4	Whitehaven	sub. 2 30	26	19
Portland Breakwater	add 5 13	6 1/4	4 1/4	Wick	sub. 2 24	10	7 1/4
Portsmouth Dockyard	sub. 2 13	13 1/4	10 1/4	Wisbech	add 5 31	15 1/4	12 1/4
Preston	sub. 2 27	17	10	Woolwich	sub. 0 18	20	17 1/4
Putney Bridge	add 0 33			Workington	sub. 2 40	25 1/4	20
Pwllheli Bar	sub. 5 49	14 1/4	10 1/4	Worm's Head	add 4 20	25 1/4	18 1/4
Queensferry	add 0 53	18	14	Yarmouth Road	sub. 4 50	6	4 1/4
Queensdown	add 3 33	12	9 1/4	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	sub. 3 58	7	5 1/4
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	sub. 2 29	20 1/4	16	Ymuden	add 1 4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Ramsgate Harbour	sub. 2 20	15	12	Youghal	add 3 37	12 1/4	9 1/4

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 24:

Time of high water at London Bridge 24. 30m. Morn.
 Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen ... 7 30 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 24:

Time of high water at London Bridge 24. 30m. Morn.
 Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough ... 11 45 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be

taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, January 15th a.t.:

Time of high water at London Bridge
 on January 12th 24. 27m. Morn.

+ 24 hours = 24 27
 Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Jan. 15th 23 37 After.

76 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 24h. will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versa*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanac are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is $34\frac{1}{2}'$. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

Declination.		LATITUDE.															
		1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	
00	N	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
01	N	6 4	6 5	6 53	7 16	7 48	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...	
02	N	6 4	6 57	6 58	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12	
03	N	6 4	6 55	6 50	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	
04	N	6 4	6 54	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	
05	N	6 4	6 53	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 44	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	
06	N	6 4	6 52	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 33	
07	N	6 4	6 51	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	
08	N	6 4	6 50	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	
09	N	6 3	6 10	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	
10	N	6 3	6 10	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	
11	N	6 3	6 10	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	
12	N	6 3	6 10	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	
13	N	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 16	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	
14	N	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	
15	N	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	
16	N	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	
17	N	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	
18	N	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 45	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10	
19	N	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0	
20	N	6 3	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	
21	N	6 3	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	
22	N	6 3	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	
23	N	6 3	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	
24	N	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 12	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	
25	N	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 0	6 1	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	
26	N	6 3	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	
27	N	6 3	6 50	5 55	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	
28	N	6 3	6 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 31	5 31	5 30	
29	N	6 3	6 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	
30	N	6 3	6 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	
31	N	6 3	6 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1	
32	N	6 3	6 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	
33	N	6 3	6 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	
34	N	6 3	6 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32	
35	N	6 3	6 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	
36	N	6 3	6 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12	
37	N	6 3	6 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	
38	N	6 3	6 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	
39	N	6 3	6 47	5 30	5 19	5 5	4 54	4 43	4 32	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39	
40	N	6 3	6 46	5 28	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	
41	N	6 3	6 45	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 38	3 32	3 25	3 17	3 10	
42	N	6 3	6 44	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 4	3 51	3 39	3 28	3 17	3 8	3 11	3 0	
43	N	6 3	6 43	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	3 25	3 43	2 32	
44	N	6 3	6 42	5 20	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	3 52	3 41	3 28	2 16	
45	N	6 3	6 41	5 18	5 1	4 34	4 13	3 58	3 38	3 24	3 9	3 50	3 38	3 25	3 10	2 52	
46	N	6 3	6 40	5 17	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	3 57	3 45	3 32	3 18	3 1	2 57	
47	N	6 3	6 39	5 16	4 50	4 25	4 2	3 46	3 28	3 13	3 45	3 32	3 18	3 0	...	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal,

as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+38	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-36	-21	-1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	-5	-20	-23	-10	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	0	+8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+6	+4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+28	+22	+13	+10	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Colchester	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2
Dover	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7
Southampton	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Plymouth	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Wick	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+8	-10	-28	-32
Inverness	-20	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	-2	-17	-20
Aberdeen	-26	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Glasgow	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Newcastle	-13	-7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Belfast	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Liverpool	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+7	+3	+2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Holyhead	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Birmingham	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+1	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Colchester	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6
Dover	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Southampton	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Plymouth	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR
OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	" ' "	H. M.	H. M.	" ' "	H. M.	H. M.	" ' "	H. M.
0 0	-0 1 38+	12 0	4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0
0 10	-1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	-0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19-	20 10
0 20	-1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	-0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10-	20 20
0 30	-1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	-0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58-	20 30
0 40	-1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	-0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45-	20 40
0 50	-1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	-0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30-	20 50
1 0	-1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11-	21 0
1 10	-1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	-0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51-	21 10
1 20	-1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	-0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27-	21 20
1 30	-1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0-	21 30
1 40	-1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29-	21 40
1 50	-1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55-	21 50
2 0	-1 5 35+	14 0	6 0	-0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16-	22 0
2 10	-1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32-	22 10
2 20	-1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	-0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44-	22 20
2 30	-1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	-0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51-	22 30
2 40	-1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	-0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53-	22 40
2 50	-1 2 23+	14 50	6 50	-0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49-	22 50
3 0	-1 1 25+	15 0	7 0	-0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39-	23 0
3 10	-1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	-0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24-	23 10
3 20	-0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	-0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2-	23 20
3 30	-0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	-0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35-	23 30
3 40	-0 55 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44-	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0-	23 40
3 50	-0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37-	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19-	23 50
4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32-	0 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and vice versa; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.		ALTITUDE.														Local Sidereal Time.		
		0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65			70
H.	M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H.	M.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
0	10	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	12	10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	13	0
1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	10
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	10
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	10
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	10
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	10
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

duration is there only 3m. 42s. The eclipse will

duration is there only 3m. 43s. The eclipse will happen about local noon at 4h. 43m. G.C.T. and the Sun will be high in the sky at 78° altitude.

Totality may be seen from Queensland, where its duration will be between 3 and 4 minutes. The central line will pass south of Brisbane.

The circumstances of the Partial Eclipse at various places are as follows :—

	Eclipse begins.	Greatest Phase.	Eclipse ends.	Magn.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mauritius.....	4 44	3 37	4 14	0.38
Bombay.....	4 13	3 10	4 12	0.51
Madras.....	4 15	3 20	4 34	0.55
Perth.....	4 14	5 29	6 40	0.61
Adelaide.....	4 52	6 2	7 6	0.75
Melbourne.....	5 2	6 7	7 6	0.70
Sydney.....	5 7	6 13	7 12	0.86
Wellington.....	5 28	6 15	...	0.68

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1925. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is *West*. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From January to the Opposition of Jupiter (April 4) and in November and December the disappearances take place on the Western side. During this period Satellites I. and II disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. From April to September the eclipse phenomena take place on the East of the planet. Satellites I. and II. disappear by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after eclipse at the Eastern side in those months.

There are no eclipses of Satellite IV. in the list. In alternate periods of about 3 years this satellite is not eclipsed nor occulted, nor is it seen in transit across the disc of the planet. Since it is far from the primary the 1Vth satellite escapes immersion in the shadow of the latter when its opposition to the Sun, as seen from Jupiter is in the direction at right angles to the line of nodes of the satellite's orbit, or within 45° on either side of this.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun in the early morning of September 21 (Greenwich). Invisible at Greenwich. The path of totality begins its course in E. Africa on the Somaliland coast, where the Sun will rise in total eclipse about 3A. G.C.T., crosses the Indian Ocean to the north-west coast of Australia, and ends in the Pacific north of New Zealand. Within this track lie the Maldivé Islands south-west of India, and Christmas Island (long. $105^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$ E.), south of the island of Java, either of which would provide a suitable observing station for the eclipse. In longitude 105° E. the duration of totality will be a maximum, nearly 6 minutes on the exact central line, but since Christmas Island is near the Northern limit of the band of totality the

Date.	G.C.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.C.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.C.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date.	G.C.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date.	G.C.T.	Satellite and Phase
Jan. 1	h. m.		Feb. 23	h. m.		Mar. 28	h. m.		Apr. 29	h. m.		June 25	h. m.	
2	3 3	I. D.	23	5 10	I. D.	28	20 8	I. D.	29	18 53	I. R.	25	21 56	II. R.
6	4 54	II. D.	24	23 4	II. D.	28	22 48	II. D.	30	1 8	II. R.	28	23 7	I. R.
8	4 56	I. D.	24	23 38	I. D.	Apr.			May			July		
15	6 49	I. D.	Mar			3	3 33	I. D.	5	2 18	I. R.	12	21 9	III. D.
17	1 17	I. D.	4	1 31	I. D.	4	22 2	I. D.	6	20 47	I. R.	14	21 26	I. R.
24	3 10	I. D.	4	1 41	II. D.	5	0 14	I. R.	13	22 41	I. R.	Dec.		
29	3 39	III. D.	5	21 28	III. D.	5	1 24	II. D.	17	19 38	II. R.	3	4 50	III. D.
29	4 11	III. R.	5	23 54	III. R.	5	4 0	II. R.	17	0 36	I. R.	3	6 41	III. R.
32	1 58	II. D.	11	3 25	I. D.	10	19 41	III. D.	20	0 59	I. R.	6	6 35	II. D.
32	5 3	I. D.	11	4 27	II. D.	12	2 7	I. R.	20	21 12	III. D.	12	5 49	I. D.
Feb.			12	21 53	I. D.	13	20 36	I. R.	30	23 26	III. R.	Jan		
5	5 37	III. D.	13	1 26	III. D.	15	19 56	II. R.	June			4	5 58	I. D.
7	4 34	II. D.	18	5 18	I. D.	17	23 38	III. R.	1	0 51	II. R.	7	6 6	II. D.
7	6 56	I. D.	19	23 46	I. D.	20	22 30	I. R.	5	22 54	I. R.	15	4 37	III. D.
9	1 24	I. D.	20	5 23	III. D.	22	22 38	II. R.	21	21 12	I. R.	15	6 25	III. D.
16	3 17	I. D.	27	1 40	I. D.	28	0 24	I. R.						

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Dis- appear- ance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Re- appear- ance G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Day	Star.	Mag.	Dis- appear- ance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Re- appear- ance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			H. M.	0	H. M.	0	Aug.			H. M.	0	H. M.	0
12	130 Tauri ...5.6	17 49	145	18 21	205	16-17	01 Tauri.....4.2	23 30	120	0 10	217		
14	30 B Cancri 6.1	3 31	57	4 11	336	16-17	75 Tauri.....5.2	23 42	18	0 7	220		
14	α Cancri ...4.3	20 47	146	21 31	239	17	+ 15° 637 ...4.8	0 17	85	1 14	252		
15	+ 9° 2269 ...6.2	20 53	47	21 23	344	17	Aldebaran...1.1	2 50	73	3 59	262		
15	π Leonis ...4.9	21 41	81	22 36	312	18	111 Tauri ...5.1	0 11	57	0 59	289		
15	μ Librae ...5.4	5 22	53	6 4	344	18	117 Tauri ...6.0	1 38	113	2 28	231		
Feb.						26	- 8° 3639 ...6.2	18 21	156	19 5	239		
2	73 Piscium...6.1	19 57	105	20 54	217	31	- 18° 4982...5.7	20 10.	41	21 6	310		
4	38 Arietis ...5.2	22 6	115	22 58	222	Sept.							
6	63 Tauri.....5.7	17 25	67	18 39	270	1	ρ Sagittarii 4.0	19 2	56	20 13	291		
7	115 Tauri ...5.3	21 7	62	22 13	297	12	+ 14° 657 ...5.9	...	...	21 47	211		
9	λ Geminor. 3.6	16 16	77	17 11	288	16	+ 16° 1363...6.0	2 46	147	3 21	213		
9-10	68 Geminor. 5.2	23 57	122	0 57	254	19	+ 9° 2262 ...5.9	...	...	3 27	301		
11	Al Cancri ...5.5	3 41	101	4 37	293	Oct.							
11	A ² Cancri ...5.7	5 40	177	5 56	214	8	ξ Arietis ...5.5	2 9	43	3 20	279		
11	λ Leonis ...5.2	21 49	159	22 31	237	11	+ 16° 672 ...5.7	3 5	57	4 19	289		
18	0 Librae ...6.2	1 9	91	2 11	303	12	130 Tauri ...5.6	1 5	49	2 5	298		
Mar.						13	68 Geminor. 5.2	11 38	171	11 48	193		
8	+ 16° 1363 ...6.0	21 17	126	22 21	254	16	0 Leonis ...3.8	6 31	114	7 43	283		
9	51 Geminor. 5.3	2 23	129	3 8	251	Nov.	7 Capricornus 2.2	21 44	98	22 44	227		
10	α Cancri ...4.3	19 19	134	20 20	256	5	+ 12° 436 ...5.8	6 7	13	6 29	328		
11	+ 9° 2269 ...6.2	19 14	63	20 0	322	6	01 Tauri.....4.2	18 39	134	19 10	204		
11	π Leonis ...4.9	20 13	87	21 16	312	6	75 Tauri.....5.2	18 41	32	19 18	306		
17-18	0 Librae ...4.4	23 45	73	0 39	316	6	+ 15° 637 ...4.8	19 24	95	20 21	240		
Apr.						6	Aldebaran...1.1	22 28	85	23 20	250		
2	Aldebaran 1.1	11 47	140	12 20	199	7	111 Tauri ...5.1	19 56	83	20 54	261		
3	130 Tauri ...5.6	20 55	70	21 53	299	8	+ 17° 1203 ...6.2	20 29	148	20 56	206		
6-7	Al Cancri ...5.5	23 0	96	0 2	299	8	λ Geminor. 3.6	22 19	132	23 4	230		
7	A ² Cancri ...5.7	1 7	161	1 39	231	22	45 Sagittarii 6.0	18 58	144	19 25	192		
7	λ Leonis ...5.2	18 16	144	19 13	251	22	ρ Sagittarii 4.0	19 1	20	19 35	319		
17	Y. Sagittari var.	1 10	73	2 19	291	Dec.							
18	ρ Sagittarii 4.0	5 32	108	6 44	231	4	75 Tauri ...5.2	3 20	105	4 23	247		
23	+ 4° 6822 ...5.5	...	...	3 57	277	4	Aldebaran...1.1	6 52	89	...	...
May.						5	111 Tauri ...5.1	4 43	149	5 18	213		
6	68 Geminor. 5.2	23 42	75	...	...	6	+ 17° 1182 ...5.7	1 31	89	2 49	277		
7	76 Leonis ...6.0	0 49	87	1 42	313	7	1 Cancri ...6.2	20 39	76	21 24	292		
11	0 Librae ...4.4	19 53	59	20 36	330	14	m Virginis...5.2	5 20	133	6 24	272		
20	- 5° 5910 ...6.1	3 17	31	4 13	290	15	- 11° 3770 ...6.2	4 41	96	5 42	304		
30	30 B Cancri 6.1	21 3	62	21 44	325	27	μ Piscium...5.0	19 19	96	20 31	216		
June						1923							
1	π Leonis ...4.9	19 28	108	20 35	295	Jan.							
11	ρ Sagittarii 4.0	22 19	43	23 10	311	1	+ 16° 672 ...5.7	0 20	86	1 42	267		
29	35 Sextantis 6.1	20 24	138	21 15	261	1	130 Tauri ...5.6	21 28	116	22 35	236		
July.						2	26 Geminor. 5.2	20 33	95	21 43	263		
4	0 Librae ...6.2	22 35	99	23 46	285	5	ξ Leonis ...5.1	20 10	72	20 59	310		
19	+ 12° 436 ...5.8	1 23	3	1 43	321	6-7	48 Leonis ...5.2	23 37	85	0 38	312		
21	+ 16° 672 ...5.6	1 13	64	2 9	276	7	83 Leonis ...6.3	22 37	38	22 57	357		
Aug.						7	7 Leonis ...5.2	22 59	62	23 40	335		
7	7 Capricornus 2.2	3 9	101	4 8	224								

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. 6.2) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be in general, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; the exact position is shown in the fourth and sixth columns, which give the angle from the North Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the North Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. Occultations of Aldebaran on several occasions are to be noted.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1922.

Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.
Jan. 6	0° 084	0° 991	April 6	0° 845	0° 971	July 5	0° 226	0° 776	Oct. 3	0° 222	0° 385
Feb. 5	0° 234	1° 000	May 6	0° 833	0° 929	Aug. 4	0° 991	0° 674	Nov. 2	0° 683	0° 145
Mar. 7	0° 450	0° 994	June 5	0° 119	0° 864	Sept. 3	0° 791	0° 549	Dec. 2	0° 992	0° 129

When the fraction in the above table is less than 0.002 the planet is *horned*, when greater is *gibbous*.

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1925. [See Note p. 83.]

NAME OF STAR. (See p. 83.)	Right Ascension.	Declina- tion.	NAME OF STAR. (See p. 83.)	Right Ascension.	Declina- tion.
h. m. s.	+	-	h. m. s.	+	-
α Andromedæ	0 4 21.1	3 09 +28 39 35	γ Urs. Maj.	2 4 13 20	47.4
γ Pegasi	0 9 13.0	3 09 +14 45 00	α Spica	1 2 13 21	4 9
β Ceti	0 39 40.5	3 00 -18 24 52	γ Virginis	2 4 13 30	43.0
θ Ceti	1 26 7.4	3 00 -8 36 18	γ Urs. Maj.	2 9 13 44	28.2
η Piscium	1 27 18.4	3 00 +14 56 39	β Bootis	2 8 13 50	53
β Polaris	1 23 41.5	3 00 +58 53 16	α Arcturus	2 14 12 6	2
α Arietis	1 50 19.6	3 30 +20 25 38	β Bootis	2 7 14 41	34.8
α Arietis	2 2 46.3	3 36 +23 5 39	γ Libræ	2 9 14 46	33.6
γ Ceti	2 39 15.4	3 12 +54 28 15	β Urs. Min.	2 2 14 50	55.1
α Ceti	2 58 12.0	3 13 +3 47 14	β Libræ	2 7 15 12	48.4
α Persæ	3 28 44.7	4 27 +49 35 51	γ Urs. Min.	3 1 15 20	50.5
β Persæ	3 37 21.8	4 26 +47 32 22	α Corone	3 15 31 23	1
γ Tauri	3 44 50.7	3 56 +23 51 54	α Serpentis	3 8 15 40	55.5
β Persæ	3 49 13.5	3 77 +31 39 11	β Scorpis	3 9 16 0 53	9
α Aldebaran ..	4 31 26.6	3 44 +16 21 13	δ Ophiuchi	3 0 16 10 15	4
α Aurigæ	4 51 54.7	3 09 +33 2 38	γ Draconis	2 9 16 22 55	9
β Rigel	5 10 47.3	3 88 -8 17 26	α Antares	2 16 24 37	3
α Capella	5 10 55.5	4 42 +45 53 43	β Herculis	2 16 20 51	9
γ Orionis	5 20 56.8	3 22 +6 16 49	δ Herculis	3 0 16 38 7	2
β Tauri	5 21 21.6	3 79 +28 32 35	κ Ophiuchi	3 4 16 53 58	5
δ Orionis	5 28 1.3	3 06 -0 21 21	α Herculis	2 17 11 5 4	2
α Leporis	5 29 17.4	3 65 -17 55 38	β Draconis	3 0 17 28 40	2
ε Orionis	5 32 15.3	3 04 -1 15 2	α Ophiuchi	3 1 17 31 18	8
ζ Orionis	5 36 49.4	3 03 -1 58 58	β Ophiuchi	3 9 17 39 37	1
β Betelgeuse ..	5 50 56.9	3 53 +7 23 37	γ Herculis	3 5 17 43 24	3
μ Geminorum ..	6 18 14.5	3 63 +22 33 18	δ Draconis	4 17 54 47	7
γ Geminorum ..	6 33 12.4	3 46 +16 28 1	γ Urs. Min.	4 17 57 23	8
α Sirius	6 41 47.4	3 68 -16 36 30	Vega	0 1 28 34 17	9
α H. Cephei	7 4 29.5	29 08 +87 10 27	β Lyræ	18 47 12 0	2
δ Geminorum ..	7 15 28.0	3 59 +22 7 38	γ Urs. Min.	6 6 18 56 36	6
Castor (α²)	7 50 37.6	3 85 +32 3 41	α Aquilæ	3 0 19 1 49	5
Procyon	7 25 13.2	3 19 +5 25 33	β Aquilæ	3 19 22 33	9
Pollux	7 40 31.7	3 72 +28 12 57	γ Cygni	3 19 37 34	5
ε Hydræ	8 42 38.8	3 19 +6 42 13	α Aquilæ	3 19 42 33	1
γ Urs. Maj.	8 53 58.6	4 16 +48 20 56	β Altair	0 9 19 46 58	7
α Hydræ	9 23 45.3	3 95 -8 29 12	α Aquilæ	3 19 51 28	9
θ Urs. Maj.	9 37 39.1	4 13 +52 2 15	β Aquilæ	3 4 20 7 16	9
ε Leonis	9 41 25.6	3 41 +24 8 16	α Capricorni ..	3 8 20 13 43	7
Regulus	1 31 0 4 13	3 21 +12 20 56	γ Cygni	3 30 19 25	7
γ Leonis	2 6 10 15 40	3 29 +20 14 12	α Cygni	1 3 20 38 46	3
β Urs. Maj.	2 4 10 57 8.8	3 63 +26 48 3 19	ε Cygni	2 6 20 43 3 3	2
α Urs. Maj.	2 10 58 55.8	3 74 +62 10 21	β Cygni	3 4 21 9 36	9
δ Leonis	2 6 11 9 57.8	3 78 +20 57 4 19	α Cephei	3 6 21 16 43	2
β Leonis	2 11 45 5 0	3 10 +15 0 20	α Pegasi	3 5 21 40 21	3
γ Urs. Maj.	2 15 49 44.2	3 16 +54 7 42	α Aquarii	3 22 1 46	7
γ Corvi	2 8 12 11 47.5	3 09 -17 6 32	γ Pegasi	3 1 22 39 20	6
γ Virginis	4 0 22 15 54.9	3 07 -0 14 00	β Fomalhaut ..	1 3 22 53 20	6
γ Virg. (mean) ..	4 0 22 37 42.4	3 08 -0 1 19	α Markab	3 6 23 0 52	4
ε Urs. Maj.	2 7 2 50 36.2	3 63 +56 22 59	β Pictum	3 9 23 13 7 3	3
α Can. Ven.	2 9 12 52 22.9	3 83 +38 44 22	γ Pictum	4 0 23 55 18	3

SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

NAME OF STAR.	Right Ascension.	Declina- tion.	NAME OF STAR.	Right Ascension.	Declina- tion.
h. m. s.	+	-	h. m. s.	+	-
β Hydri	0 21 40.6	2 49 -77 41 37	α Crucis	1 6 22 14.8	3 32 -62 40 12
α Achernar	0 34 48.6	2 23 -57 37 58	β Centauri	0 9 13 58 18	4 22 -59 59 51
γ Hydri	3 2 3 48 25.7	-97 -74 28 42	α Centauri	0 3 14 34 17	4 55 -60 30 52
Canopus	9 6 22 13.2	1 33 -52 39 10	α Tri. Aust.	1 9 16 40 23	4 6 33 -68 53 12
α Argus	3 9 15 0.1	1 61 -52 56 51	α Octantis	5 5 19 35 29	1 82 -82 50 8
γ Argus	2 10 42 1.8	1 32 -50 16 27	α Pavonis	2 1 20 19 20	4 76 -56 59 11
β Chamael	4 4 12 13 44.1	2 48 -78 52 45	α Grus	2 22 3 19	4 6 78 -47 20 23

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

R. A. DEC.			R. A. DEC.			R. A. DEC.			R. A. DEC.		
h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.		
1 32, 88 N.			1 32, 88 N.			1 33, 88 N.			1 33, 88 N.		
Jan. 1 ...	91° 0	53' 6	April 11 ...	13° 1	53' 3	July 20 ...	32° 6	53' 0	Oct. 28 ...	99° 0	53' 5
" 21 ...	69° 1	53' 6	May 1 ...	18° 5	53' 2	Aug. 9 ...	54° 0	53' 1	Nov. 17 ...	93° 9	53' 6
Feb. 10 ...	47° 5	53' 6	" 21 ...	30° 3	53' 1	" 29 ...	73° 3	53' 2	Dec. 7 ...	82° 4	53' 7
Mar. 8 ...	28° 8	53' 5	June 10 ...	48° 7	53' 1	Sept. 18 ...	87° 6	53' 3	" 27 ...	64° 1	53' 8
Mar. 22 ...	17° 5	53' 4	" 30 ...	69° 6	53' 0	Oct. 8 ...	96° 4	53' 4	Jan. 16 ...	42° 9	53' 9

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF STARS AT INTERVALS OF 90 DAYS.

γ Pegasi.			β Androm.			Achernar.			α Arietis.			Aldebaran.			Rigel.			Betelgeuse.			Sirius.		
h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.		
0 9, 14 N.			1 5, 35 N			1 34, 57 S.			2 2, 23 N.			4 31, 16 N.			5 10, 8 S.			5 50, 7 N.			6 41, 16 S.		
s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.		
Jan. 1 ...	13° 3	45' 1	22° 5	12' 6	48° 6	38' 3	47° 4	5' 7	28° 2	21' 1	48° 8	17' 6	58° 6	23' 5	44° 2	36' 7	43° 3	36' 9	42° 3	36' 5	44° 3	36' 8	
April 1 ...	12° 8	44' 9	21° 4	12' 4	46° 2	38' 1	46° 2	5' 6	26° 9	21' 7	47° 6	17' 7	57° 6	23' 4	43° 3	36' 9	42° 3	36' 9	42° 3	36' 9	42° 3	36' 9	
June 30 ...	14° 9	45' 1	23° 5	12' 4	48° 1	37' 6	47° 7	5' 6	27° 2	21' 1	47° 5	17' 5	57° 3	23' 5	42° 3	36' 7	42° 3	36' 7	42° 3	36' 7	42° 3	36' 7	
Sept. 28 ...	16° 7	45' 4	25° 8	12' 7	51° 6	37' 6	50° 2	5' 9	29° 7	21' 2	49° 7	17' 4	59° 4	23' 6	44° 3	36' 5	44° 3	36' 5	44° 3	36' 5	44° 3	36' 5	
Dec. 27 ...	16° 1	45' 4	25° 5	12' 9	50° 7	38' 0	50° 4	6' 0	31° 2	21' 2	51° 4	17' 6	61° 4	23' 5	45° 5	36' 8	45° 5	36' 8	45° 5	36' 8	45° 5	36' 8	
s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.		
Procyon.			Pollux.			β Argus.			Regulus.			β Leonis.			γ Virginis.			Spica.			Arcturus.		
h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.		
7 35, 5 N.			7 40, 28 N.			9 12, 69 S.			10 4, 12 N.			11 45, 15 N.			12 37, 12 S.			13 21, 10 S.			14 12, 19 N.		
s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.		
Jan. 1 ...	14° 7	25' 4	34° 4	12' 7	25° 3	23' 7	14° 2	20' 8	5° 4	0' 3	42° 7	1' 3	5° 0	45' 2	5° 7	35' 2	8° 1	35' 1	8° 1	35' 1	8° 1	35' 1	
April 1 ...	14° 3	25' 3	34° 0	12' 8	24° 5	24' 2	15° 0	20' 7	7° 0	0' 3	44° 6	1' 5	7° 2	45' 4	8° 1	35' 1	8° 1	35' 1	8° 1	35' 1	8° 1	35' 1	
June 30 ...	13° 5	25' 4	33° 1	12' 8	19° 8	24' 2	13° 9	20' 8	6° 1	0' 4	44° 1	1' 4	7° 0	45' 4	8° 1	35' 3	8° 1	35' 3	8° 1	35' 3	8° 1	35' 3	
Sept. 28 ...	15° 0	25' 4	34° 8	12' 7	20° 2	23' 8	14° 3	20' 8	5° 8	0' 4	43° 4	1' 4	6° 1	45' 3	8° 1	35' 3	8° 1	35' 3	8° 1	35' 3	8° 1	35' 3	
Dec. 27 ...	17° 4	25' 2	37° 5	12' 6	25° 7	23' 9	16° 9	20' 5	7° 9	0' 1	45° 2	1' 6	7° 6	45' 5	8° 1	35' 0	7° 9	35' 0	7° 9	35' 0	7° 9	35' 0	
s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.		
α Centauri.			Antares.			α Ophiuchi.			Vega.			Altair.			α Cygni.			γ Pegasi.			α Gruls.		
h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.		
14 34, 60 S.			16 24, 26 S.			17 31, 12 N.			18 34, 38 N.			19 46, 8 N.			20 38, 44 N.			21 40, 9 N.			22 3, 47 S.		
s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.		
Jan. 1 ...	17° 9	30' 5	16° 5	15' 4	17° 7	37° 0	16° 4	42' 8	57° 7	39' 8	45° 3	60' 3	20° 7	31' 1	17° 9	30' 5	17° 9	30' 5	17° 9	30' 5	17° 9	30' 5	
April 1 ...	22° 3	30' 7	39° 3	15' 5	20° 0	36' 9	18° 6	42' 5	59° 2	39' 7	46° 5	59' 9	21° 4	31' 0	18° 6	30' 5	21° 4	31' 0	18° 6	30' 5	21° 4	31' 0	
June 30 ...	22° 3	31' 1	40° 7	15' 6	21° 6	37' 1	20° 7	42' 8	61° 5	39' 9	49° 5	60' 6	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	
Sept. 28 ...	19° 5	31' 0	39° 4	15' 6	20° 5	37' 3	19° 5	43' 1	61° 3	40' 1	49° 2	60' 6	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	24° 5	31' 2	
Dec. 27 ...	21° 1	30' 7	39° 6	15' 5	20° 0	37' 0	18° 1	42' 8	60° 2	40' 0	47° 2	60' 4	23° 3	31' 2	23° 3	31' 2	23° 3	31' 2	23° 3	31' 2	23° 3	31' 2	
s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.			s.		

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to terrestrial longitude and latitude, and have for their basis the plane of the Earth's Equator and a certain direction in that plane. Because of certain movements of the Earth these co-ordinates are continually changing. These changes are called Precession and Nutation. A star *actually* changes its position by Proper Motion (see p. 84), and *apparently* by Aberration, and in some cases by Parallax, both these causes having a periodic effect of one year. The position of a star as seen in the sky affected in this way is called the Apparent place. The Mean place on January 1, 1925, given in the Table on the opposite page is the Apparent place referred to the Equator of date (that is Precession is taken into account) with the periodic effects eliminated. For purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that should be used, and on this page the Apparent places of the Pole star and of some other stars are given.

There are in the list certain stars which are double, or in other words, they have a close companion which may be of approximately the same magnitude as itself, or it may be considerably fainter. In general the Mean place given is that of the brighter star, and the figure affixed to the Greek letter shows whether this is the first or second star in order of Right Ascension. In the case of Castor (α² Geminorum) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, and α Centauri are exceptions, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit, but the Apparent places refer to the brighter star. The apparent places of these three stars and of Altair are affected with a parallax: Sirius, 0.38"; Procyon, 0.33"; α Centauri, 0.75"; Altair, 0.23".

Alternative names: Polaris = α Ursæ Minoris; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigæ; Betelgeuse = α Orionis; Sirius = α Canis Majoris; Castor = α Geminorum; Procyon = α Canis Minoris; Pollux = β Geminorum; Regulus = α Leonis; Spica = α Virginis; Arcturus = α Bootis; Antares = α Scorpion; Vega = α Lyre; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis; Altair = α Aquilæ; Markab = α Pegasi; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = α Argus.

The variation of light of Betelgeuse is irregular; its magnitude ranges from about 0.5 to 1.5. α Herculis is a bright red star, said to be variable by early observers; but little, if any, variation has been detected recently. β Lyrae is a variable of distinctive type ranging in brightness from magnitude 3.4 to 4.1 in a period of 13 days, which includes two minima of differing brightness. γ Argus might be considered to be of the Nova class. In the first half of the nineteenth century this star was of the 1st magnitude. By 1870 the light had diminished to about the 7th magnitude, at which it now remains. (For Stellar magnitude, see p. 39.)

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6.0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE MILKY WAY.

It is believed that the mass of the stars we see as separate entities are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words, the stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, the median plane being marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. This follows from star-gauges, or counts, which show that the stars are more dense in the direction of the central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of this the stars lie thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases, until at its poles they are relatively few. The Milky Way is seen to consist of clouds of stars distinct from the stars just spoken of, particular classes of star-clusters and nebulae, and stars of peculiar types. Formerly, this Galaxy was pictured as a girdle made of these bodies surrounding the lens-shaped system of stars, and it was a subject for discussion whether certain nebulae and star-clusters were or were not other Universes of the same type. According to a recent view (Shapley 1928) the Universe appears as an enormous all-comprehending unit. The Galactic plane is still a fundamental fact in the Cosmos, and near this lie clusters of nebulae and naked-eye stars. Our Sun and the stars readily visible to us form one of these local systems, and, so far, the scheme is in accordance with the older view, the point of difference being the existence of an actual belt of objects surrounding our special group. The Sun is not precisely at the centre of this group, but is not far distant from it. Any estimate of the size of the Universe

or of its constituent parts is little more than conjecture, but 3000 or 4000 light-years (see p. 85) was formerly taken as a minimum estimate of the length of the radius of the local system in the median plane. The estimates generally made now are much greater than this, and Dr. Shapley suggests 300,000 light years as the diameter of the Universe, which, according to his scheme, includes the distant globular clusters. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which has been suggested as the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulae. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and a Hercules are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (See Table opposite.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

It is realised that the spectrum of a star shows not only the materials of which it is composed but also its physical condition. Stars of the M type are of low temperature, whereas those of A and B are hot stars. This has led to hypotheses of stellar evolution, but whereas it has been supposed that each star passed through stages from hot to cold as indicated by the order of spectra shown above, a recent theory affirms that a star begins its existence as a large cool body (Giant star Type M) and after increasing in temperature and density through the types K, G, F, A, B, passes with diminishing temperature and decreasing volume in reverse order through the types to become a Dwarf Star of the M type. This theory, which resembles in some respects one propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer, is in its present form the result of researches on stellar masses and magnitudes by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton, U.S.A.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

STAR.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.	STAR.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Sirius	-1.6	100	A	8.6	30	α Centauri	0.1	G, K	4.3	1.6
Canopus ...	-0.9	52	F	465	45,000	Barnard's	10.0	M	6.0	0.0003
α Centauri ...	0.1	24	G, K	4.3	2	Lalande 21185 ...	7.6	M	8.2	0.006
Vega	0.1	21	A	35	100	Sirius	-1.6	A	8.6	30.1
Capella	0.2	19	G	47	172	γ Ceti	3.6	K	10.0	0.4
Arcturus ...	0.2	19	K	42	148	Procyon	0.5	F	10.0	6.3
Rigel	0.3	17	A	465	14,800	Cordoba 51. 243. ...	8.3	G-K	10.2	0.002
Procyon	0.5	15	F	10	6	δ Cygni	5.6	K	10.5	0.11
Achernar ...	0.6	13	B	34	62	ϵ Eridani	3.3	K	10.5	0.28
β Centauri ...	0.9	11	B	88	329	Lacaille 9352 ...	7.4	M	11.2	0.01
Altair	0.9	10	A	16	11	Struve 2164	8.8	K	11.2	0.002
Betelgeuse ...	0.9	10	M	163	1,000	Groombridge 34 ...	8.2	M	11.6	0.01
Aldebaran ...	1.1	9	K	44	69	ϵ Indi	4.7	K	11.6	0.17
Spica	1.2	8	B	325	3,300	O.A. (n) 17415 ...	9.3	K	12.1	0.003
Antares	1.2	8	Map	112	390	Kruger 60	9.2	K	12.5	0.004

The last columns show the intrinsic brightness compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude -26.75 on the stellar scale. α Centauri, δ Cygni.—The components of these are combined. There is a small star near α Centauri which is probably a member of the same system. Recently a star of the 12th magnitude has been found with a large proper motion and a large parallax, which may be added to this list (Van Maanen's star).

they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

Though it has been said in an earlier paragraph that estimates of this kind are conjectural, it is found possible in some cases to measure the immense distances that separate the stars from us with some precision. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the stars with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax has recently been evolved. It is found that the absolute magnitude of a star, or the amount of light that it emits, irrespective of its distance, is shown by the intensity of certain lines in its spectrum, and comparison of this absolute magnitude with the magnitude as observed—which naturally depends upon the distance of the star—gives a value of the parallax. Both these methods are now being pursued with vigour, and it may be said that the distances or parallax of nearly three thousand individual stars are now known. If by any means it is possible to find out the mean

parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

If a sphere be assumed round the Sun as centre with a radius of a hundred billion miles, there are within it, so far as is known, about 20 stars. The nearest of these is the bright star α Centauri and its companions. The immense distances of the stars are measured in terms of the space that light moves through in one year as unit, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros, or the parsec is taken as unit, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the light year and is represented roughly by a followed by 13 zeros. A short list of some of the nearest stars is given above. It will be seen that this comprises some of the faint stars which are therefore of small intrinsic luminosity (Dwarf). On the other hand in the list of bright stars in the adjoining list there are some which are very distant, and these must therefore be intrinsically of great magnitude (Giant).

SIZE OF THE STARS.

Even the largest of the stars is too remote to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets. By utilizing an optical principle long since proposed by Fizeau, and elaborated independently by Michelson later, it has been possible to obtain some remarkable results with the large telescope of the Mount Wilson Observatory. With a special apparatus known as an interferometer it has been found possible to measure the angular diameter of Betelgeuse, the well-known red star in Orion, as $0''.047$, and adopting $0''.000$ as the parallax of the star, which is apparently not far from the truth, the diameter of the star arrived at is 215 million miles. The diameter of Arcturus measured in the same way was found to be 29 million miles. These are probably among the largest stars in the sky, and there are few so large that the instrument may be applied to them with success.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1922.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1 3	1 16	3 8	3 21	...	1 8	1 20	...	1 2	2 15
4 0	4 13	5 5	5 18	3 15	4 4	4 17	3 9	3 23	5 12
6 21	7 10	8 2	8 15	6 12	7 1	7 14	6 6	6 19	8 8
9 17	10 6	10 23	11 12	9 9	9 22	10 11	9 3	9 16	11 5
12 14	13 3	13 20	14 8	12 6	12 19	13 8	12 0	12 13	14 2
15 11	16 0	16 16	17 5	15 3	15 16	16 5	14 21	15 10	16 22
18 8	18 21	19 13	20 2	17 23	18 13	19 1	17 17	18 7	19 19
21 5	21 18	22 10	22 23	20 20	21 9	21 22	20 14	21 3	22 16
24 1	24 15	25 7	25 20	23 17	24 6	24 19	23 11	24 0	25 13
27 22	27 11	28 4	28 17	26 14	27 3	27 16	26 8	26 21	28 10
29 19	...	31 0	...	29 11	30 0	30 13	29 5	29 18	31 6

The times given are approximately and tend to be later than the middle of minimum phase.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at stated intervals of something less than three days it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 10 hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3^h , 37^m , Declination $40^\circ 39' N$.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyra type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of long period (about 330 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most famous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is supposed to be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. It has been found that the period of δ Cephei, the typical star of this class, is diminishing very slowly, if at all, and from this fact an inference has been drawn which assigns a thousand million years, at least, as the order of the time that we may suppose this star and therefore all stars have existed. *British Association, 1921.*

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude, already catalogued or photographed, which blazes out into conflagration in the space of a

few days or hours. The great brilliancy is almost as short-lived as the increase in light, and then follows a fall, more or less steady, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. As these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations. The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. There are records of the appearance of these temporary stars as early as 134 B.C. There were none between 1690 and 1848, but, since the latter date there have been 22 visible to the naked eye as under. With the exception of the second, all have been in the region of the Milky Way. Novae which have not been of naked eye visibility are not infrequently found on photographs.

Discoverer.	Date.	Magn. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1642, April 28	5.0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2.0	Corona
			Borealis.
3. Schmidt	1876, Nov. 24	3.0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson	1892, Jan. 24	4.0	Auriga.
5. Fleming	1898, March	4.7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson	1901, Feb. 21	-0.8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5.2	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5.0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3.9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1912, Jan. 1	5.4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet	1912, June 8	> 1.0	Aquila.
12. Denning.	1920, Aug. 29	1.8	Cygnus.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number	R.A. 1900.	Declination 1900.	Constellation.	Appearance.
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
508	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	-5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2009	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2070	.....	5 39	-69 19	Dorado	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Praesepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	-59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argus.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	-19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	-1 10	Aquarius	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

Besides the obvious separation into these two classes there is further subdivision. There are loose clusters of stars of which the Pleiades is the best known example, and there are globular clusters whose character is sufficiently described by the name. Among the nebulae there are some which present a nearly uniform disc of light and are known as planetary nebulae, and analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre and are called annular or ring nebulae. But beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulae with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulae are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority. The great nebula in Andromeda is a notable example of the spiral class. Its spectrum is perfectly continuous, unmarked by any lines or bands, either bright or dark, and its shape is that of a convoluted mass seen edgewise. The position of these bodies and the method of their distribution in space brings problems for solution. Referring to the shape of the Stellar Universe of which the Milky Way marks the median plane, as mentioned in a previous note, the nebulae seem in general to avoid the Galaxy and are found to congregate in the region of the galactic poles, especially of the

northern. The globular clusters lie almost exclusively in one hemisphere of the sky, whose centre lies in the Milky Way near the constellation Sagittarius, whilst the star clusters other than globular lie closely along the Galaxy. Whether the Spiral nebulae are "Island Universes" or aggregations of stars similar to, but quite outside of the local aggregation of which our Sun is a member, or whether they form a part of the latter, has been much discussed. Herbert Spencer argued that because the stars and nebulae seem to avoid one another, they must, therefore, be parts of one system, or otherwise there would not be such a complete separation.

SOME ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8".80
Constant of Precession	50".26
Constant of Nutation	9".11
Constant of Aberration	20".47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1925) ...	23° 26' 57".96
Moon's Parallax (Mean)	57' 2".63
Earth's Orbital Speed	(29.76 km. per sec. 18.48 miles "
Velocity of Light	(299,860 km. per sec. 186,344 miles "
H. M. S.	
Equation of Light	0 8 18.6
Pole of the Milky Way... R.A. 12 48. Dec. +27°	
Solar Apex	12 s. " +24°
Vertex of Star Streaming ..	6 16. " +12°
Solar Motion	19.5 km. per sec.
Light Year	5.9 × 10 ¹² miles.
Parsec	19.2 × 10 ¹² "
Length of the Year in Mean Solar Days.	
Tropical (ordinary)	365.2422
Sidereal	365.25636
Length of the Month in Mean Solar Days.	
D. H. M. S.	
Synodical (ordinary)	29 12 44 2.8
Sidereal	27 7 43 11.5

The Solar System.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. 97) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, and on it black spots appear sporadically. The nature of these is not known with certainty, but it was formerly supposed that they are at a lower level than the surrounding surface, the photosphere, though some modern views assert that spots are due to a central uprush. They are apparently signs of some solar activity which influences the magnetism of the Earth, for the coincidence in time between certain variations of terrestrial magnetism and of magnetic storms on the earth with the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as the time of minimum approaches. A record is kept of the appearance and positions of the spots on the solar disc, and from these positions the latitude and longitude of the spots on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed. Elements necessary for this computation are given on page 8 of each month. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 8 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots. They cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days, the average period of the Sun's rotation with respect to the

Earth being $27\frac{1}{4}$ days, because of the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a sidereal rotation in less than 25 days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. The number and size of the spots in 1897 continued to decline, but a large group of spots quite on the Solar Equator in May was a feature of the year.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805.2	1870.6	1810.6	1867.2
1816.4	1883.9	1833.3	1878.9
1829.9	1894.1	1833.9	1880.6
1837.2	1906.1	1843.5	1901.7
1848.1	1917.7	1856.0	1913.1
1860.1			

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. Occasional streamers of the corona have been traced to a greater length than this. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse in June 1897 which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire. Last year an annular eclipse (when the Sun's disc was not quite covered, but a ring of light was left round the eclipsing Moon), was seen from a region in the North of Scotland. The chief eclipse of this year is the Total Solar Eclipse in September which it is proposed to observe from a station in the Indian Ocean (see p. 58).

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances,

measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29° . The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbours, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47° . The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from New. Such epochs will occur in the current year in October and December. The brightness is not the same at all the maxima, for this varies periodically and the morning maximum in December of this year is a specially bright one.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and will be in this configuration, and therefore conspicuous in 1902 (see p. 42). Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The Maria are not now generally considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of

vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof (see p. 43).

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 128 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35° , whilst that of Juno is only 12° . One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There was one in September, 1901, when Eros was distant about 60 million miles; there will be another and a more favourable one in 1904, and there will be a very close approach at the opposition in 1931.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV., which escapes under some circumstances (see p. 39).

THE GREAT RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

This may be considered the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. There is record of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664, which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R.

Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1837. It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years. A curious bay or hollow on this belt has been visible since 1831; and if we accept this as identical with the one now intermittently perceptible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 83½ years from 1831 to 1918 was $ph. 55m. 26.9s.$ from more 76,000 rotations.

In the early months of 1899 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in the S. side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared, and the red spot seemed almost obliterated. The south tropical disturbance, visible since 1801, consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter, and situated in the usually bright zone between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt, apparently disappeared. The apparition of 1899-20 was again remarkable. The features mentioned above, the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow, and the S. Tropical disturbance, had all reappeared, and the Red Spot, though without its colour, was well defined and of abnormal length.

At the opening of the year 1922 the position of the latter object will be approximately 116° , or a little more than 3 hours, preceding the zero meridian (System II.) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued, the values above given will increase at the rate of about $4''$, or 6½ minutes per month. There is much to repay a careful study of the portion of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes. The transits of the zero meridian (II.) of the planet on various dates in 1922 will be as under in astronomical time:—

1922.	n	m.	1922.	n	m.
Jan. 3.....	19	27	May 1.....	16	38
" 24.....	21	46	" 7.....	11	37
Feb. 5.....	21	39	" 28.....	13	56
" 20.....	19	1	June 2.....	13	5
Mar. 6.....	20	32	" 9.....	13	53
" 31.....	16	7	" 28.....	14	37
Apr. 4.....	19	23	July 3.....	13	46
" 21.....	18	28	" 27.....	13	43

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $ph. 55m. 40s.$

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $ph. 50m. 30s.$ System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $ph. 55m. 40.63s.$

It is to be remembered that in March, 1922, the Red Spot will come to the Central Meridian of Jupiter about $3h. 8m.$ before the times given in the foregoing list, and that this interval of the precedence of the spot will probably increase by about $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes per month. The motion of the spot is, however, not uniform, but irregularly variable, so that prediction of its true place can be only approximate.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of three bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the

body of the planet can be seen. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 26° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle is the brightest. Twice during Saturn's period of revolution of $29\frac{1}{2}$ years, the plane of the Ring passes through the Sun's centre, which happened in 1907 (July 26) and in 1921 (April 12). Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite. The tenth satellite, Themis, has been observed once only since its discovery.

URANUS.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. Very little is known about his surface markings, but a rotation period of 10 hours 49 minutes has been inferred from the observed variability of his light, which has been supposed to be due to some specially reflective spot coming into the Sun's rays. A determination of the rotation period by the spectroscopic method agrees with this. Uranus will be favourably situated for observation in the autumn months in 1922.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. He will occupy a position in the E. part of Cancer, and may be observed with best effect in the early months of this year.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface, as she has no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. Only one side of the Moon is seen, and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that she moves round the Earth. As there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament $23' 20' 35''$ per day and $32' 58''$ per hour. Thus she travels over

a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is *syn.* 7h. 43m. 11^s.4, but the time from one New Moon to another is *syn.* 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits.

Prof. W. H. Pickering has recently been making some interesting investigations with reference to supposed "seasonal changes occurring in certain lunar craters." He finds distinct evidence that this takes place in regard to various objects which he has specially studied. He admits, however, that the explanation of such phenomena are difficult, though vegetation appears to be a less improbable theory than any other. Sir W. H. M. Christie supplemented Prof. Pickering's observations of these changes, and papers detailing the results may be consulted in Monthly Notices, R.A.S., Vol. LXXXI., pp. 451 and 460 (1921).

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase for lunar eclipse is the same for all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 62 it is explained why the Full Moon, near the time of the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5½ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 450 miles; highest summit (Huygens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crinum.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and return at intervals, which in the case of those that have been observed range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
Sun	—	—	Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ' "	Miles.		d. h. m.
Mercury ☿	0.39	36.0	0 88	116	7 0	864,367	332,000	25 7 48
Venus ♀	0.72	67.2	0 225	584	3 4	3,008	0.05	23 48 ?
Earth ☿	1.00	92.9	1 0	—	0 0	7,701	0.82	23 51
Mars ♂	1.52	141.5	1 322	780	1 51	7,927	1.00	23 56
Jupiter ♃	5.20	483.3	11 314	399	1 29	4,216	0.11	24 37½
						88,680q.		9 50
						82,789 p.	318	9 56
Saturn ♄	9.54	886.0	29 167	376	2 30	76,455q.		10 14½
						69,780 p.	95	10 38
Uranus ♅	19.29	1,782.8	84 7	370	0 46	34,223	25	10 49
Neptune ♆	30.07	2,793.4	164 260	367½	1 47	24,823	27	?

The following are the approximate dates when some members of this family should return to perihelion in 1922 and 1923, but the actual appearance of several of them is doubtful:—

	Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery
1922.	April	5'398...	Barnard 1884
	June	6'366...	Taylor 1915
	September	6'453...	Perrine 1896
	October ...	6'480...	Daniel 1909
	November	6'480...	Spitaler 1890
	November	5'456...	Brorson 1846
1923.	May	6'647...	Giacobini 1896
	June	6'208...	Coggia 1873
	December	7'418...	Denning 1894
	December	8'534...	Swift 1880

The comets of this class move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. Without exception they travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 was November 1921, but as the period is uncertain by a or 3 years a later return is possible. It is therefore possible that it may re-appear in 1922.

The periodic comets, Pons-Winnecke and Encke, were observed at their return in 1921, and two non-periodic comets were discovered (up to Nov. 1). A bright object observed at the Lick Observatory on August 7, near the Sun when setting, might have been a comet. There is slight corroboration of this observation in England.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly, there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that

are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling

No.	Epoch 1921.	Radiant Point. R. A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4 ...	230° 53'	Quadrantids.
2	January 25 ...	331° 56'	♄ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19-Mar. 1 ...	155° 14'	♌ Leonids.
4	March 1-4 ...	166° 4'	♌ Leonids.
5	March 13-24 ...	161° 58'	♈ Ursids.
6	April 20-22 ...	271° 33'	♈ Lyrids.
7	May 1-6 ...	338° -	♈ Aquarids.
8	May 18-26 ...	246° 29'	♈ Herculanids.
9	May 30-June 4 ...	330° 28'	♈ Pegasids.
10	June 27-28 ...	213° 53'	♈ Bootids.
11	June 27-30 ...	228° 58'	♈ Draconids.
12	June 27-30 ...	245° 64'	♈ Draconids.
13	July 7-11 ...	343° 12'	♈ Pegasids.
14	July 19-Aug. 6 ...	303° -	♈ Capricornids.
15	July 25-30 ...	339° -	♈ Aquarids.
16	August 10-12 ...	45° 57'	♈ Persids.
17	August 20-25 ...	291° 60'	♈ Draconids.
18	Aug. 21-Sept. 2 ...	262° 63'	♈ Draconids.
19	September 4-14 ...	348° 2'	♈ Piscids.
20	September 27 ...	4° 28'	♈ Andromedids.
21	October 11-24 ...	40° 20'	♈ Arietids.
22	October 17-24 ...	92° 15'	♈ Orionids.
23	November 5 ...	61° 35'	♈ Persids.
24	Nov. 13-15 ...	150° 23'	♈ Leonids.
25	Nov. 14-23 ...	64° 22'	♈ Taurids.
26	Nov. 17-23 ...	25° 43'	♈ Andromedids.
27	Dec. 1-12 ...	119° 31'	♈ Geminids.
28	Dec. 1-14 ...	108° 33'	♈ Geminids.
29	Dec. 18-21 ...	161° 58'	♈ Ursae Majorids.
30	Dec. 18-28 ...	194° 58'	♈ Draconids.

stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abun-

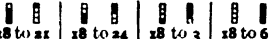
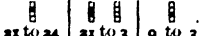
THE SATELLITES.

NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution D. H. M.
<i>The Earth.</i>			
Luna .....	...	238,840	27 7 43
<i>Mars.</i>			
Phobos	13	5,850	0 7 39
Deimos	14	14,650	1 6 18
<i>Jupiter.</i>			
V. Unnamed ...	13	112,500	0 11 57½
I. Io	6½	261,000	1 18 27½
II. Europa	6½	425,000	3 13 13½
III. Ganymede ...	6	664,000	7 3 42½
IV. Callisto	7	1,267,000	16 26 32
VI. Unnamed ...	14	7,120,000	250 14 24
VII. Unnamed ...	17½	7,390,000	260 2 24
VIII. Unnamed ...	18	14,940,000	738 21 36
IX. Unnamed ...	18½	14,940,000	745 0 0
NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution D. H. M.
<i>Saturn.</i>			
Mimas	15	117,000	0 22 37
Enceladus	14	157,000	1 8 53
Tethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
Rhea	10	338,000	4 12 25
Titan	9	771,000	15 22 41
Themis	17	906,000	20 20 24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21 6 39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
Phæbe	17	8,000,000	546 12 0
<i>Uranus.</i>			
Ariel	15	120,000	2 12 29
Umbriel	16	267,000	4 3 27
Titania	13	273,000	8 16 56
Oberon	14	365,000	13 11 7
<i>Neptune.</i>			
Unnamed	13	221,500	5 21 3

dant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1926 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 22, 1921, but the attraction of Jupiter had so disturbed the comet's orbit that it passed outside the earth's path by about two million miles, and the expectation of a brilliant meteoric shower was not realized. Some fine meteors were, however, observed on June 27, 28, and the few following nights at Bristol and Stowmarket. They were directed from radiant points in Draco, nearly conforming with that of particles radiating from Pons-Winnecke's comet, and probably were derived from that object. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or on the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18h. to 6h. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblackened if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period represented. The diagrams used for the greater part of the year

are  which scarcely require explanation. In the summer when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these reduce to 

EXAMPLES.—From Jan. 10–Jan. 15 1922, there is moonlight from 18h. till 6h. (approximately), but from Jan. 23–Jan. 29 there is no moonlight.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1922.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 7	40' 33"	+ 4' 74"	April 13	43' 64"	+ 3' 33"	July 18	37' 81"	+ 2' 58"	Oct. 22	35' 36"	+ 5' 72"
Feb. 8	42' 49"	+ 4' 77"	May 15	42' 09"	+ 2' 70"	Aug. 19	36' 28"	+ 3' 72"	Nov. 23	36' 47"	+ 6' 79"
Mar. 12	43' 80"	+ 4' 20"	June 16	39' 50"	+ 2' 59"	Sept. 20	35' 50"	+ 4' 67"	Dec. 25	38' 15"	+ 7' 74"

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

Time Signals by Wireless Telegraphy.

IF a stone is dropped on a still sheet of water, there will proceed from the point where it falls a wave which will travel away in a widening circle. The wave will gradually diminish as it goes farther away until at last no perceptible undulation will remain. If stones be dropped continuously at regular intervals, say of one second, waves will follow one another, with equal spaces between consecutive waves. This distance between the crests of the waves is the wave-length and depends on the rate at which the stones are dropped, combined with the rate at which the waves leave the centre of disturbance. The distance to which the wave

On May 5 and 6 the moon sets before 3A. but the diagram given is the same as for night of full-moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon is more terrestrial than celestial, and this paragraph, with that which follows, would have been more suitably placed in a later section. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, and it is desirable to record the varying phases and times of these features. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 200 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27½ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up splendidly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in March. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

travels before dying out depends on the violence of the disturbance.

Similarly, the transmitting instrument at a wireless station disturbs the ether, and the waves in the ether, resulting from the disturbance, travel in widening circles which become less marked as they go until no perceptible undulation remains. The sending station can set the distance which separates successive waves as it pleases by using apparatus which fixes the number of times per second at which the ether shall be disturbed. It cannot control the rate at which the waves travel from their source, which is the same as the speed of

light, 186,000 miles per second, but it can set the wave-length on which it shall transmit its signals to suit its own convenience, and the distance to which a wave travels before dying out being dependent on the amount of energy employed is also within the control of the sending station.

Though the circles of waves which emanate from the various sending stations all over the world overlap and intersect, which may appear to result in disastrous confusion, nevertheless each train of waves continues regardless of other trains and its wave-length remains unaltered. With a 400-metre wave-length the waves follow each other as rapidly as 750,000 a second, whilst

the crests of the waves from Annapolis (wave-length 17,000 m.) pass the aerial at a rate of considerably less than 20,000 a second. A receiving instrument can only operate if adapted to some particular set of circumstances, and must be attuned to the particular wave-length of the sending station that it is desired to receive.

* It is perhaps necessary to say that this does not refer to the action of the sending key. From the sending station a continuous train of waves is sent out and actuates the receiving instrument at a distant station properly tuned, so long as the transmitting key at the sending station is held down. By manipulating that key the continuous train is broken up into short and long pieces (dots and dashes).

WIRELESS TIME-SIGNALS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

	Wave Length.	G. C. T. of Signals (approximately).		Description of Signals *
	Metres.	A. m.	A. m.	
Paris (Eiffel Tower)	2,500	10 45 9	23 45 10	† A. { "Scientific" or "Vernier" signals are also sent at 20h. 30m., 23h. 0m. and 23h. 30m. For description see publication cited below. † E. { A. B.
Lyons	15,000	9	0	
Narbon	3,900	0	15	B.
Halifax (Nova Scotia) ...	600	14	0	Dots each sec. 13h. 59m. to 14h. 0m., with omissions before 13h. 59m. and 14h. 0m.
Great Lakes	1,500	17	0	Dots each second from 2h. 59m. 0s. to 2h. 59m. 49s., omitting 29th and last 5 seconds of each minute. Dash at 3h. 0m. 0s. (signal).
Annapolis	17,000			
Washington (Arlington) ..	2,500	3	17	
Key West	1,500			
New Orleans	1,000			
Colon (Panama)	1,500	10	18	Warning second dots: Dash, 20h. 0m. 0s. (signal).
Rio de Janeiro	1,800	0	14	B.
Buenos Aires	800	2	0	Dots, 1h. 59m. 0s., 57m., 55m., 53m., 2h. 0m. Warning dashes between.
Cape Town	600	21	0	Dashes every 2 secs., 20h. 59m. 30s. to 21h. 0m. 0s., with omissions.
Lawrence Marques	600	8	19	B. [with omissions.
Calcutta	2,000	1	13	B. [4h. 0m. 0s., with omissions.
Hong Kong	1,000	4	13	Warning. Dots at even seconds, 3h. 59m. 0s. to 3h. 59m. 49s., omitting 29 and last 5 of each minute.
Shanghai	600	3	9	Warning. Dots at 59m. 0s., 57m. 0s., 55m. 0s.
Funabashi (Japan)	4,000			Dashes, 12h. 0m. 0s., 1m., 2m., 3m., 4m. 0s., with warnings between.
Choshi-ko	600	12	0	
Kavite (Philippine Is.) ...	900	2	14	Dots each second, 2h. 59m. 0s. to 3h. 0m. 0s., omitting secs. 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute.
Perth	600	3	15	B.
Adelaide	2,500	5	14	B.
Melbourne	600	5	14	B.
Awani	2,000	10	0	Dashes, 20h. 0m. 0s., 17m., 4m. and 5m. 0s.
Wellington	600	9	0	Dashes, 9h. 0m. 0s., 12m., 2m., 4m. and 5m. 0s., with warnings between.
Honolulu	600	0	0	As for San Francisco.
San Francisco	2,400	6	20	Dots every second from 2h. 59m. 0s. to 3h. 59m. 49s., omitting second 29 and last 5 of each minute. Dash at 6h. 0m. 0s. (signal).
Arguello Point	1,512	20	0	
San Diego	2,400	20	0	
Balboa (Panama)	7,000	10	18	
Valparaiso	2,000	1	0	Dots every second, 2h. 59m. 0s. to 2h. 0m. 0s., omitting second 29 and last 5 of each minute.

* For more complete descriptions of these signals reference may be made to the Admiralty publication "List of Lights, Time-Signals, Wireless, &c." Part I.

* When signals are sent twice in the day as indicated in the third column, or when the description applies to more than one place, the times in this column are to be read, *mutatis mutandis*.

† Signal A consist of 12 a series of dashes (—) from 20h. 42m. 0s. to about 20h. 42m. 59s. with a (.) at 20h. 42m. 0s. (first time signal). (a) and (b) similar series of (—) and (—) from 20h. 42m. 0s. and 20h. 42m. 0s. respectively, with dots for time signals at 20h. 42m. 0s. and 20h. 42m. 0s. The beginning of the dot (about 1 sec.) being the time.

† Signal B are in accordance with the resolution of the International Time Conference of 1928 and consist of a series of the letter Z (Morse — —) from 2h. 59m. 0s. to 3h. 59m. 0s., followed by letter O (—) ending 3h. 59m. 0s. (preparatory signal); a series of the letter N (—) the dot being made at every tenth second of the minute 3h. 59m., followed by 5 ending 3h. 59m. 0s. and a series of letter O (—) ending with O at 2h. 0m. 0s. The last two series are time signals, and the end of the third dash of the O gives the time.

In all other cases in above list when the signal is a Dash, the beginning gives the time.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1920-1921.

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THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster, New and Kensington Palace)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from November 1920 to October 1921 inclusive.

Months.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE. (Sea Level.)		WIND.		SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1925.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1925.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1925.	Prevalent Direction.	Percent- age.	
1920 November..	45° 0	1° 2 above	7	inches.	inches.	30° 10	0° 15 above	SE & W	11	
" December..	42° 5	2° 8 "	25	1° 95	1° 47 below	30° 01	0° 07 "	NE & W	7	
1921 January...	47° 1	8° 1 "	19	1° 96	0° 14 above	30° 09	0° 05 below	W	9	
" February...	42° 8	2° 4 "	3	0° 28	1° 37 below	30° 30	0° 31 above	E	17	
" March	47° 3	4° 4 "	14	1° 10	0° 44 "	30° 07	0° 13 "	W	32	
" April	50° 3	2° 6 "	10	1° 15	0° 50 "	30° 18	0° 18 "	NE & NW	45	
" May	56° 6	3° 2 "	13	1° 01	0° 58 "	29° 97	0° 03 below	SW	47	
" June	61° 6	1° 7 "	4	0° 33	1° 28 "	30° 17	0° 16 above	NE & NW	44	
" July	60° 3	5° 4 "	3	0° 11	2° 27 "	30° 06	0° 07 "	SW	50	
" August	64° 0	1° 6 "	11	0° 21	1° 58 "	29° 04	0° 03 below	W	37	
" September..	61° 7	3° 8 "	5	1° 96	0° 10 "	30° 13	0° 10 above	W	40	
" October.....	58° 2	9° 0 "	8	1° 99	0° 74 "	30° 18	0° 24 "	W	43	

Temperature and Rainfall since 1874.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.			LONDON. (Canden Square).		
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS SINCE 1874 (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)				BRITISH ISLES.					
					Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.					
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.	Total for the Year.	No of Rain- days, 0 or and up- wards	Total Duration in Hours.
1874	22° 0	July 9	28° 5	Dec. 21	Ins.	Oct. 6	Bryn Gwyant	Ins.	18	264
1875	25° 4	Aug. 16	28° 2	Jan. 1	5° 23	July 14	Newport, Mon.	28° 42	185	—
1876	24° 0	July 17	27° 4	Jan. 8	4° 50	Aug. 2	Poffany	28° 26	173	—
1877	28° 2	July 21	23° 5	Mar. 1	4° 98	Oct. 14	Skye	28° 27	195	—
1878	25° 8	June 26	23° 2	Dec. 26	4° 54	Aug. 15	Newport, Mon.	24° 26	172	—
1879	26° 6	July 20	23° 7	Dec. 7	4° 05	Oct. 2	Little Langdale	33° 22	182	—
1880	27° 5	May 26	23° 2	Jan. 27	4° 75	Nov. 13	Seathwaite	30° 26	158	—
1881	27° 1	July 15	22° 7	Jan. 27	5° 22	Dec. 14	Skye	27° 22	152	486
1882	22° 0	Aug. 6	22° 2	Dec. 11	4° 51	May 24	Seathwaite	27° 14	165	421
1883	25° 1	Aug. 21	20° 6	Mar. 24	5° 27	May 8	Glen na Smool	24° 40	164	294
1884	24° 8	Aug. 11	24° 5	Nov. 25	6° 78	May 8	Seathwaite	20° 35	150	337
1885	20° 2	July 26	22° 2	Jan. 28	4° 62	Feb. 26	Seathwaite	26° 14	205	470
1886	25° 8	July 6	26° 5	Jan. 7	4° 20	Dec. 26	Little Bredy	27° 21	176	427
1887	29° 2	July 4	25° 5	Jan. 2	4° 93	Sept. 1	Galway	19° 22	140	300
1888	27° 7	Aug. 20	28° 4	Feb. 2	5° 22	Oct. 27	Wythburn	27° 24	173	436
1889	26° 6	Aug. 1	28° 7	Mar. 4	4° 45	Sept. 8	Romford	23° 25	169	425
1890	22° 8	Aug. 5	23° 1	Mar. 4	7° 29	Oct. 2	Ben Nevis	21° 23	161	410
1891	25° 1	July 17	22° 0	Jan. 10	6° 14	Aug. 26	Seathwaite	22° 25	178	420
1892	25° 9	June 10	27° 6	Dec. 27	5° 30	Sept. 18	Seathwaite	22° 61	158	372
1893	25° 1	Aug. 26	23° 9	Jan. 5	4° 96	Feb. 13	Seathwaite	19° 20	148	328
1894	26° 0	July 6	22° 8	Jan. 5	7° 24	Feb. 2	Ben Nevis	27° 24	185	470
1895	27° 2	Sept. 24	6° 9	Feb. 8	4° 23	June 26	Churchstoke	21° 47	137	320
1896	25° 1	July 14	24° 2	Feb. 25	4° 59	Dec. 29	Seathwaite	23° 52	159	404
1897	29° 2	June 24	27° 3	Dec. 24	8° 03	Nov. 22	Seathwaite	22° 26	164	371
1898	26° 1	Sept. 8	26° 1	Feb. 22	6° 70	Sept. 7	Morpeth	17° 69	140	299
1899	29° 0	Aug. 15	29° 2	Mar. 16	5° 21	Jan. 28	Borrowdale	22° 24	144	316
1900	29° 0	Aug. 16	28° 0	Feb. 9	5° 40	July 28	Ilkley	23° 26	174	366
1901	27° 9	July 29	20° 4	Feb. 14	5° 66	Nov. 29	Dunrobin Ghyll	22° 17	228	220
1902	28° 1	July 14	24° 2	Feb. 16	5° 22	May 27	Ben Nevis	22° 24	152	362
1903	27° 5	July 22	23° 8	Jan. 26	4° 28	Jan. 29	Ben Nevis	22° 10	170	445
1904	27° 0	Aug. 4	23° 8	Nov. 26	5° 28	Nov. 6	Ambleside	22° 25	169	405
1905	27° 1	Aug. 21	29° 8	Jan. 1	5° 72	Aug. 2	Glen-na-Smool	22° 27	162	406
1906	27° 7	Sept. 25	22° 4	Dec. 30	6° 23	Jan. 26	Borrowdale	22° 26	162	400
1907	27° 0	Aug. 23	22° 2	Jan. 24	4° 26	Oct. 16	Kingsbridge	23° 01	175	419
1908	24° 0	July 3	22° 2	Dec. 30	4° 20	Oct. 12	Trarrah	23° 67	157	501
1909	26° 2	Aug. 22	23° 6	Mar. 5	6° 06	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	22° 75	190	577
1910	28° 2	June 26	20° 2	Jan. 27	4° 51	Aug. 26	Borrowdale	25° 36	205	492
1911	28° 0	Aug. 9	21° 8	Feb. 1	7° 02	Oct. 29	Borrowdale	24° 79	205	472
1912	29° 0	July 22	29° 1	Jan. 29	7° 22	Aug. 26	Brandall	27° 08	180	516
1913	27° 1	July 17	24° 2	Feb. 23	6° 06	Sept. 17	Domcastor	22° 41	202	452
1914	29° 1	July 1	19° 9	Jan. 24	6° 22	Aug. 2	Snowdon	25° 72	186	524
1915	27° 2	June 2	22° 2	Jan. 22	7° 02	Sept. 26	Delorosa	22° 28	192	459
1916	28° 9	July 21	22° 4	Dec. 26	6° 02	Oct. 22	Kilnlochquoich	22° 22	192	459
1917	27° 5	June 27	27° 8	Jan. 9	6° 08	Jan. 28	Bruton	22° 27	175	425
1918	27° 8	Aug. 22	22° 5	Jan. 9	4° 25	Sept. 25	Douglas	22° 29	185	420
1919	28° 1	Aug. 22	22° 5	Feb. 9	4° 20	April 20	Corran	22° 28	185	422
1920	28° 5	May 26	25° 7	Dec. 23	4° 22	Feb. 9	Dunrobin Ghyll	23° 58	176	420
1921	24° 0	July 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1932.

[illegible]

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952

1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1784	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1788	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example.*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1824, in the table of years look for 1824, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1773 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1772 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday	1 Tuesday	1 Wednesday	1 Thursday	1 Friday	1 Saturday	1 Sunday
Tuesday	2 Wednesday	2 Thursday	2 Friday	2 Saturday	2 Sunday	2 Monday
Wednesday	3 Thursday	3 Friday	3 Saturday	3 Sunday	3 Monday	3 Tuesday
Thursday	4 Friday	4 Saturday	4 Sunday	4 Monday	4 Tuesday	4 Wednesday
Friday	5 Saturday	5 Sunday	5 Monday	5 Tuesday	5 Wednesday	5 Thursday
Saturday	6 Sunday	6 Monday	6 Tuesday	6 Wednesday	6 Thursday	6 Friday
Sunday	7 Monday	7 Tuesday	7 Wednesday	7 Thursday	7 Friday	7 Saturday
Monday	8 Tuesday	8 Wednesday	8 Thursday	8 Friday	8 Saturday	8 Sunday
Tuesday	9 Wednesday	9 Thursday	9 Friday	9 Saturday	9 Sunday	9 Monday
Wednesday	10 Thursday	10 Friday	10 Saturday	10 Sunday	10 Monday	10 Tuesday
Thursday	11 Friday	11 Saturday	11 Sunday	11 Monday	11 Tuesday	11 Wednesday
Friday	12 Saturday	12 Sunday	12 Monday	12 Tuesday	12 Wednesday	12 Thursday
Saturday	13 Sunday	13 Monday	13 Tuesday	13 Wednesday	13 Thursday	13 Friday
Sunday	14 Monday	14 Tuesday	14 Wednesday	14 Thursday	14 Friday	14 Saturday
Monday	15 Tuesday	15 Wednesday	15 Thursday	15 Friday	15 Saturday	15 Sunday
Tuesday	16 Wednesday	16 Thursday	16 Friday	16 Saturday	16 Sunday	16 Monday
Wednesday	17 Thursday	17 Friday	17 Saturday	17 Sunday	17 Monday	17 Tuesday
Thursday	18 Friday	18 Saturday	18 Sunday	18 Monday	18 Tuesday	18 Wednesday
Friday	19 Saturday	19 Sunday	19 Monday	19 Tuesday	19 Wednesday	19 Thursday
Saturday	20 Sunday	20 Monday	20 Tuesday	20 Wednesday	20 Thursday	20 Friday
Sunday	21 Monday	21 Tuesday	21 Wednesday	21 Thursday	21 Friday	21 Saturday
Monday	22 Tuesday	22 Wednesday	22 Thursday	22 Friday	22 Saturday	22 Sunday
Tuesday	23 Wednesday	23 Thursday	23 Friday	23 Saturday	23 Sunday	23 Monday
Wednesday	24 Thursday	24 Friday	24 Saturday	24 Sunday	24 Monday	24 Tuesday
Thursday	25 Friday	25 Saturday	25 Sunday	25 Monday	25 Tuesday	25 Wednesday
Friday	26 Saturday	26 Sunday	26 Monday	26 Tuesday	26 Wednesday	26 Thursday
Saturday	27 Sunday	27 Monday	27 Tuesday	27 Wednesday	27 Thursday	27 Friday
Sunday	28 Monday	28 Tuesday	28 Wednesday	28 Thursday	28 Friday	28 Saturday
Monday	29 Tuesday	29 Wednesday	29 Thursday	29 Friday	29 Saturday	29 Sunday
Tuesday	30 Wednesday	30 Thursday	30 Friday	30 Saturday	30 Sunday	30 Monday
Wednesday	31 Thursday	31 Friday	31 Saturday	31 Sunday	31 Monday	31 Tuesday

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900.0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926.7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and because of this inclination the Sun in the Northern hemisphere is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, because the high altitude of the Sun in Summer makes the days longer and the Sun's rays fall more directly at a place in the Northern hemisphere. The case is reversed for the Southern hemisphere. The dates when the Sun is in the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the Sun appears to change its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (see p. 99). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a rough spiral curve about the pole of figure at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun but of less amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it might be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date

their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73° , longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 72° , longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 98. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.		
1580	11	15 East.
1665	1	30 West.
1765	20	0 West.
1800	24	0 West.

In 1859 the westerly declination at (Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$, which was probably its maximum. Since then it has been moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1901 are approximate.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
1900	$0^{\circ} 59' 0''$	1846	$67^{\circ} 8' 5''$
1910	$15^{\circ} 41' 2''$	1855	$66^{\circ} 52' 6''$
1916	$14^{\circ} 46' 9''$	18494	$66^{\circ} 52' 7''$
1917	$14^{\circ} 37' 0''$	18477	$66^{\circ} 52' 0''$
1918	$14^{\circ} 27' 7''$	18468	$66^{\circ} 52' 3''$
1919	$14^{\circ} 18' 2''$	18455	$66^{\circ} 53' 2''$
1920	$14^{\circ} 8' 7''$	18455	$66^{\circ} 53' 0''$
1921	$13^{\circ} 59' 0''$	1846	$66^{\circ} 53'$

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about $2\frac{1}{2}'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10h., and again about 12h., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14h., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are in some way dependent on solar radiation, and it is suggested that the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting, may produce the effect.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which, if unusually violent, cause hindrance to the working of cable and telegraph systems. These storms

begin suddenly, and practically simultaneously all over the Earth. There was a magnetic storm of great violence and of long duration in May, 1901, at a time when a group of spots was to be seen on the Sun. There are many examples that show storms and spots to be contemporaneous, and there is a theory not finally accepted that magnetic storms are caused by the direct action of electrified particles which are driven into space by solar action. Dates of previous magnetic storms of some violence are: Nov. 17, 1882; Feb. 13-14, 1892; Oct. 31, 1903; Sept. 25, 1909; August 9, 10, 1917; August 11, 1919 (with no accompanying spot); and March 22, 1920.

GRAVITY.

The law of attraction or universal gravitation affirms that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places— g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetres per second, l is given in centimetres.

	g .	l .
Equator	$978^{\circ} 05'$	$99^{\circ} 097$
Latitude 45°	$980^{\circ} 63'$	$99^{\circ} 359$
Greenwich	$981^{\circ} 21'$	$99^{\circ} 418$
Edinburgh	$981^{\circ} 60'$	$99^{\circ} 457$
Pole	$983^{\circ} 33'$	$99^{\circ} 622$

EARTHQUAKES.*

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path. From the length of the interval between the appearance of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the origin is inferred.

Greenwich Mean Time.

Time, in the abstract, is measured by the distance described by a moving body, or machine, when the velocity of the same is sustained with perfect uniformity. Our rotating Earth is the moving body used to measure time, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not always at the same rate because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of that orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The meridian chosen being that which passes through some particular place, the time is called the Local Mean Time of that place. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standard Time, p. 100).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. This is called Apparent Solar Time, and differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at noon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from 1 to 23. There is therefore no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in astronomical tables, but January 1st. 22^h. is the equivalent of January 21st. 10^h. a.m. in ordinary parlance, and January 2nd. 0^h. in astronomy is recognised as being January 2nd. 0^h. p.m. of ordinary life. In its early years the calculations of the Nautical Almanac were made for Apparent Noon, or the moment when the True Sun is on the meridian of Greenwich, and this is still done in some special cases, but at present the abbreviation G.M.T. indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon, except when otherwise stated.

The use of a day of 24 hours beginning at noon for astronomical purposes is of great antiquity, but proposals have frequently been made for the unification of the astronomical and civil day, and in 1909 the Lords of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Royal Astronomical Society, decided to take this step. They have directed that a day beginning at midnight should be substituted for the Astronomical Day

in the *Nautical Almanac*, beginning with the edition for 1909. A day of 24 consecutively numbered hours beginning at midnight has already been used in various publications, and was adopted last year (1908) for the first time in this *Almanac*. This is generally called Greenwich Civil Time, and is indicated by the letters G.C.T.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9^h 83 seconds of mean time. As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (see page 79), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. 2 of each month. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (see below). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the star crosses the meridian.

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12^h. 57^m. 53^s. Sidereal Time on Aug. 15:

	H. M. S.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on August 15 (from page 53)	12 5 53
	9 32 26
(Interval from Noon in Sid. Time Retardation for 24 ^h . is 19 ^m 66 ^s .)	2 33 27
(page 79) " 33 ^m . " 5 ^m 41 ^s .)	25
" 27 ^s . " 7 ^s .)	
Corresponding Mean Time ...	2 33 2

"Summer" Time.

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as a war-measure the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr. William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." A committee appointed to consider the working of the Act in 1915 reported in its favour, and Summer Time has been used in the following periods in accordance with an Order in Council issued in each year:—

1916.	May 21 st . 2 ^h .	to Oct. 1 st . 2 ^h .
1917.	April 28 th . 2 ^h .	to Sept. 17 th . 2 ^h .
1918.	Mar. 24 th . 2 ^h .	to Sept. 30 th . 2 ^h .
1919.	Mar. 30 th . 2 ^h .	to Sept. 29 th . 2 ^h .
1920.	Mar. 28 th . 2 ^h .	to Oct. 24 th . 2 ^h .
1921.	April 2 nd . 2 ^h .	to Oct. 31 st . 2 ^h .

The hour being Greenwich Civil in each case. (In 1920 the ending of the period was postponed for four weeks in view of a possible "strike" in the coal-mining industry.)

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian. There are other examples of the adoption by nations of the time of their own capital as the Standard Time of the country, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the large territories of the United States and Canada it has been found expedient to adopt five different standard times, the territories being divided into five by meridians, 7½° on either side of the five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on
Greenwich Time

12	hrs. F....Fiji Islands.
11½	" F....New Zealand.*
11	" F....New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is.
10	" F....Victoria, New South Wales, Queens- land, Tasmania, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline Is., Marianne Is. (except Guam).
9½	" F....South Australia.
9	" F....Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	" F....Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadore Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia.
7	" F....French Indo-China, Siam, Fede- rated Malay States, Straits Settle- ments.
6½	" F....Burma.
5½	" F....India (except Calcutta and Portu- guese India), Ceylon.
5	" F....Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	" F....Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	" F....French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Aden.
2½	" F....British East Africa.
2	" F....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rou- mania, Russia (time of Pulkovo 2 hours 1 minute fast on Green- wich), Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland.
1 hr. F....	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Ger- many, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Malta, Czecho- Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons.

Fast or Slow on
Greenwich Time.

	Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Serbia.
Greenwich ...	Great Britain, Ireland, France, Bel- gium, Spain, Portugal, Farøe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Bathurst (Gambia), Gold Coast (Jan.-Aug.).
1 hr. S....	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Li- beria, Sierra Leone.
2 hrs. S....	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3	" S....Eastern Brazil.
4	" S....New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guade- loupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana.
4½	" S....Venezuela.
5	" S....Quebec, Ontario to 82° 30' W., New Brunswick, Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	" S....Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras.
7	" S....Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	" S....British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9	" S....Yukon, Alaska.
10	" S....Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Aus- tral and Society Is.
10½	" S....Sandwich Is.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

It will be inferred from the above table that when it is noon at Greenwich on any day of the week, it will be midnight of that day in the Fiji Islands, but half-past one in the morning of that same day in the Sandwich Islands, so that the calendar and times as kept at the two places will differ by nearly a day, though they are separated by a comparatively short distance.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group of the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points:—

- (1) Lat. 60° S., long. 180°.
- (2) " 51½° S., long. 180°.
- (3) " 45½° S., long. 174½° W.
- (4) " 15½° S., long. 174½° W.
- (5) " 5° S., long. 180°.
- (6) " 48° N., long. 180°.
- (7) " 24½° N., long. 170° E.
- (8) " 65° N., long. 169° E.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

* It is proposed that the time of New Zealand shall be altered to 2½ hours fast on Greenwich.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, which were formerly based on unscientific processes. The scientific investigations of geologists and ethnographical research showed the inaccuracy of computations, which gave the year 4004 B.C. for the "Creation of the World" (Ussher); 3760 B.C. (Jewish Chronology); 4773 B.C. (Julian Epoch); or 5508 B.C. (Era of Constantinople). From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is much too short to be accepted by geologists as the Age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as the abode of life (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1922) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown below, each period having sub-divisions:—

- I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II. Eozoic ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life:—
 - i. Cambrian, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii. Ordovician, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii. Silurian, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
 - iv. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v. Carboniferous, including Coal Measures, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
 - vi. Permian, from the Russian province of Perm, where these strata are widespread.
- IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life:—
 - i. Triassic, from the three (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii. Jurassic, typically displayed in the Jura Mountains.
 - iii. Cretaceous, from the chalky nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V. CENOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life:—
 - i. Eocene, the dawn or beginning of new forms of life, i.e., existing species.
 - ii. Oligocene, containing a few still existing species.
 - iii. Miocene, containing a minority of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
 - iv. Pliocene, the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
- VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY:—
 - i. Pleistocene or Glacial, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii. Recent or Post-Glacial.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most

periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. I.). Traces of human life are first found in V. iv.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (see Geological Period, ante), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 240,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltown Skull.—Discovered in 1912 at Piltown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man (Eo-anthropos) of early Palæolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1856 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era.

Homo primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüh and Britton, Moravia, and at Galle Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Palæolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. This may be better understood when it is remembered that while races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., there were races in Oceania still in the Palæolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages. Dates appended to the various stages are necessarily conjectural and they are based on parallel discoveries of remains of extinct or still existing animal life.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence against predatory mammals and for the slaughter of animals for food, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic*, or Dawn of the Stone Age, and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Palæolithic*, or Old Stone Age, show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine at Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 20,000 B.C., when *Neolithic*,

or New Stone Age, weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 25,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (polis = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at Nippur (and elsewhere in Mesopotamia) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in Egypt, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements of cast bronze superseded the more primitive polished stone weapons, while utensils and ornaments of the same alloy replaced those of wood or horn or bone. The designs and decorations of the Bronze Age suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 3,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 3000 B.C.; spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 500 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age. The later Iron Age has developed into the Steel Age, and the transition from iron to steel marks a stage in the progress of civilization at least as great as that from the Bronze to the Iron Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinians.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," post.)

Armenians.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 26th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 25th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe

made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and Ussher's Notation was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Anno Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "In the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 124th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 2760 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The date of the Nativity of Christ does not in fact correspond with 1 A.D., but is placed in an earlier year from B.C. 4 to B.C. 9. A "Christian Era Calendar," giving the days of the week of any year in the Christian Era, was given on pp. 98-9 of the 1921 issue.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1638 and part of 1639 is appended:—

Year 1638.	A.D. 1921.	Year 1638.	A.D. 1922.
Tut	Sept. 11	Bunah	June 8
Bahah	Oct. 11	Abib	July 8
Hatur	Nov. 10	Maeri	August 7
Kihak	Dec. 10	Complement-	
	A.D. 1922.	ary days ..	Sept. 6-20
Tubah	Jan. 9	Year 1639.	
Amshir	Feb. 8	Tut	Sept. 11
Barmahat	March 10	Bahah	Oct. 11
Barmudah	April 9	Hatur	Nov. 10
Bashuns	May 9	Kihak	Dec. 10

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1922 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1979 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose year was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1922 A.D. is 1844 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The Buddhists reckoned

from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 477 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Japanese and Chinese.—Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Jewish.—In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1922 A.D. is *Annuus Mundi* 5682-3 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5682-5683 is appended:—

(A.M. 5682 and part of A.M. 5683.)

A.M. 5682.	A.D. 1922.
Tishri 1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year) Oct. 3	
" 2 " and day " 4	
" 3 Fast of Gedaliah " 5	
" 10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) " 12	
" 15 Feast of Tabernacles " 17	
" 16 " and day " 18	
" 21 Hosheana Rabba " 23	
" 22 Feast of Solemn Assembly " 24	
" 23 Rejoicing of the Law " 25	
Marheshvan 1 New Moon Nov. 2	
Kislev 1 New Moon Dec. 2	
" 25 Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple. " 26	

	A.D. 1922.
Tebet 1 New Moon Jan. 1	
" 10 Fast of Tebet " 10	
Shebat 1 New Moon " 30	
Adar 1 New Moon Mar. 1	
" 13 Fast of Esther " 13	
" 14 Purim " 14	
" 15 Shuahan Purim " 15	
Nisan 1 New Moon " 30	
" 15 Festival of the Passover April 13	
" 16 " and day " 14	
" 21 " 7th day " 19	
" 22 " 8th day " 20	
Iyar 1 New Moon " 29	
Sivan 1 New Moon May 28	
" 6 Pentecost. Feast of Weeks June 2	
" 7 " and day " 3	
Tammuz 1 New Moon " 27	
" 17 Fast of Tammuz July 13	
Ab 1 New Moon " 26	
" 9 Fast of Ab Aug. 3	
Elul 1 New Moon " 25	

A.M. 5683.	
Tishri 1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year) Sept. 23	
" 2 " and day " 24	
" 3 Fast of Gedaliah " 25	
" 10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) Oct. 2	
" 15 Feast of Tabernacles " 7	
" 16 " and day " 8	
" 21 Hosheana Rabba " 13	
" 22 Feast of Solemn Assembly " 14	
" 23 Rejoicing of the Law " 15	
Marheshvan 1 New Moon " 23	
Kislev 1 New Moon Nov. 21	
" 25 Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple. Dec. 15	
Tebet 1 New Moon " 20	
" 10 Fast of Tebet " 29	

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 321 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted

by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadian.—The Muhammadian Epoch is the Hijra (Flight of Muhammad) from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadian Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1922 is therefore 1340-1 of the Hijra, a calendar for which year is appended:—

Year of Hijra	A.D. 1922.
1340	
Muharram 1 September 4	
Saphar October 4	
Rabia I November 2	
Rabia II December 2	
Jomada I December 31	
	A.D. 1922.
Jomada II January 30	
Rajab February 28	
Shaaban March 30	
Ramadan April 28	
Shawwal May 28	
Dulkaada June 26	
Dulheggia July 26	
1341	
Muharram August 24	
Saphar September 23	
Rabia I October 22	
Rabia II November 21	
Jomada I December 20	

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdgerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1922 is, therefore, 1291 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab (anno) Urbis Condite* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Caesar, who added months named "Julius" and "Augustus" before the former seventh month, and thus caused *Septem- Octo-, Novem- and December* to become the 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th months. It remained unchanged in the British Dominions until the year 1752 A.D. (See "Old and New Style," post.) In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones. After the Ides the days were reckoned as being so many "before the Kalends of the next month" or *ante-diem-Kalendas*, the last day being called the day before the Kalends of the next month, thus Dec. 31 would have been *Pridie Kalendas Januariæ*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The Day, Week and Month.—Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are called 1 to 24 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day* see p. 99.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day, and the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The Week is a period of 7 days.

The Month in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows:—

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.

April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.

February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The *Jews* and *Muhammadans* use the *Lunar Month*, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies, and the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The Equinoctial or Tropical Year is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365.2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, except the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days). The extra day in every fourth year was added by Julius Caesar in order to reconcile the Tropical and Calendar years, and four Julian years thus contained 1461 days. There was therefore an error amounting to 3.12 days in 400 years, which was partly remedied by the omission of 3 days in every 400 years under the reform of 1582 (see "Old and New Style" post).

The *Muhammadan year* always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

Old and New Style.—Towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (see above). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that only every fourth (instead of every) end-century year should be a leap year. This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Russia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1700; Poland 1766, Hungary

1807, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Western" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1925, Soviet Russia in 1927, and by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1929. The difference between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (12 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after 1900).

New Year's Day.—The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) commenced with March 25, "Lady Day" or "The Feast of the Annunciation," until 1752. But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as commencing on "Old Lady Day," April 5. Scotland in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1745, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (i.e., the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after). A Table of Easter Days from 1761 to 2000 A.D. will be found on p. 77. A bill was introduced in Parliament in 1921 to regulate the date of Easter, and under this regulation Easter Day would fall each year on the second Sunday in April.

Epat.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15)." — *New English Dictionary*.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31. A Table of Dominical Letters from 1761 to 2000 A.D. will be found on p. 77.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>B.C.
 10,000 Era of cultivation of the soil.
 6000 Eastern civilization centred at Nippur.
 5000 The first Pharaoh (Menes) ruling in Egypt.
 4000 Golden invasion of British Isles.
 3750 Sargon I. ruling in Mesopotamia.
 2500 Beginnings of Chinese history.
 2100 First Babylonian Empire (Hammurabi).
 1900 Abraham leader of Semitic peoples.
 1750 First Chinese writings.
 1450 Hittites captured Nineveh.
 1300 Moses leader of Semitic peoples.
 1100 Babylon captured by Tiglath Pileser I.
 900 Homeric poems in circulation.
 800 Phoenicians founded Carthage.
 790 Ethiopian conquest of Egypt.
 753 Foundation of Rome.
 650 Greek colonization of Cyrene.
 590 Captivity of the Jews in Babylon.
 559 Death of Solon.
 551 Birth of Confucius.
 530 Jerusalem rebuilt by Ezra.
 529 Babylon captured by Cyrus.
 520 Hanno sailed from Carthage to Senegal.
 500 Brython invasion of "Britain."
 500 Death of Pythagoras.
 490 Battle of Marathon.
 490 Persians crossed the Hellespont.
 488 Death of Miltiades.
 487 Death of Buddha.
 480 Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis.
 479 Battle of Plataea.
 456 Death of Aeschylus.
 447 Death of Themistocles.
 431 Outbreak of Peloponnesian War.
 431 Death of Phidias.
 429 Death of Pericles.
 424 Death of Herodotus.
 415 Athenian expedition to Syracuse.
 406 Death of Sophocles.
 406 Death of Euripides.
 404 Death of Alcibiades.
 401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand.
 401 Death of Thucydides.
 399 Death of Socrates.
 390 Rome sacked by Gauls under Brennus.
 380 Death of Aristophanes.
 377 Death of Hippocrates.
 357 Death of Xenophon.
 347 Death of Plato.
 334 Alexander's conquest of Egypt.
 326 Defeat of Porus by Alexander.
 323 Death of Alexander.
 323 Death of Diogenes.
 323 Death of Demosthenes.
 323 Death of Aristotle.
 321 Italy invaded by Pyrrhus.
 270 Death of Zeno.
 264 First war of Rome against Carthage.
 221 Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator.
 219 Second war of Rome against Carthage.
 212 Death of Archimedes.
 150 Ptolemy's Geography published.
 146 Destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
 123 Death of Polybius.
 80 Roman conquest of Gaul.
 48 Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia.
 44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
 43 Death of Cicero.
 31 Defeat of Anthony at Actium.
 27 Augustus Caesar in power at Rome.
 29 Death of Virgil.
 8 Death of Horace.
 4 The Nativity of Christ (see also p. 102).</p> | <p>A.D.
 17 Death of Livy.
 17 Death of Ovid.
 29 The Crucifixion.
 43 Roman conquest of South Britain.
 46 Conversion of St. Paul at Damascus.
 51 Caratacus captured and sent to Rome.
 59 Suetonius Paulinus occupied Anglesey.
 61 British revolt under Boudicca.
 67 Buddhism introduced into China.
 70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
 79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
 79 Foundation of Eburacum (York).
 82 Agricola's campaign in Caledonia.
 100 Death of Josephus.
 120 Hadrian's Wall built, Tyne to Solway.
 120 Death of Plutarch.
 125 Death of Tacitus.
 140 Wall of Pius built, Forth to Clyde.
 260 Emperor Valerian captured at Antioch.
 260 Emperor Claudius defeated Goths at Nish.
 313 Constantine embraced Christianity.
 325 Council of Nicea and Nicene Creed.
 326 Death of Arius.
 328 Constantinople founded at Byzantium.
 350 Christianity introduced into Britain.
 410 Capture of Rome by Visigoths (Alaric).
 430 Anglo-Saxon raids into Britain.
 432 St. Patrick landed in Ireland.
 439 Carthage captured by Vandals.
 451 Attila defeated by Aetius.
 455 Rome sacked by the Vandals.
 493 Theodoric (Ostrogoth) became King of Italy.
 500 Welch defeated Saxons at Mt. Badon.
 544 Scythian invasion of India.
 553 Italy reconquered by Justinian.
 565 North Italy conquered by Lombards.
 570 Birth of Muhammad.
 577 Saxons defeated Welch at Deorham.
 596 St. Augustine landed in England.
 613 Anglo-Saxons defeated Welch at Chester.
 616 Persian conquest of Egypt.
 622 The Hijra, or Flight of Muhammad.
 634 Syria conquered by Omar.
 638 Jerusalem occupied by Omar.
 640 Alexandrian Library destroyed.
 643 Othman became Caliph.
 650 Saracen conquest of North Africa.
 693 The Laws of Ine promulgated.
 711 Saracens invaded Spain from Africa.
 732 Charles Martel defeated Saracens.
 738 Death of Bede, Anglo-Saxon chronicler.
 741 Death of Charles Martel.
 778 Offa's Dyke built, Dee to Wye.
 800 Charlemagne became Emperor of the West.
 802 Egbert became King of Wessex.
 866 Danish invasions of England.
 878 Alfred's treaty with Guthrum the Dane.
 912 Rolf the Northman invaded France.
 935 Algiers founded by Muhammadan Arabs.
 962 Otto I. of Germany Western Emperor.
 969 Cairo founded by the Saracens.
 982 Renewal of Danish invasions.
 991 First payment of Gafol (Danegeld).
 1000 Viking voyages to North America.
 1000 Norway conquered by Danes.
 1011 Canterbury sacked by Danes.
 1014 Scandinavians defeated at Clontarf.
 1018 Lothians conquered by Scots.
 1057 King Duncan murdered by Macbeth.
 1065 Westminster Abbey dedicated.
 1066 The Norman Conquest of England.
 1286 Domesday Book completed.
 1299 The First Crusade.
 1099 Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem.</p> |
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- 1147 The Second Crusade.
 1169 Saladin became Sultan of Egypt.
 1172 Henry II. landed in Ireland.
 1187 Saladin captured Jerusalem.
 1189 The Third Crusade.
 1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa.
 1200 The Fourth Crusade.
 1204 Capture of Constantinople by Latins.
 1206 Muhammadan State founded at Delhi.
 1212 The Fifth (Children's) Crusade.
 1214 Peking captured by Jenghiz Khan.
 1215 Magna Carta signed at Runnimead.
 1219 Mongol invasion of India.
 1228 Sixth Crusade and capture of Jerusalem.
 1240 Mongolian conquest of Russia.
 1244 Jerusalem captured by Mongols.
 1249 Oxford University founded.
 1250 Mameluke conquest of Egypt.
 1258 Baghdad destroyed by Hulagu Khan.
 1261 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks.
 1265 First representative Parliament in England.
 1271 Travels of Marco Polo.
 1284 Cambridge University founded.
 1293 Death of Roger Bacon.
 1300 Inca rule established in Peru.
 1305 Removal of Papacy to Avignon.
 1308 Death of Duns Scotus.
 1321 Death of Dante.
 1324 Death of Marco Polo.
 1346 Battle of Cressy.
 1348 The Black Death in Europe.
 1348 Jacquerie movement in France.
 1374 Death of Petrarch.
 1375 Death of Boccaccio.
 1375 Return of Papacy to Rome.
 1378 Popes at Rome and at Avignon.
 1381 Popular revolt in England (Wat Tyler).
 1384 Death of Wycliffe.
 1398 Tamurlane captured Delhi.
 1400 Aztec rule established in Mexico.
 1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.
 1410 Dawn of the Renaissance in Italy.
 1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
 1415 Hus burnt at Constance.
 1418 Battle of Agincourt.
 1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Reims.
 1445 Cape Verde discovered by Portuguese.
 1446 Books printed at Haarlem.
 1450 University of Glasgow founded.
 1453 Constantinople captured by Turks.
 1455 Wars of the Roses in England.
 1466 The Bible first printed at Mentz.
 1478 Death of Gutenberg.
 1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
 1482 Diaz sailed round Cape of Good Hope.
 1492 Columbus discovered "West Indies."
 1492 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.
 1494 University of Aberdeen founded.
 1497 Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
 1498 Death of Savonarola.
 1499 Independence of Switzerland established.
 1499 Ojeda discovered Venezuela.
 1500 Portuguese landed in Brazil.
 1500 Death of Bartholomew Diaz.
 1506 Death of Columbus.
 1512 Death of Amerigo Vespucci.
 1513 Pacific Ocean sighted by Balboa.
 1517 Martin Luther at Wittenberg.
 1519 Voyage of Magellan.
 1520 Beginnings of the Reformation.
 1520 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
 1520 Death of Raphael.
 1521 Belgrade captured by Turks.
 1521 Diet of Worms.
 1521 Death of Magellan.
 1524 Death of Vasco da Gama.
 1526 Mogul Empire established at Delhi.
 1527 Rome sacked by the Germans.
 1527 Death of Machiavelli.
 1529 Death of Albert Durer.
 1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks.
 1530 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
 1530 Death of Cardinal Wolsey.
 1535 Miles Coverdale's Bible printed.
 1535 Buenos Aires founded.
 1539 Loyola founded the Jesuits.
 1539 Dissolution of the English monasteries.
 1540 Orellana sailed down the Amazon.
 1541 Valdivia's conquest of Chile.
 1543 Death of Copernicus.
 1545 Council of Trent.
 1546 Death of Martin Luther.
 1553 Willoughby discovered Novaya Zembla.
 1555 Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford.
 1556 Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
 1558 Calais recaptured by France.
 1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
 1564 Birth of Shakespeare.
 1564 Death of John Calvin.
 1564 Death of Michel Angelo.
 1567 Revolt of the Netherlands.
 1567 Turkish conquest of Egypt.
 1569 Mercator's Map published.
 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 1572 Death of John Knox.
 1576 Death of Titian.
 1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta.
 1580 Death of Camoens.
 1582 University of Edinburgh founded.
 1583 Raleigh's expedition to Virginia.
 1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
 1589 Stocking Frame invented.
 1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan.
 1591 Trinity College Dublin founded.
 1592 Potatoes introduced into England.
 1595 Death of Tasso.
 1598 Death of Sir Francis Drake.
 1599 Death of Edmund Spenser.
 1600 East India Company founded.
 1602 Netherlands' East India Company founded.
 1603 Union of England and Scotland.
 1603 Cape captured by Netherlands.
 1604 Death of Socinus.
 1606 The Virginia Company founded.
 1607 English settlement at Jamestown, Va.
 1608 Champlain founded Quebec.
 1609 Independence of the Netherlands.
 1609 Exploration of the Hudson River.
 1610 Moors driven out of Spain.
 1610 Death of Henri IV. of France.
 1616 Death of Shakespeare.
 1616 Death of Cervantes.
 1618 The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).
 1620 The Mayflower sailed to America.
 1622 Nova Scotia settled by Scotsmen.
 1623 Death of Thomas Baffin.
 1623 Manhattan Island settled.
 1626 Death of Francis Bacon.
 1629 Parliament dismissed by Charles I.
 1630 Death of Kepler.
 1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen.
 1634 Maryland settled by English emigrants.
 1634 Death of Sir Edward Coke.
 1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain.
 1636 Rhode Island colonized by Roger Williams.
 1637 Death of Ben Jonson.
 1638 Japan excluded all foreigners.
 1640 Charles I. summoned "Long Parliament."
 1640 Death of Rubens.
 1641 Massacre of the English in Ireland.

- 1642 "New England Confederation" formed.
 1642 Tasman discovered Tasmania.
 1642 Death of Galileo.
 1642 Death of Richelieu.
 1643 Fiji discovered by Tasman.
 1643 Death of John Hampden.
 1648 War of the Fronde in Paris.
 1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall.
 1649 Drogheda sacked by Cromwell.
 1650 Cromwell's victory at Dunbar.
 1650 Cape colonized by Netherlands.
 1652 Death of Inigo Jones.
 1655 Jamaica captured from Spanish.
 1657 Death of William Harvey.
 1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell.
 1660 Restoration of the British monarchy.
 1660 Death of Velasquez.
 1661 Bombay ceded to Great Britain.
 1661 Death of Mazarin.
 1662 The Royal Society incorporated.
 1664 The Plague of London.
 1666 The Fire of London.
 1667 Death of Jeremy Taylor.
 1669 Death of Rembrandt.
 1670 Death of General Monk.
 1673 Death of Molière.
 1674 Death of John Milton.
 1674 "New Amsterdam" became "New York."
 1675 Greenwich Observatory founded.
 1679 The Habeas Corpus Act passed.
 1679 Death of Thomas Hobbes.
 1682 John Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania.
 1683 Turks defeated outside Vienna.
 1683 Death of Isaac Walton.
 1684 Death of Cornelli.
 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
 1686 William Dampier landed in Australia.
 1688 English revolution and flight of James II.
 1688 Death of John Bunyan.
 1690 Battle of the Boyne.
 1696 First Insurance Company established.
 1698 Calcutta purchased from Aurungzeb.
 1699 Death of Racine.
 1701 Prussia became a Kingdom.
 1701 Death of Dryden.
 1704 Gibraltar captured from Spain.
 1704 Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.
 1704 Death of John Locke.
 1707 Death of Aurungzeb.
 1714 Hanoverian accession in Great Britain.
 1715 Death of Louis XIV. of France.
 1715 First Jacobite rising in Scotland.
 1718 Death of William Penn.
 1720 The South Sea Bubble.
 1722 Death of Marlborough.
 1723 Death of Sir Christopher Wren.
 1725 Death of Peter the Great.
 1727 Death of Newton.
 1732 General Oglethorpe founded Georgia.
 1732 Birth of George Washington.
 1736 Nadir Shah invaded India.
 1736 Death of Fahrenheit.
 1742 Calico printing begun at Glasgow.
 1744 Death of Alexander Pope.
 1745 Second Jacobite rising in Scotland.
 1745 Death of Sir Robert Walpole.
 1746 Madras captured by British.
 1750 Death of J. S. Bach.
 1753 Gregorian Calendar adopted in England.
 1754 Death of Henry Fielding.
 1755 Outbreak of the Seven Years' War.
 1757 Clive's victory at Plassey.
 1759 Capture of Quebec by British.
 1759 Death of Handel.
 1759 British Museum opened.
 1761 Arkwright's spinning wheel patented.
 1766 Wedgwood pottery introduced.
 1763 Cession of Canada by France.
 1764 James Watt's steam engine.
 1764 Death of Hogarth.
 1765 American Stamp Act passed.
 1766 First piano made in England.
 1767 Hargreaves invented spinning jenny.
 1768 Royal Academy of Arts founded.
 1769 Captain Cook discovered New Zealand.
 1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay.
 1771 Arkwright's steam-power cotton mill.
 1773 The "Boston Tea Party."
 1774 Death of Oliver Goldsmith.
 1775 Battle of Lexington.
 1776 The Declaration of Independence.
 1776 Birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
 1778 Death of Earl of Chatham.
 1779 Death of David Garrick.
 1780 Invasion of the Carnatic.
 1781 Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown.
 1783 Peace signed by Britain and U.S.A.
 1784 First balloon ascent in England.
 1785 Cartwright's power loom invented.
 1786 Death of Frederick the Great.
 1788 Sydney, N.S.W., established.
 1788 Death of Gainsborough.
 1789 Washington inaugurated as first President.
 1789 The storming of the Bastille.
 1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin.
 1790 Death of Adam Smith.
 1791 Death of Mozart.
 1791 Death of John Wesley.
 1792 Republic established in France.
 1792 Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
 1793 Louis XVI. guillotined.
 1793 Invention of the Cotton-gin.
 1795 Napoleon's campaign in Italy.
 1796 Vaccination introduced by Jenner.
 1796 Death of Robert Burns.
 1798 Battle of the Nile.
 1798 Discovery of the Bas Straits.
 1798 Rebellion in Ireland.
 1799 Napoleon became First Consul.
 1799 Battle of Seringapatam.
 1799 Geological map of England published.
 1799 Death of George Washington.
 1800 Malta captured by British.
 1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
 1802 The London Docks opened.
 1803 British settlement organized in Tasmania.
 1803 The Louisiana Purchase.
 1803 Steel pens invented.
 1804 Napoleon became Emperor.
 1804 Death of Alexander Hamilton.
 1804 Death of Immanuel Kant.
 1805 Battles of Trafalgar, Ulm and Austerlitz.
 1805 Death of Schiller.
 1806 Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
 1806 Cape of Good Hope captured by British.
 1806 Death of Pitt and C. J. Fox.
 1807 Gas illumination in London.
 1807 Fulton's Voyage in steamboat.
 1809 Death of Haydn.
 1810 Independence of Spanish South America.
 1812 War between England and America.
 1812 Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.
 1814 Abdication of Napoleon.
 1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
 1814 The Times printed by machinery.
 1815 "The Hundred Days" ended at Waterloo.
 1815 Death of Mesmer.
 1816 Death of R. B. Sheridan.
 1817 Death of Kosciuszko.
 1817 Death of Jane Austen.

- 1819 First steam passage of the Atlantic.
 1819 The first Factory Act passed.
 1819 Death of Blücher.
 1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.
 1821 Revolt of Greece from Turkey.
 1821 Death of John Keats.
 1822 Discovery of Lake Tchad.
 1822 Death of Shelley.
 1823 The "Monroe Doctrine" first promulgated.
 1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley.
 1824 The National Gallery opened.
 1824 Death of Byron at Missolonghi.
 1826 Zoological Society of London founded.
 1826 Death of Lindley Murray.
 1827 Death of Beethoven.
 1827 Death of Volta.
 1828 Repeal of the Test Acts in U.K.
 1828 Death of Schubert.
 1829 Declaration of Greek Independence.
 1829 Roman Catholic Relief Act, U.K.
 1829 Last execution for forgery, U.K.
 1829 Omnibuses plying in London.
 1829 Death of Sir Humphrey Davy.
 1829 R. Observatory, Cape of G. Hope, completed.
 1830 France expelled the Bourbons.
 1830 France occupied Algiers.
 1830 Belgium separated from the Netherlands.
 1830 First railway, Liverpool to Manchester.
 1831 Death of Hegel.
 1831 The First Reform Bill.
 1831 Death of Goethe.
 1832 Death of Sir Walter Scott.
 1833 Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament.
 1833 "Tracts for the Times" published.
 1833 Hansom cabs plying in London.
 1834 Last lottery in England.
 1834 Lucifer matches introduced.
 1834 Death of Coleridge.
 1834 Death of Charles Lamb.
 1836 Orange Free State founded.
 1837 City of Melbourne founded.
 1838 The Great Western steamed to New York.
 1838 Death of Talleyrand.
 1838 Electric telegraph first constructed.
 1840 Mehemet Ali became hereditary Khedive.
 1840 Penny Postage inaugurated in U.K.
 1841 Travels of Dr. Livingstone.
 1841 New Zealand made a separate Colony.
 1841 Hong Kong captured from China.
 1841 "Punch" first published.
 1841 Income-Tax reimposed in U.K.
 1843 First public telegraph line opened.
 1843 Nasmyth's steam hammer invented.
 1843 Death of Noah Webster.
 1843 Death of Rahmemann.
 1845 Texas annexed by United States.
 1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws in U.K.
 1846 United States at War with Mexico.
 1846 Invention of the sewing machine.
 1846 Irish potato famine.
 1846 Smithsonian Institute founded.
 1847 Death of Mendelssohn.
 1847 Death of Daniel O'Connell.
 1848 Republics established in Paris and Rome.
 1848 South African Republic founded.
 1848 Discovery of gold in California.
 1848 Death of George Stephenson.
 1849 Death of Chopin.
 1849 Death of Edgar Allen Poe.
 1850 McClure penetrated the N.W. Passage.
 1850 Pre-Raphaelite movement in England.
 1850 Death of Wordsworth.
 1850 Death of Honoré de Balzac.
 1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel.
 1851 The First International Exhibition.
 1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
 1851 Death of J. M. W. Turner.
 1851 Napoleon III. became Emperor.
 1852 Death of Wellington.
 1852 Death of Froebel.
 1853 Advertisement duty repealed in U.K.
 1854 Outbreak of the Crimean War.
 1855 Bessemer steel process patented.
 1855 Death of Charlotte Brontë.
 1856 Travels of Du Chaillu.
 1856 Death of Heine.
 1857 Sepoy mutiny in India.
 1857 Dred Scott slavery decision.
 1857 The Francis typewriter patented.
 1857 Death of Comte.
 1858 First Atlantic cable worked.
 1858 "Natural Selection" promulgated.
 1859 Franco-Austrian War.
 1859 Death of Lord Macaulay.
 1859 Death of Washington Irving.
 1860 Anglo-French War with China.
 1860 Jewish disabilities removed in U.K.
 1860 Death of Schopenhauer.
 1861 Burke and Willis crossed Australia.
 1861 Victor Emmanuel became King of Italy.
 1861 The American Civil War.
 1861 Russian serfs emancipated.
 1861 Paper duties repealed in U.K.
 1861 The Gatling gun invented.
 1862 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C.
 1863 Sources of the Nile discovered.
 1863 Death of W. M. Thackeray.
 1863 Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.
 1864 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark.
 1864 Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico.
 1864 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 1865 Japan reopened to foreigners.
 1865 Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
 1865 Slavery abolished throughout U.S.A.
 1865 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
 1865 Death of Richard Cobden.
 1865 Death of Rucke.
 1866 Prussia and Italy defeated Austria.
 1867 Confederation of Canada.
 1867 Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
 1867 Emperor Maximilian shot.
 1867 Anglo-Abyssinian War.
 1867 Death of Michael Faraday.
 1867 Death of "Artemus Ward."
 1868 Transportation from U.K. abolished.
 1868 Whitaker's Almanack first published.
 1868 Death of Lord Brougham.
 1869 The Suez Canal opened.
 1870 Franco-Prussian War.
 1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
 1870 Antiseptic surgery introduced.
 1870 Death of Charles Dickens.
 1870 Death of General R. E. Lee.
 1870 Death of Alexandre Dumas.
 1871 Feudalism abolished in Japan.
 1871 Darwin's "Descent of Man" published.
 1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.
 1872 Death of Mazzini.
 1872 Death of Morse.
 1873 Death of David Livingstone.
 1876 New York-San Francisco railway opened.
 1876 Death of James Lick (Lick Observatory).
 1877 Russo-Turkish War.
 1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Indian Empress.
 1877 The telephone invented.
 1877 Death of Brigham Young.
 1878 Treaty of Berlin, "Peace with Honour."
 1878 Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Pinafore).
 1879 Stanley's exploration of Upper Congo.
 1880 Death of George Eliot.

- 1880 Death of Offenbach.
 1881 First Boer War.
 1882 France occupied Tunis.
 1883 Death of Thomas Carlyle.
 1884 British troops landed in Egypt.
 1885 Electric Lighting Act passed, U.K.
 1886 Death of Darwin.
 1887 Death of Longfellow.
 1888 Death of Gambetta.
 1889 Death of Garibaldi.
 1890 Death of Emerson.
 1891 France occupied Tongking.
 1892 Death of Wagner.
 1893 Death of Karl Marx.
 1894 German settlement in New Guinea.
 1895 Goubet's submarine-boat launched.
 1896 Death of Gordon at Khartoum.
 1897 Death of General Grant.
 1898 Death of Victor Hugo.
 1899 The first Irish Home Rule Bill.
 1900 The Edison phonograph invented.
 1901 Republic established in Brazil.
 1902 Death of Robert Browning.
 1903 Death of Jefferson Davis.
 1904 William II. dismissed Bismarck.
 1905 London-Paris telephone inaugurated.
 1906 First "Tube" railway in London.
 1907 Death of Sir Richard Burton.
 1908 Death of C. S. Farnell.
 1909 Death of J. R. Lowell.
 1910 Death of von Moltke.
 1911 Death of Tennyson.
 1912 Death of Whittier.
 1913 Death of Ernest Renan.
 1914 The University of Wales founded.
 1915 Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.
 1916 Chino-Japanese War.
 1917 Motor race Paris to Rouen.
 1918 The Tower Bridge opened.
 1919 Death of O. W. Holmes.
 1920 Death of Rubinstein.
 1921 The "Röntgen Ray" discovered.
 1922 The Cinematograph patented.
 1923 Abyssinians defeated Italians at Adowa.
 1924 Hawaii annexed by U.S.A.
 1925 Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan.
 1926 Spanish-American War.
 1927 Wireless message, I. of W. to Bournemouth.
 1928 Peace Conference at the Hague.
 1929 The Second Boer War.
 1930 Guam annexed by U.S.A.
 1931 Boxer rebellion in China.
 1932 Tutuila annexed by U.S.A.
 1933 First Zeppelin airship constructed.
 1934 Australian Commonwealth inaugurated.
 1935 Wireless message across the Atlantic.
 1936 British Expedition to Tibet.
 1937 Russo-Japanese War.
 1938 Norway separated from Sweden.
 1939 The Wrights' motor aeroplane.
 1940 Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina.
 1941 Bulgaria became a Kingdom.
 1942 Peary reached the North Pole.
 1943 Blériot crossed the Channel in aeroplane.
 1944 Republic declared in Portugal.
 1945 Union of South Africa inaugurated.
 1946 Paulhan flew from London to Manchester.
 1947 Italo-Turkish War.
 1948 Amundsen reached the South Pole.
 1949 Scott reached the South Pole.
 1950 Republic established in China.
 1951 The First Balkan War.
 1952 France predominant in Morocco.
 1953 Panama Canal completed by U.S.A.
 1954 Assassination of Archduke at Saraj.
 1955 Outbreak of the Great War.
 1956 British Protectorate over Egypt.
 1957 Irish rebellion in Dublin.
 1958 Republic established in Russia.
 1959 United States involved in Great War.
 1960 British Armies captured Baghdad.
 1961 British Armies occupied Palestine.
 1962 Bolshevik régime established in Russia.
 1963 Republics established in Germany.
 1964 German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow.
 1965 Peace concluded by Treaty of Versailles.
 1966 Atlantic crossed by aeroplanes and airship.
 1967 Aeroplane flight London to Australia.
 1968 Aeroplane flight London to Capetown.
 1969 First Assembly of the League of Nations.
 1970 Constantine restored to Greek throne.
 1971 Stoppage of coal in U.K. (13 weeks).
 1972 Dominion Home Rule Conference on Ireland.
 1973 Disarmament Conference at Washington.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.						Total.
	Europe	Asia.	Africa	N America	S.America	Oceania.	
CHRISTIANS :—							
Roman Catholics ...	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,300,000	8,200,000	272,860,000
Orthodox Catholics ...	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,000
Protestant Churches ...	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000	564,510,000
NON-CHRISTIANS :—							
Jews	9,250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,000
Muhammadans	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000	207,825,000
Buddhists .....	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	...	80,000	138,031,000
Hindus .....	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	310,540,000
Confucianists and Taolists .....	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists .....	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists .....	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	2,200,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	363,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,225,000	531,281,000
TOTAL	388,810,000	748,200,000	149,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	52,925,000	1,446,491,000

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the *Equator* is 7,926½ English miles, and at the *Poles* 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by *Parallels of Latitude*, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	910,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	180,000,000
North America ..	8,000,000	120,000,000
South America ..	6,800,000	38,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,645,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number
Mongolian ..	Asia	655,000,000
Caucasian ..	Europe & Orient ..	645,000,000
Negro	Africa	190,000,000
Semite	North Africa	82,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	52,000,000
Red Indian ...	America	23,000,000
		1,645,000,000

* The Earth is a Sphere, with a Northern and Southern Hemisphere; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Ornography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnogeography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Paleontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An aircraft with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 25 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (44,648 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 68,000 miles an hour (1,632,000 miles in 24 days, 6 hours, 8 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 4,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2220, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

LONDON (Greater, England (1921) ... 7,476,168
New York (1920):—

Manhattan	2,224,103
Bronx	732,016
Brooklyn	2,018,356
Queens	469,042
Richmond	116,531

	5,620,048
PARIS, France (1921)	2,868,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
TOKYO, Japan (1917)	2,350,000
Petrograd, Russia (1925)	2,318,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,150,000
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	2,071,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	1,818,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,637,000
Osaka, Japan (1916)	1,460,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,222
Canton, China	1,250,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
PEKING, China (1917)	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (1921)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	921,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1917)	770,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Montreal, Canada (1918)	750,000
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1909)	654,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1916)	605,000
MADRID, Spain (1920)	600,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
ROME, Italy (1921)	591,000
Leipzig, Saxony (1920)	580,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	582,343
Barcelona, Spain (1920)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1921)	551,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia	545,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	542,000
Lyons, France (1921)	524,000
Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1920)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,000
Toronto, Canada (1921)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	"	28,250
Kanchanganga I. ...	"	28,146
" II. ...	"	27,803
Makalu	"	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconcagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illimapu (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	"	21,031
Chimborazo	"	20,498
Lulliallaco	"	20,243
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	German E. Africa	19,780
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancabur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	"	18,464
Tollma	Cordilleras	18,380
El Petra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Chimkapetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sagay	Beaudo	17,124
Kongtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Konyu	Brit. E. Africa	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kasbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* Volcanoes. In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, St. and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Meadand Skaptar Jökull in Iceland, Mauna-Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tombora in Japan, and Le Soufrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	87,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	"	280,000
Baia Land (British)	Arctic	230,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	"	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	"	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,500
Ireland (U.K.)	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,800
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banka (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (Norway)	"	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,900
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,900
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,795
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,600

† The most famous river falls are Niagara, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River; and the series of falls on the Merced River in the Yosemite Valley in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
Majestic (x)	35,000	912 X 200 X 37
Leviathan (a)	34,888	907 X 200 X 37
Berengaria (x)	33,088	888 X 98 X 58
Olympic (x)	45,359	854 X 98 X 59
Aquitania (x)	45,647	868 X 97 X 49
Columbus (a)	35,000	750 X 85 X 48
Paris (a)	38,000	734 X 85 X 59
Mauretania (x)	30,704	764 X 88 X 57
George Washington (a) ..	25,570	699 X 78 X 50
Kaiserin Augusta } Victoria (x) }	24,581	677 X 77 X 50
Belgic (x)	24,547	670 X 78 X 44
Adriatic (x)	24,541	709 X 75 X 52
Rotterdam (4)	24,149	650 X 77 X 43
Baltic (x)	23,876	709 X 75 X 52
France (3)	23,666	680 X 75 X 48
America (a)	22,688	668 X 74 X 47
Duillo (3)	22,000	601 X 75 X 50
Gulfo Cesare (5)	21,500	601 X 76 X 51
Celtic (x)	21,040	680 X 75 X 44
Celtic (x)	20,904	680 X 75 X 44
Minnesota (a)	20,608	628 X 73 X 41
Cap Polonia (x)	20,597	637 X 78 X 39

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.
OF THE 1,646,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the United States of America and in the British Dominions.

Language	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length, Miles. Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2 73
Ohio	United States	2 —
Bone (Dahrl)	India	1 1,591
Victoria	Canada	1 1,320
Godavari	India	1 1,272
Forth	Scotland	1 1,005
Missouri	United States	1 784
Queenborough ..	United States	1 740
Williamsburgh ...	United States	1 676
Mohandi	India	1 544
Manhattan	United States	1 520
Susquehanna	United States	1 345
Brooklyn	United States	1 245
Izat (Ganges)	India	1 367
Hardinge (Ganges)	India	1 207
Connaught	Canada	— 1,166
Quebec	Canada	— 1,080

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width, feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	20' 25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	26	20' 50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35' 5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50' 5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1' 6	22	200	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1855	1' 11	20' 25	122	500,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	200	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	200	8,000,000

† At the bottom.

* 1920 figures, others 1919 or latest available.

† Pre-war year (1913)

WORLD TRADE IN 1920.

Value of the imports and exports of some of the Principal Countries for the calendar year 1920:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	£1,714,336,000	£1,335,569,000
Canada	274,812,000	261,608,000
British India	222,606,000	125,358,000
Australia	147,222,000	128,065,000
United States	1,099,875,000	1,683,504,000
France	1,416,198,000	897,390,000
Belgium	446,621,000	347,927,000
Japan	237,506,000	196,587,000
Netherlands	277,677,000	141,768,000
Brazil	124,406,000	107,514,000

National Trade Per Head.

(1919 figures or latest available).

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.	TRADE.			
	Estimated Population.	Total Imports for Home Consumption.	Total Exports of Domestic Produce.	Imports per Head of Population.	Exports per Head of Population.
Australia.....	5,141,000	1,000 £'s. 90,325	1,000 £'s. 101,730	£ s. d. 17 11 5	£ s. d. 19 15 9
Belgium.....	7,658,000	202,208	91,495	26 8 4	11 18 11
Canada.....	8,361,000	188,377	246,790	22 10 7	29 10 3
Denmark.....	2,990,800	56,506	53,760	18 18 0	17 19 7
France.....	36,500,000	1,191,141	348,527	32 12 8	9 10 11
Ireland.....	4,380,000	154,235*	171,570*	35 4 4	39 3 5
Italy.....	36,717,000	641,544	136,932	17 9 5	3 14 7
Japan (not including Formosa).....	57,071,000	166,258	197,123	2 18 3	3 9 1
Netherlands.....	6,779,000	135,478	117,609	34 14 9	17 7 0
Newfoundland.....	257,000	4,283	4,566	16 13 4	17 15 4
New Zealand.....	1,202,000	23,586	27,725	19 12 6	23 1 4
Norway.....	2,632,000	92,108	43,779	34 19 10	16 12 8
Portugal.....	5,958,000	29,095	12,603	4 17 8	2 2 4
Spain.....	20,336,000	23,028	37,536	1 2 8	1 16 11
Sweden.....	5,801,000	42,145	74,975	7 5 4	12 18 6
Switzerland.....	3,970,000	95,867	78,509	24 3 0	19 15 6
Union of South Africa.....	7,144,000	45,451	28,913	6 7 3	4 0 11
United Kingdom.....	46,074,000	1,461,407	798,635	31 14 4	17 6 8
United States.....	106,736,000	777,779	1,614,746	7 5 9	15 2 6

* Excluding re-exports estimated at £4,461,000

French Dynasties and Presidents.

<i>The Merovingians</i>		<i>The First Republic.</i>	
Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks.....	428	The National Convention first sat.....	21 Sept. 1792
Chilperic III., last of the race.....	737	The Directory nominated.....	1 Nov. 1795
<i>The Carolingians.</i>		<i>The Consulate.</i>	
Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel.....	752	Napoleon, Cambacères, and Lebrun.....	24 Dec. 1799
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768	<i>The First Empire.</i>	
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race....	986	Napoleon I. decreed Emperor.....	18 May 1804
<i>The Capets</i>		Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died as	July 1832
Hugh Capet, "The Great".....	987	<i>The Restoration.</i>	
Louis IX., "St. Louis".....	1226	Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.....	3 May 1814
Philip, "The Hardy".....	1270	Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836).....	1824
Philip, "The Fair".....	1285	<i>The House of Orleans</i>	
Louis X.....	1314	Louis Philippe, King of the French.....	1830
John I.....	1316	(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	
Philip, "The Long".....	1316	<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
Charles IV., "The Handsome".....	1322	Provisional Government formed.....	22 Feb. 1848
<i>The House of Valois.</i>		Louis Napoleon elected President ...	19 Dec. 1848
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate".....	1328	<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
John II., "The Good".....	1350	Napoleon III. elected Emperor.....	22 Nov. 1852
Charles V., "The Wise".....	1364	(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
Charles VI., "The Beloved".....	1380	<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Charles VII., "The Victorious".....	1422	Committee of Public Defence.....	4 Sept. 1870
Louis XI.....	1461	<i>Presidents of the Third Republic.</i>	
Charles VIII.....	1483	M. Thiers elected President.....	31 Aug. 1871
Louis XII.....	1498	Marshal MacMahon.....	24 May 1873
Francis I.....	1515	Jules Grévy.....	30 Jan. 1879
Henry II.....	1547	Marie F. S. Carnot.....	3 Dec. 1887
Francis II.....	1559	Jean Castimir Perier.....	27 June 1894
Charles IX.....	1560	François Félix Faure.....	17 Jan. 1895
Henry III., last of the race.....	1574	Emile Loubet.....	18 Feb. 1899
<i>The House of Bourbon.</i>		Armand Fallières.....	18 Jan. 1906
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre....	1589	Raymond Poincaré.....	17 Jan. 1913
Louis XIII., "The Just".....	1610	Paul Deschanel.....	17 Jan. 1920
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné.....	1643	Alexandre Millerand.....	23 Sept. 1920
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved".....	1715		
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)...	1774		
Louis XVII. (never reigned).....	1793		

COUNTRY.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.		VITAL STATISTICS.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
British Empire	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	London (Greater)	7,476,168
U.K.	121,377	47,000,000	329	21.1	14.6		
India	1,803,000	320,000,000	158	...	30.9	Delhi	232,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000	2	27.82	15.12	Ottawa	88,000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	26.8	10.6	St. John's	33,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	27.7	10.5	Canberra .....	...
New Zealand	105,000	1,200,000	11	26.3	9.5	Wellington	95,000
South Africa	795,300	6,000,000	8	26.97	11.9	Pretoria	42,000
Egypt	363,121	12,600,000	31	...	...	Cairo	785,000
Sudan	1,014,000	4,000,000	4	...	...	Khartoum	40,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	...	...	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Argentina	1,132,000	8,250,000	7	22.1	21.6	Buenos Aires	1,250,000
Armenia	20,600	2,000,000	9	...	...	Erivan .....	...
Austria	31,600	7,140,000	226	31.4	21.9	Vienna	1,850,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23.7	15.2	Brussels	760,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	95,000
Brazil	3,300,000	24,500,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,000,000
Bulgaria	71,450	5,000,000	69	40.3	26.4	Sofia	200,000
Chile	290,000	4,800,000	14	37.2	31.1	Santiago	420,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1,000,000
Colombia	462,000	5,500,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	460,000	20	43.8	26.1	San José	39,000
Cuba	44,178	2,600,000	49	34.4	11.2	Havana	635,000
Czecho-Slovakia	54,450	13,000,000	238	...	...	Praha	550,000
Denmark	15,500	3,000,000	160	26.7	13.4	Copenhagen	510,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo	25,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	...	...	Quito	55,000
Finland	145,600	3,300,000	20	...	...	Helsingfors	130,000
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18.7	19.6	Paris	2,850,000
Georgia	45,000	3,200,000	71	...	...	Tiflis	356,000
Germany	208,780	65,500,000	311	29.8	16.2	Berlin	2,071,000
Greece	56,000	6,000,000	107	...	...	Athens	300,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,800,000	51	...	...	Guatemala	90,000
Haiti	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince	100,000
Honduras	44,275	650,000	13	35.3	17.8	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Hungary	32,800	7,500,000	227	...	...	Budapest	1,100,000
Italy	120,000	35,200,000	293	31.5	21.4	Rome	650,000
Japan	226,000	77,000,000	320	34.2	21.9	Tokyo	2,400,000
Latvia	10,000	900,000	90	...	...	Riga	570,000
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	40,000	5,000,000	125	...	...	Vilna	210,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	6,850,000	536	27.8	14.5	The Hague	360,000
Nicaragua	51,700	800,000	15	...	...	Managua	40,000
Norway	124,400	2,600,000	20	25.9	13.2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	400,000	13	...	...	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	65,000	800,000	12	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	3,500,000	6	...	...	Lima	151,000
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	...	...	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30.7	19.4	Lisbon	340,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46.2	23.4	Bucharest	400,000
Russia	4,850,000	132,000,000	27	...	...	Moscow	250,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	...	...	San Salvador	60,000
Siam	200,000	8,000,000	40	...	...	Bangkok	550,000
Spain	196,700	21,000,000	103	31.8	23.7	Madrid	600,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23.8	13.8	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	25.0	15.1	Berne	96,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	122,000	9,300,000	65	...	...	Constantinople	1,200,000
Ukraine	174,000	30,000,000	172	...	...	Kiev	600,000
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	25	31.7	14.5	Monte Video	380,000
Venezuela	363,728	3,000,000	6	32.8	22.1	Caracas	91,000
*Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,200,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	200,000

* Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia.

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Walzeru Zauditu, <i>Empress</i> ...	1876	Sept. 27, 1926
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, <i>Amir</i> ...	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Provisional Government.	...	...
Argentine Republic	Hypollito Irigoyen, <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 12, 1916
Austria	Dr. M. Hainisch, <i>President</i>...	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i> ...	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, <i>Maharaja</i>...	...	1907
Bokhara	Said Mir Alim Khan, <i>Emir</i> ...	1880	1911
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, <i>President</i>...	...	1921
Brazil	Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, <i>President</i> ...	1865	July 28, 1919
British Empire	George V., <i>King-Empress</i> ...	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., <i>Tsar</i> ...	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, <i>President</i>...	...	Dec. 21, 1920
China	Hu Shi-chang, <i>President</i>...	...	1921
Colombia	Marco Fidel Suarez, <i>President</i>...	...	Aug. 7, 1918
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i> ...	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, <i>President</i>...	...	1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, <i>President</i>...	...	May 20, 1920
Czecho-Slovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk, <i>President</i> ...	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., <i>King</i> ...	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	U.S. Naval Administration	...	1917
Ecuador	Luis Tamajo, <i>President</i>...	...	Sept. 1, 1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, <i>Sultan</i> ...	Mar. 26, 1868	Oct. 9, 1917
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Stahilberg, <i>President</i> ...	1865	July 25, 1919
France	Alexandre Millerand, <i>President</i> ...	1859	Sept. 23, 1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, <i>President</i> ...	Feb. 4, 1870	Feb. 11, 1919
Great Britain and Ireland	George V., <i>King</i> ...	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Constantine, <i>King</i> ...	Aug. 3, 1868	Mar. 18, 1913
Guatemala	Carlos Herrera, <i>President</i> ...	1856	April 20, 1920
Haiti	Sudre Dartinguenaive, <i>President</i>...	...	Aug. 12, 1915
Hejaz	El Hussein Ibn Ali, <i>King</i>...	...	June 5, 1916
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, <i>President</i>...	...	Feb. 1, 1920
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, <i>Governor</i> ...	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., <i>King of Denmark & Iceland</i> ...	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, <i>Emperor</i> ...	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i> ...	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1902
Japan	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i> ...	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Khiva	Said Asfendiar, <i>Khan</i> ...	1871	1910
Koweit	Salim Ibn Mubarak, <i>Sultan</i>...	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II., <i>Prince</i> ...	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 22, 1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, <i>President</i>...	...	May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i> ...	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Faisal, <i>King</i>...	...	Aug. 23, 1921
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon, <i>President</i>...	...	Dec. 1, 1920
Monaco	Albert, <i>Prince</i> ...	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Morocco	Mulai Yusuf, <i>Sultan</i>...	...	Aug. 18, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i> ...	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i> ...	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Diego Manuel Chamorro, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 1, 1921
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i> ...	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, <i>Sultan</i> ...	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 1, 1920
Paraguay	Mannel Gondra, <i>President</i>...	...	Aug. 15, 1920
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i> ...	June 29, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, <i>President</i>...	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski, <i>President</i> ...	1867	Nov. 1918
Portugal	Antonio Jose d'Almeida, <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 6, 1919
Rome, See of	Benedict XV., <i>Pope</i> ...	Nov. 21, 1854	Sept. 3, 1914
Rumania	Ferdinand, <i>King</i> ...	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Vladimir I. U. Lenin, <i>Bolshevik President</i> ...	Apr. 23, 1870	Nov. 7, 1917
Salvador	Jorge Melendez, <i>President</i>...	...	1, 1919
Serbia, see Yugo-Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI., <i>King</i> ...	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i> ...	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i> ...	June 26, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	E. Schulthess, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 1, 1921
Turkey	Muhammad VI., <i>Sultan</i> ...	Jan., 1861	July 3, 1918
United States of America	Warren Gamaliel Harding, <i>President</i> ...	Nov. 2, 1865	Mar. 4, 1921
Uruguay	Baltazar Brum, <i>President</i>...	...	Mar. 1, 1919
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>...	...	May 3, 1929
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, <i>Imam</i>...	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., <i>King</i> ...	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 28, 1922

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1921-1922.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (see tons and upwards).										SAILING VESSELS (see tons and upwards).										Grand Totals.	
	STEEL.					WOOD AND CORR.					STEEL.					WOOD AND CORR.					Gross Tons.	No.
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.
United Kingdom	7,685	19,015,807	708	273,191	186	31,655	8,579	19,320,053	277	207,460	49	20,323	129	23,918	458	251,901	129	23,918	458	251,901	9,034	19,577,554
Dominion	1,103	2,021,199	176	111,115	406	155,439	1,745	2,608,553	35	27,589	31	30,019	189	183,001	654	302,591	35	27,589	654	302,591	3,321	2,499,244
Total British	8,848	21,037,406	884	284,306	592	186,594	10,324	21,688,606	312	234,949	80	40,342	717	207,002	1,109	484,492	717	207,002	1,109	484,492	12,435	2,797,798
U.S.A. :—Sea	2,801	12,125,593	119	188,659	899	1,196,980	3,779	13,511,142	95	164,549	43	60,471	1,041	966,883	1,179	1,182,946	1,041	966,883	1,179	1,182,946	4,956	14,697,088
Northern Lakes	406	2,153,702	8	9,328	42	11,536	468	2,163,144	26	91,766	...	...	...	...	26	91,766	26	91,766	...	...	4,550	12,843,390
Philippines	37	37,839	24	21,623	42	11,536	90	1,030,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,806	...	...	3	1,806	99	73,944
Total U.S.A.	3,205	14,317,104	151	219,664	991	1,209,616	4,343	15,746,384	121	256,438	43	60,471	1,044	966,709	1,208	1,179,618	1,044	966,709	1,208	1,179,618	5,551	17,068,008
Argentina	137	133,856	7	10,453	5	1,492	103	145,801	25	12,061	6	4,974	15	3,818	46	21,353	15	3,818	46	21,353	209	167,154
Belgian	37	532,955	21	3,154	9	10,532	253	546,641	11	2,738	1	1,423	1	259	3	4,390	1	259	3	4,390	26	551,021
Brazilian	315	4,38,770	30	33,648	5	4,018	351	475,436	8	4,060	5	7,443	38	11,366	51	22,889	38	11,366	51	22,889	408	499,326
Chilian	65	78,037	20	22,804	16	4,636	101	99,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13,880	...	...	23	13,880	124	113,447
Chinese	84	132,053	14	15,000	23	14,174	122	163,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	163,827
Cuban	29	42,045	6	3,377	9	4,795	44	50,178	5	5,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	56,533
Danish	488	835,375	50	30,436	49	17,441	597	883,082	31	24,965	17	21,595	163	34,922	211	81,412	163	34,922	211	81,412	798	904,464
Dutch	951	2,191,992	46	15,791	7	1,050	1,004	2,208,423	48	10,910	2	2,427	15	4,017	65	17,354	15	4,017	65	17,354	1,066	2,225,997
Estonian	23	24,927	9	4,204	3	568	35	29,779	1	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	41,183
Finnish	71	72,397	29	10,869	45	23,089	145	106,255	23	33,597	15	22,044	147	35,556	185	92,097	147	35,556	185	92,097	330	168,329
French	1,339	2,031,131	144	114,500	179	253,164	1,662	3,298,795	130	275,886	7	10,452	245	67,116	389	353,454	245	67,116	389	353,454	2,044	3,652,249
German	906	611,399	92	42,674	2	334	1,000	654,107	122	49,764	5	1,806	36	11,383	165	63,043	36	11,383	165	63,043	1,255	217,450
Greek	216	508,783	108	67,201	18	11,226	242	597,250	2	5,124	2	2,084	16	5,471	28	12,679	16	5,471	28	12,679	308	599,949
Italian	658	2,322,637	139	145,085	96	89,815	893	2,467,337	40	65,196	29	36,658	399	81,182	378	183,039	399	81,182	378	183,039	1,971	2,959,373
Japanese	1,133	2,947,266	85	115,569	815	291,971	2,033	3,354,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	3,354,806
Latvian	31	33,794	10	5,885	21	373	43	40,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	53,348
Norwegian	1,312	2,192,295	147	92,013	271	86,143	1,730	2,371,951	64	104,650	61	85,495	34	22,866	159	203,091	61	85,495	159	203,091	1,266	2,384,048
Peruvian	22	52,283	3	2,769	3	2,104	28	57,176	4	8,232	4	6,650	34	15,109	40	29,097	4	6,650	40	29,097	68	97,167
Portuguese	126	209,193	15	13,228	17	7,700	127	250,121	5	5,327	1	814	120	40,595	126	46,726	5	5,327	126	46,726	284	296,847
Rumanian	24	70,782	5	3,191	...	...	...	73,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	73,973
Russian	209	240,799	128	59,755	13	3,110	490	402,676	3	5,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	472,459
Spanish	462	685,023	163	128,024	64	17,636	689	1,211,563	6	5,688	13	18,495	128	29,675	239	53,078	128	29,675	239	53,078	828	1,260,641
Swedish	661	873,732	265	163,641	199	46,011	1,125	1,085,684	21	17,938	9	11,766	198	44,523	228	73,072	9	11,766	228	73,072	1,353	1,860,211
Uruguayan	33	70,515	3	875	4	1,714	40	73,104	2	3,766	7	6,946	5	2,070	14	11,766	5	2,070	14	11,766	54	85,886
Other Countries	213	166,543	40	34,303	17	6,417	270	207,263	7	4,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	218,765
Flag not Recorded	303	727,027	57	34,882	11	3,489	371	765,398	5	2,314	1	1,013	40	13,539	46	16,866	1	1,013	46	16,866	417	782,264
Grand Total	22,386	54,764,459	1,671	1,779,864	3,376	2,302,008	28,433	98,846,325	986	1,440,174	316	354,477	3,471	1,633,677	4,773	3,128,328	3,471	1,633,677	4,773	3,128,328	33,266	61,974,653

A considerable number of vessels, which are not yet completed, appear in the Register Book and are therefore included in this Table.

Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and Wood vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.

In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of most of the Sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey, and Southern Russia, are omitted from the Register Book and therefore do not appear in this Table.

Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book without record of flag. (a) Ex-German steamers of 200 tons gross and above, the heading of which is not yet known, and a number of ex-Austro-Hungarian vessels inserted in the Register Book as being registered at Fiume or ports south of Fiume.

(b) Vessels registered at Danzig and Memel. (c) Some other vessels regarding which no definite information has been received up to the time of going to press.

The League of Nations.

ONE of the results of the War of 1914-1918 was the formation of a League of Nations, with a Covenant, and a Charter of XXVI Articles.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to War

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between Nations;

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments;

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one another."

The territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by Article X of the Covenant. In case of any dispute between members, likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquiry, and agree not to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council, such award to be made within a reasonable time, and such report to be made within six months of the submission of the matter in dispute. Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations, while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership, with its privileges and obligations. If the invitation be refused, and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war on every member of the League and shall be so dealt with. If the invitation be refused by States that are not members, the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to avert hostilities and to settle the dispute.

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives; for the suppression of the "White Slave" traffic; for the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition; for the freedom of communications and trade between members, and for the prevention and control of disease.

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America 1913-21, but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U.S. and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 1920.

The Council of the League consists of representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy

and Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League. Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies, June 28, 1919, such signatories being indicated by an asterisk (*) in the following list, but the *United States*, *Ecuador* and *The Hedjaz* (whose representatives signed the Treaty) did not send delegates to Geneva, while the *Argentine* representatives withdrew, after protesting against the provisions of Article X of the Covenant.

The following Nations were represented at the First Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Dec., 1920.

*Argentina	*Greece	*Peru
*Australia	*Guatemala	*Poland
*Belgium	*Haiti	*Portugal
*Bolivia	*Honduras	*Rumania
*Brazil	*India	Salvador
*British Empire	*Italy	*Siam
*Canada	*Japan	Spain
Chile	*Liberia	Sweden
*China	Netherlands	Switzerland
Colombia	*New Zealand	*Union of South Africa
*Cuba	*Nicaragua	*Uruguay
*Czecho	Norway	Venezuela
Slovakia	*Panama	*Yugo-Slavia
Denmark	Paraguay	
*France	Persia	

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly.

Albania, Austria, Costa Rica, Finland and Luxemburg were admitted to membership during the Geneva meeting of Dec., 1920, and Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania at the meeting of Sept., 1921.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant, shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

In July 1921 the League had a membership of 48 States and an expenditure of £1,062,500, towards which Great Britain contributed £52,000.

In Oct. 1921, the Council of the League determined the question of the boundaries of Upper Silesia, referred to the League by the Supreme Council of the Allies.

President (1921), M. Paul Hymans.
Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (and entertainment allowance £6,000) £4,000
Financial Director, Sir Herbert B. Ames, LL.D.
Director, International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 25, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—President, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; General Sec., J. C. Maxwell Garnett.

† Argentina withdrew, after admission.

Embassies :	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V.O. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1920) ..	Rio de Janeiro.
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1919)	Via Venet Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome.
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. E. Elliot, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919)	Tokyo.
Russia	(Vacant.)	4, Court Quay, Petrograd.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1919)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920)	Constantinople.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B. (1920)	1300, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
Legations :	Envoys, Ministers, &c.	Address of Legation.
	<i>n.e., Envoy Extraordinary ; m.-r., Minister Plenipotentiary ; Ch. d'Aff., Chargé d'Affaires ; c.-g., Consul-General.</i>	
Abyssinia	C. F. W. Russell (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1920)	Adis Ababa. (Atres.
Argentina	J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919)	314, Reconquista, Buenos
Austria	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920) ..	57, Reissnerstrasse, Vienna.
Bolivia	William E. O'Reilly (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1920)	La Paz.
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921) ..	Sofia.
Chile	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919	Santiago.
China	Sir Bellif P. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920)	Peking.
Colombia	Lord Herbert Hervey (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1919) ..	285, Carrera 6A, Bogotá.
Costa Rica ...	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1919) ..	See Panama.
Cuba	G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. (Chargé d'Affaires, 1921)	San Juan de Dios,
Czecho-Slovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919) ..	III Thunovská 12, Prague.
Denmark	Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919)	Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.
Dominica	C. K. Ledger (Chargé d'Affaires, 1920)	See Cuba.
Ecuador	Arthur C. Grant Duff (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920)	See Peru.
Estonia	E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	Reval.
Finland	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	Helsingfors.
Georgia	Lt.-Comm. H. C. Luke, R.N.V.R. (High Commissioner, 1920)	Tiflis.
Greece	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921) ..	Athens.
Guatemala ...	Hugh William Galsford, (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1920) ..	Guatemala.
Haiti	E. Watt (Chargé d'Affaires,)	See Cuba.
Honduras	Hugh William Galsford (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1920) ..	See Guatemala.
Hungary	Thomas B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. (M.-P., 1920)	I Tarnok-utca 5, Buda Pest.
Latvia	E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	Basteja bulv., 6, Riga.
Liberia	E. H. G. Shepherd (Consul-General, 1921)	Monrovia.
Lithuania	E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	Vilna.
Luxemburg ...	Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.-E., 1920)	See Netherlands.
Mexico	H. Cummins, O.B.E. (Chargé des Archives, 1919)	(Mexico.
Netherlands	Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919)	44, Calle de l'Hermano,
Nicaragua	Hugh William Galsford (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1920) ..	12, Hooge Westeinde, The
Norway	Sir M. de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	See Guatemala. [Hague.
Panama	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1919) ..	Christiania.
Paraguay	J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G. (M.-P., 1920)	Panama.
Peru	Sir P. L. Lorraine, Bart. (E.-E. & M.-P. C.-G., 1921)	See Argentina.
Poland	Arthur C. Grant-Duff (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920)	Tehran.
Portugal	Wm. G. Max Muller, C.B., M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	Lima.
Rhineland ...	Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919)	17, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.
Rumania	M. Arnold Robertson, C.M.G. (High Commissioner, 1920)	63, Rua de São Francisco de
Salvador	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920)	Borja, Lisbon.
Siam	Hugh William Galsford (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1920) ..	24, Suda Jules Mischelot,
Sweden	Richard S. Seymour, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920) ..	Bruchard.
Switzerland ...	Colville A. de B. Barclay, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	See Guatemala.
Uruguay	Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921) ..	Bangkok.
Vatican	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1921) ..	Laboratorlegaten, Diplomaten-
Venezuela ...	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P. Spec. Miss.)	staden, Stockholm.
Yugo-Slavia...	H. H. D. Beaumont (E.-E. & M.-P., 1919)	30, Thunstrasse, Bern.
	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	128a Calle Treinta y Tres,
		Roma. (Monte Video.
		Cordoba.
		Belgrade.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London. 119

Embassies:	Ambassadors and Ambassades.	Consulates-General.
American	Col. George Harvey, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	28, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama, 29, Upper Brook Street, W. 1.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Count de Saint-Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 1. [S.W. 1.]	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Stamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.	201, Bedford Place, W.C. 1.
Italian	Signor de Martino, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	44, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Japanese	Baron G. Hayashi, 20, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Russian	(Vacant) <i>Chargé d'Aff.</i> , 44, Curzon St., W. 1.	30, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Spanish	Senhor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 2.
Turkish	(Not yet appointed) 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	...
Legations:	Ministers, &c., and Legations.	
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 26, Park Lane.	121 Oxford Street, W. 1.
Austrian	Baron Georg Frankenstein, 28, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1.	(None).
Bolivian	Señor Don Adolfo Ballivian, 54, Holland Park W. 1.	20, Cophall Avenue, E.C. 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur D. Stancioff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	(None).
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Chinese	Vi Kyun Wellington Koo, 49, Portland Pl., W. 1.	31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.	7, Stilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(W. J. Le Lacheur, <i>Consul-General</i>)	58, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. [S.W. 1.]	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place, Count Preben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29, Port Street, S.W. 1.	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish	Señor Don E. Cascaux, <i>Cons. Gen.</i>	8, Byward Street, E.C. 3.
Dominican	Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcuia	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 2.
Ecuadorian	Monsieur Antonius Pilp, <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Estonian	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5.	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Akaki Tchenkeli, 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	31, St. Andrew St., W.C. 2.
Georgian	Monsieur A. Rizo Rangabé, 51, Upper Brook Street, W. 1.	32, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Greek	Señor Don Manuel Arroyo	35, Gordon Square, W.C. 2.
Guatemalan	(M. Abel Théard, <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>)	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	(A. B. Ryde, <i>Consul-General</i>)	6, Trevanion Rd., W. Kensington.
Honduras	<i>Legation</i> , 47, Cadogan Place, S.W. 1.	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Hungarian	M. G. W. Bissenweek, <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>	(None.)
Latvian	Mr. J. P. Cromwell, 13, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	4, Drapers Gardens, E.C. 2.
Lithuanian	Monsieur Thomas Narowski	27, Mincing Lane, E.C. 2.
Luxembourg	Monsieur H. S. J. Maas, <i>Consul-General</i>	14, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.
Mexican	<i>Office</i> , 25, Craven Road, W. 2.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Monaco	Mr. Theodore Lumley, <i>Cons. Gen.</i>	25, Craven Road, W. 2.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Maess van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	<i>Office</i> , 49, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Norwegian	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	65, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Panama	(Vacant)	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	(Vacant)	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Persian	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Sultaneh, K.C.M.G., 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.
Peruvian	Señor Don Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon, 124, Victoria St., S.W. 1. [Sq., S.W. 1.]	22, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Polish	Monsieur Ladislav Wroblewski, 45 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.	35-38, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Portuguese	Señor M. Teixeira Gomes, G.B.E., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1. [S.W. 7.]	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Romanian	Monsieur M. Borescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 1.	12, Tavito St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.
Sardinian	Señor Dr. Don Arturo E. Avila, <i>Ch. d'Affaires</i>	3, Mincing Lane, E.C. 2.
Serbian	See Yugo-Slavian.	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Siamese	Phya Buri Navarath, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Swedish	Baron K. Palmstierna, 72, Portland Pl., W. 1.	209, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1. [S.W. 5.]	10, Upper Wimpole Street, W. 1.
Ukranian	Dr. N. Stakhovsky, 8, Kensington Mansions, S.W. 7.	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 2, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.	57-58, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Pedro Cesar Domiceli, 7, Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. 5.	10, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
Yugo-Slavian	Dr. M. Gavrilovic, 122, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	21, Knightsbridge, S.W. 7.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

<i>Dominion.</i>	<i>High Commissioner, etc.</i>	<i>Address in London.</i>
British India	Hon. Sir William S. Meyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., <i>High Commissioner</i>	48 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., <i>High Commissioner.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	J. M. Hunter, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. Sir E. Lucas, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. Sir P. McBride, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominion of Canada	Hon. Sir G. H. Perley, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i>	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Alberta	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	F. C. Wade, K.O., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Manitoba	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
New Brunswick	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	574 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Prince Edward Island	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Quebec	Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Saskatchewan	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Yukon	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Hon. Sir E. R. Bowring, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., <i>High Commr.</i>	41 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. Sir E. H. Walton, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Ascension	H.M. Admiralty	Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

<i>Dominion.</i>	<i>Trade Commissioner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Canada	G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500 F. W. Field £800 to £1,000 L. B. Beale £600 to £800	248 St. James Street, Montreal. 257-260 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto. 610 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg.
Newfoundland	G. T. Milne, O.B.E.	(See Canada).
Australia	S. W. B. McGregor £1,200 to £1,500 A. Simpson £600 to £800	Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne. 89 Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand	R. W. Dalton £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 369), 11 Grey Street, Wellington.
South Africa	W. G. Wickham £1,200 to £1,500 Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C. £600 to £800	(P.O. Box 899) Goldfield's Buildings, 2108 Street, Johannesburg. (P.O. Box 1246) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town.
East Africa	Col. W. H. Franklin, O.B.E., D.S.O. £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 220) Boma Bldg., Govt. Road, Nairobi.
India and Ceylon	T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E. £1,700	(P.O. Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
British West Indies	<i>Officer-in-Charge</i> , A. W. H. Hall £800 to £1,000	12 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Straits Settlements	<i>Officer-in-Charge</i> , F. W. Colman £800 to £1,000	H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office, Singapore.

NOTE.—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in CANADA (at Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Quebec); at St. John's, Nfld.; in AUSTRALIA (at Brisbane, Q., Adelaide, S.A., Hobart, Tas., and Perth, W.A.); in NEW ZEALAND (at Dunedin); in SOUTH AFRICA (at Port Elizabeth and East London, Cape, at Durban, Natal, at Bloemfontein, O.F.S., and at Bulawayo, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates not otherwise represented.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age	Reign.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EOGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Eogbert	839	858	—	19
(ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858)	866	—	8
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	866)	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	38	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	40	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Ed- mund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-grand- daughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III. ?	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great- granddaughter of John of Gaunt.	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn ...	1558	1603	70	44

The Rulers of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mòr	Apr. 1, 1057	Alexander III.	July 8, 1249	James IV.	June 11, 1488
Donald (Bane)	Nov. 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286	James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Balliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Bàn	rest. Nov., 1095	Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1568
Edgar	Sept., 1097	David II.	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I.	April 27, 1124	Robert III.	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (Maiden)	May 24, 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI.	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion)	Dec. 9, 1165	James II.	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214	James III.	Aug. 2, 1460		

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.) {	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grandda. of James IV. and Margaret, dan. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
<i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>					
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.) {	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
<i>Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.</i>					
WILLIAM III.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	{ 1702 1694	51 33	13 6
and MARY II.	Eldest daughter of James II.				
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	...	...	...

The Rulers of the United Kingdom from 1801.

Name	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Hanover—continued.</i>					
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced February 5, 1811) ...	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor.</i>					
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The Presidents of the United States of America.

Name	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789-1797	1799	67
2. John Adams	Mass.	"	1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801-1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	"	1751	1809-1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe.....	Va.	"	1758	1817-1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	"	1767	1825-1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829-1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren.....	N.Y.	"	1782	1837-1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (a)	Va.	"	1790	1841-1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845-1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849-1850	1850	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a)	N.Y.	"	1800	1850-1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853-1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	"	1791	1857-1861	1868	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861-1865	1865	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a)	Tenn.	"	1808	1865-1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	"	1822	1869-1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	"	1822	1877-1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†	Ohio	"	1831	March-Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a)	N.Y.	"	1830	1881-1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885-1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889-1893	1901	77
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (a)	N.Y.	"	1858	1901-1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	"	1857	1909-1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson.....	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913-1921	...	...
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	Rep.	1863	1921-1925	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as VICE-President.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1765, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Wurttemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), see below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1820.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb. 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856-1859, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1901, as KING GEORGE V. (see "House of Windsor," p. 125), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (a) George Francis Hugh (Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*), born 1895; (b) Lady Victoria Constance Mary (Cambridge, born 1897; (c) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899; (d) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1920.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., born April 12, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 124), their issue being (a) Lady Mary Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (b) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (see p. 124).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 6, 1863, born Dec. 24, 1843, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & L.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1843, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADIMIR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1853, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

VICTORIA, the only daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861; died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married the late Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (m. and c.), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 12, 1901); having issue:—

(a) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1883;

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13, 1889;

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see p. 130*);

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 12, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1900), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS HELENA, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (died Oct. 28, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 25, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 22, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 30, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.C.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.O., G.M.B., G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the late Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.O., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., Governor General of the Union of South Africa, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue Earl of Marduff, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck; died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.M.G., P.S.O.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born July 29, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1886.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (*QUEEN ALEXANDRA*, *see also p. 123*), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 27, 1892; married Oct. 15, 1923, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and has issue (*see "Family of Queen Victoria" above*).

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1866, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.K.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1872.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, born May 26, 1867 (see "Family of King George III.," p. 123); succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—*

1. **H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES** (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., P.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welch Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., Royal Wilts Yeo., and Cadet Corps of U.K., & Captain R.N., *born June 23, 1894.*
2. **H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK** (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Commander R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born Dec. 24, 1895.*
3. **H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY** (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born April 25, 1897.*
4. **H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY** William Frederick Albert, K.G., Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born March 31, 1900.*
5. **H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE** Edward Alexander Edmund, a Midshipman R.N., *born Dec. 20, 1902.*
6. **H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN**, *born July 22, 1905, died Jan. 28, 1919.*

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, (vacant).

The Lord Steward, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

The Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O.

The Treasurer of the Household, Col. George Gibbs, M.P.

The Comptroller of the Household, Major Harry Barnston, M.P.

The Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, M.P.

Department of Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Assistant Treasurer to the King and Secretary of the Privy Purse, Sir John H. G. Chapple, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.

Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten.

Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.

Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.

H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Capt. J. D. Ramsay.

Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept., F. J. Worledge, M.V.O.

Accountant, Ceremonial Dept., H. J. T. Joist.

Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.

Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.

Royal Almonry,

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.

High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, D.D.

Sub-Almoner,

Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.

Assistant do., E. E. Batcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.C. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Lt.-Col. A. E. Erskine, D.S.O.

Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O.

Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.

Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.

Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss M. E. V. Marston, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss M. C. Knox.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O.

Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc.

Recorder's Assistant, Miss B. Williams.

Binder, F. Vaughan.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

State Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, G.C.V.O.; The Lord Stanbore; The Lord Somerset, K.C.V.O.; The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O.; The Earl of Bradford; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.M., C.B., C.V.O.; The Earl of Clarendon.

Extra Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. E. F. Molyneux, M.V.O.; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Lord Colbrooke, C.V.O. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Henry H. Oldham, K.C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gen.*, Newton; Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Carleton, D.S.O.; Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Kelsey; Keppel; Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.; Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Burn, A.D.C., M.P.; Durand, C.B., C.I.E.; Paget; Viscount Maitland; Gore-Brown; Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Fergusson, C.M.G.; *Lieut.-Colonels*, Davidson, M.V.O.; Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. W. C. Rowley; Spragge, D.S.O.; *MacRae-Gilstrap*; Villiers; C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Webber; Schofield, V.C.; Stewart; Maxwell, O.B.E.; Pollen, C.M.G.; Crookshank; Skeffington-Smyth; Granville, D.S.O. *Majors*, Ricardo; Milner; Potter, O.B.E.; Sir W. Stewart-Dick-Cuningham, Bart., C.B.E. *Captains*, Waller, C.V.O.; Liddell, M.V.O.; Towse, V.C., C.B.E. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Col. St. John Gore, C.B., C.B.E. *Sub-Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott.

Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Hylton. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliott, M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjtant*, Capt. H. French, C.V.O. *Esone*, Col. B. de Sales La Terrière; Maj. Colin W. MacRae; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles.

Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Goschen, Bart., G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. *Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.

Groom of the Robes, Montague C. Elliot, O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, K.C.V.O.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, F.S.A.

Eccelesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Folkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev.

H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. G. F. Wilson, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Lord Wenlock, M.A.; Ven.-Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, B.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. R. H. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon N. Lovett, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Burroughes, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D.; Rev. T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, M.A.; Rev. Prebendary Cronshaw, M.A.; Rev. Canon Newsom; Rev. B. K. Cunningham, M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A.; Rev. W. H. Blackburne, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, M.A.; Rev. C. E. Raven, M.A.; Rev. P. M. Herbert, M.A.; Rev. C. A. Allington, D.D.; Ven.-Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.M., M.A.; Rev. C. H. Shebbeare, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chaplain.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath, M.A.; Rev. W. L. Nixon, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. G. H. O. McCheane.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain,

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., M.A., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. *Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain*, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; The Lord Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Herbert French, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowdler, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons Apothecaries to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; L. H. Martyn, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Richard R. Cruise, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milson Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.

*Surgeon-Dentist, Sir Hy. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
Anæsthetist to the Household, H. Low, M.A., M.B.*

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)
*Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel,
G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.*

*Deputy Master of the Household, Capt. Lord
Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.*

*Assistant Secretary to the Board, Maj. C. G. H.
MacGill, M.V.O.*

*Clerk to the Master of the Household, F. J. Bailey
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Balerin.*

Gentleman of the Cellars, Maj. E. T. Kingscote.

Clerk of the Cellars, C. Luxon.

*Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W. S. Sands,
M.V.O.*

*Inspector, Windsor Castle, G. E. Miles, M.V.O.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.*

Chief Cook, H. Cédard; and do., L. W. Gower.

Ceremonial Department.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. George Crichton, C.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, O.B.E., M.V.O.

*Clerks, Jocelyn Godofroi; Austin Hertelet (Resi-
dent); G. M. Critchett; A. S. Buchanan.*

Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Henry Stonor, C.V.O.;

*Horace West, M.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay,
M.V.O.; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armistage,
C.V.O.;*

Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.;

*Montague C. Elliot, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. Brinton,
D.S.O., M.V.O.;*

*Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O.,
O.B.E.;*

Rear-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.;

Capt. Lord Dormer, C.B.E., R.N.;

*Capt. E. M. C.
Cooper-Key, M.V.O., R.N.;*

*Brig.-Gen. G. F.
Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.;*

*Brig.-Gen.
M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.;*

*Maj.
Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.*

*Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Brook Taylor; Thomas
Kingscote, C.V.O.;*

*Maj. Gerald Ellis.
Pages of Honour, H. P. Hunloke; G. B. Godfrey-
Faussett; the Earl of Erne; G. C. Gordon
Lennox.*

Examiner of Plays, George S. Street.

Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.

Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.

*Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle,
E. J. Seymour, Capt. H. Wells, R.F.A.*

*Sergeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O.,
D.S.O.;*

Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C.;

*C.B.E., Sir
Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.;*

*Sir Daniel
A. A. Tupper, M.V.O.*

*Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (Kensington
Palace); Miss A. Symonds (Hampton Court
Palace).*

Crown Equerries Department.

*Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitz-
william, G.C.V.O.*

*Extra Equerries, Lord Marcus Beresford,
K.C.V.O.;*

the Earl of Cromer, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.;

Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.;

*Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B.,
C.M.G.;*

Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.;

*Maj.-Gen.
Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.;*

*Capt.
Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G.C.V.O.;*

*Capt.
Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
R.N.;*

*Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Grosvenor,
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.;*

*Lt.-Col. Hon.
Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.;*

Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig,

C.M.G., C.V.O.;

*Sir Edward Henry, Bart.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.;*

*Lt.-Col. Sir George Hol-
ford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.;*

*Adm. Sir Colin Keppel,
K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.;*

*Hon. Sir Derek
Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.;*

*Col. Hon.
Sir Harry Legge, G.C.V.O.;*

*Adm. of the Fleet
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.;*

*Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B.;*

*Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pon-
sonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.;*

*Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir
Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.O.S.T., G.C.V.O.,
I.S.O.;*

*the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.;*

*Col. Sir Henry
Streatfield, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.;*

*Maj. Hon.
Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.;*

*Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D.
Watson, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.;*

*Adm. of
the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G.,
M.V.O.*

*Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow,
M.V.O.*

Do. do. Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Storekeeper, William Shackleton.

Clerk, J. H. Ould.

*Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday,
C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.;*

J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY

OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

*Col. Hon. George Crichton, C.V.O. (Registrar
and Secretary); Maj. H. H. F. Stockley,
O.B.E.;*

A. C. Michills;

G. A. Tlman;

*V. N.
Peel.*

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury,
K.P., K.C.V.O.*

Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.

*Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess
of Minto, C.I.;*

*The Lady Amphil, G.B.E.,
C.I.;*

The Countess Fortescue;

*The Dowager
Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.*

*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager
Countess of Bradford;*

The Lady Lamington;

The Countess of Shaftesbury;

*The Lady
Desborough.*

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale;

The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis;

*The Lady
Bertha Dawkins;*

The Lady Joan Verney;

*The
Lady Elizabeth Dawson.*

Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.

Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel
Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.*

*Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas,
Bart., C.V.O.*

*Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B.,
C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.*

*Assistant Private Secretary, Capt. A. F. Lascelles,
M.C.*

*Equerries, Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, O.B.E.,
M.V.O.;*

Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.C.

*Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey,
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.;*

*Capt. Dudley North,
C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.*

Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.

Clerks, F. H. Evans; Charles E. Warren.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Wing-Comdr. Louis Greig, M.V.O.
Esquerry, Capt. Hon. James Gray Stuart, M.C.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.

Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian; The Hon. Lucia White.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.

Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., G.B., C.M.G.

Esquerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Halford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., G.B., C.M.G.

Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., B.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Laryngologist, Sir Milson Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.

Clerks, R. H. Short; A. G. Smalley.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.

Esquerry, Brig.-Gen. Cecil Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Extra Esquerry, Lt.-Col. Cyril Hankey, M.V.O.
Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Miss Enid Du Cane; Mrs. Jackson.

Honorary Bedchamber Woman, Lady Edmondstone.

Surgeon in Ordinary, William Fairbank, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.

Physician, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Esquerry, Col. J. W. Smith-Neill, C.B.E.

Extra Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

Physician in Ordinary, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Esquerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Esquerry, Lt.-Col. Granville G. D. Gordon, D.S.O.

Extra Esquerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Esquerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.

Extra Esquerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Maj. Edward Seymour, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; The Lady Evelyn Moreton; The Lady Katharine Meade.

Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.

Esquerry, Capt. Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn, M.V.O.

Hon. Esquerry, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.

Esquerry in Waiting, Maj. F. E. Packe, O.B.E.

Extra Esquerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (extra); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (extra).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. Rice Oxley, C.B.E., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 24, 1920, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£120,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Christian	6,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,200	Duchess of Albany	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	Princess Beatrice	6,000
		King Edward VII.'s Daughters	12,000
	£470,000		

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or I. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; b., signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; div., divorced; M., minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p>1337 Cornwall, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., b. 1894, s. 1910 (see p. 125) (None)</p> <p>1920 York, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., b. 1895 (see p. 125) (None)</p> <p>1874 Connaught & Strathearn, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Field Marshal, b. 1850, w. (see p. 124) Prince Arthur, b. 1883</p> | <p><i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i></p> |
|---|-----------------------------------|

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



- Trans.*
1903 Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., b. 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester 1891; transl. to Winchester 1895.*

- 1909 York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b. 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney 1902.*

DUKES—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

- | Created.* | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|---|---|---------------------|
| 1688 I. *Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton (Brit. Marq. and Scott. Earl, both Abercorn), b. 1869, s. 1913, m. | Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1904 | |
| 1701 S. *Argyll, { Niall Diarmid Campbell (U.K. Duke, Argyll), b. 1871, s. 1897, m. }
1892* { s. 1914 }
1903 S. *Atholl, John George Stewart-Murray, K.T., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Brit. Earl, Strange), b. 1871, s. 1917, m. | { Douglas Walter C., b. 1877 }
Lord James S.-M., b. 1879 | |
| 1682 Beauffort, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., b. 1847, s. 1899, m. | Marq. of Worcester, b. 1900 | |
| 1694 Bedford, Herbert Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, s. 1893, m. | Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888 (As Scottish) | |
| 1711 Brandon. See "Hamilton," Scott. Duke, below | | |
| 1663 S. *Buccleuch & Queensberry (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (Engl. Earl, Doncaster), b. 1864, s. 1914, m. | Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1894 | |
| 1694 Deveshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1868, s. 1908, m. | Marquess of Hartington, b. 1895 | |
| 1675 Grafton, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, b. 1850, s. 1918, m. | Earl of Euston, b. 1914 | |
| 1643 S. *Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Brit. Duke, Brandon), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. | Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1903 | |
| 1694 Leeds, George Godolphin Osborne, A.D.C. (Scott. Visct., Dunblane), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. | Marquess of Carmarthen, b. 1901 | |
| 1766 I. *Leinster, Maurice FitzGerald (Brit. Visct. Leinster), b. 1897, s. 1893 | Lord Edward FitzG., b. '98 (As English) | |
| 1675 S. *Lennox. See "Richmond and Gordon," Engl. Duke, below | Visct. Mandeville, b. 1902 | |
| 1719 Manchester, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m. | Marquess of Blandford, b. 1897 | |
| 1702 Marlborough, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., b. 1871, s. 1892, m. | Marq. of Graham, C.B., G.V.O., b. 1878 | |
| 1707 S. *Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (Brit. Earl, Graham), b. 1852, s. 1874, m. | Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866 | |
| 1756 Newcastle (u. Lyme), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. '79, m. | Viscount FitzAlan, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1855 | |
| 1483 Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1908, s. 1917, m. | Earl Percy, b. 1912 | |
| 1766 Northumberland, Alan Ian Percy, C.B.E., M.V.O., b. '80, s. 1918, m. | Marq. of Titchfield, b. 1893 | |
| 1716 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1847, s. 1879, m. | Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1870 | |
| 1675 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.V.O., C.B. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1845, s. 1903, w. | Marq. of Bowmont, b. 1913 | |
| 1707 S. *Rothesburgh, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Innes), b. 1876, s. 1892, m. | | |

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1703	Rutland, Henry John Brinsley Manners, K.G., b. 1852, s. 1906, m.	Marg. of Granby, b. 1886
1884	St. Albans, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. '98	Ld. Osborne B., b. 1874
1847	Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, b. 1846, s. 1894, m.	Lord Ernest St. M., b. 1847
1833	Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (Scott. Earl, Sutherland), b. 1888, s. 1913, m.	Fredk. N. S.-L.-G., b. 1874
1814	Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.O.V.O. (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1849, s. 1900, m.	Marquess Douro, b. 1876
1874	Westminster, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, m.	Lord Arthur G., b. 1860
DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.		
1900	Fife, Alexandra, Duchess (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1891, s. 1912, m.	Earl of Macduff, b. 1914
MARQUESSSES.—Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used.		
1790	Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke.	(As Irish)
1915	Aberdeen and Temair, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Scott. Earl, Aberdeen), b. 1847, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Haddo, O.B.E., b. 1879
1876	Abergavenny, Reginald William Bransly Nevill, b. 1853, s. 1915	Lord Henry G. R. N., b. 1854
1881	Ailesbury, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Earl of Cardigan, b. 1904
1831	Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy (Scott. Earl, Cassillis), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1815	Anglesey, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	{Capt. Ld. Victor P., M.C., b. 1889
1789	Bath, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., C.B., b. 1862, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Weymouth, b. 1905
1885	Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., V.D. (Scott. Earl, Breadalbane), b. 1851, 1st Marquess, m.	(None to U.K. peerage)
1886	Bristol, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, m.	Lord Walter H., b. 1865
1796	Bute, John Crichton-Stuart (Scott. Earl, Dumfries), b. 81, s. '00, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907
1917	Cambridge, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus (Cambridge, G.C.B., G.O.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1868, 1st Marquess, m. (see p. 123)...	Earl of Eltham, b. 1895
1812	Camden, John Charles Pratt, b. & s. 1872, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1917	Cariabrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., b. 1886, 1st Marquess, m. (see p. 124)...	(None)
1815	Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C., M.C. (Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b. 1858, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883
1816	Conyngham, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U.K. Baron, Minister), b. 1890, s. 1918, div.	Lord Charles C., b. 1871
1911	Crewe, Robt. Olney A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1858, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Madeley, b. 1911
1901	Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain, b. '59, 1st Marquess, m.	(None to Marquessate)
1791	I. *Donegal, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, Fisherviot), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.	Lord Henry FitzWarrine C., b. 1834
1789	I. *Downshire, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (Brit. Earl, Hillsborough), b. 1894, s. 1918...	Lord Arthur F. Hy. H., b. 1895
1888	Dufferin & Ava, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clanboye), b. 1875, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Ava, b. 1909
1800	I. *Ely, John Henry Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1851, s. 1889, m.	Lord George L., b. 1854
1801	Kzeter, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. '76, s. '98, m.	Lord Burghley, b. 1905
1800	I. *Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas T aylor (U.K. Baron, Kenlis), b. '78 s. 1894, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1902
1793	Herkford, George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Camway), b. 1871, s. 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry S., D.S.O., b. 1876
1899	S. *Huntly, Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Lieut.-Col. Douglas G., D.S.O., b. 1883
1784	Landowne, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne), b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1872
1912	Lincolnshire, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (Irish Baron, Carrington), b. 1843, 1st M., m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert C., C.V.O., b. 1852 (to Bny. only)
1902	Linthgow, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1887, s. 1908, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1912
1816	I. *Londonerry, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1878, s. 1915, m.	Visct. Castlereagh, b. 1902
1901	S. *Lothian, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (U.K. Baron, Kerr), b. '74, s. '00	Philip Henry K., C.H., b. '82
1917	Milford Haven, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., b. 1892, s. 1912, m. (see p. 124)...	Earl of Medina, b. 1919
1898	Normanby, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b. 1846, s. 1890, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1912
1812	Northampton, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1887

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1805 L.	*Ormonde, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1849, s. 1919, m.	Earl of Ossory, b. 1890
1682 S.	*Queensberry, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m.	Lord Cecil C. D., b. 1898
1871	Ripon, Frederick Oliver Robinson. G.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1909, m.	(None)
1789	Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. '93
1800 L.	*Sligo, George Ullick Browne (U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle, b. 1856, s. 1913, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1898
1787	*Townshend, John Jas. Dudley S. Townshend, b. 1866, s. 1899, m.	Visct. Raynham, b. 1916
1694 S.	*Tweeddale, Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1824, s. 1911, m.	Lord Edward H., b. 1888
1789 L.	*Waterford, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1901, s. 1911	Lord William de la P. B., b. 1905
1551	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	[b. 1873] Maj. Charles S. P., M.V.O.,
1892	Zelland, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marq., m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, G.O.I.E., b. 1876
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>  </div> <div> EARLS.—Style, The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used. </div> <div>  </div> </div>		
1606 S.	*Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1682 S.	Aberdeen. See "Aberdeen and Temair" (U.K. Marq.)	Earl of Haddo, b. 1879
1682	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1887
1639 S.	Airlie, David Lyulph Gore Wolsey Ogilvy, M.C., b. '93, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Bruce O., M.C., b. 1895
1697	Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '58, s. '94, m.	Visct. Bury, M.C., b. 1882
1826	*Amherst, Hugh Amherst, b. 1856, s. 1910, m.	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., b. '96
1892	Ancoaster, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1907
1789 L.	*Annesley, Walter Beresford Annesley, b. 1861, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Glerawly, b. 1894
1765 L.	Antrim, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, b. 1878, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1911
1764 L.	*Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Sudley), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1730	Ashburnham, Thomas Ashburnham, b. 1855, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1917	Athlone, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1874, 1st Earl, m. (See p. 123.)	Visct. Trematon, b. 1907
1714	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1908
1800 L.	*Bathurst, James Francis Bernard, K.P., b. 1850, s. 1877, m.	Percy R. G. B., b. 1904
1772	*Bathurst, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., b. 1895
1919	*Beatty, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1871, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1905
1815	*Beauchamp, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Elmley, b. 1903
1797 L.	Belmore, Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913	Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873
1879	Berkeley, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1739 L.	*Bessborough, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (Brit. Baron, Ponsonby), b. 1880, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913
1815	Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911
1877 S.	*Breadalbane. See "Breadalbane," U.K. Marq.	Iain E. H. Campbell, b. '85
1746	Brooks. See "Warwick"	
1868 S.	Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. 1850, s. 1898, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1746	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1906
1920	*Buxton, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, 1st Earl, m.	(None)
1800	*Cadogan, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1914
1878	*Cairns, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Garmoyne, b. 1907
1843 S.	*Calhoun, Norman Macleod Buchanan, C.B.E., b. 1862, s. 1914, m.	Rev. Hn. Chas. Sinclair, b. '65
1801 L.	Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., [D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888]
1831	Camperdown, George Alexander Phillips Haldane-Duncan, b. 1845, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1861	Carlisle, George Joselyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hubert A. G. H., b. 1901
1793	Carnarvon, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1898
1639 S.	Carnwath, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b. 1883, s. 1910, m.	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. D., C.B., [b. 1851]
1748 L.	*Carrick, Charles E. A. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903
1909 S.	*Cassillis. See "Allas," U.K. Marquess	(As U.K.)
1800 L.	*Castletown, Andrew John Stuart, b. 1821, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1889
1814	*Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1862, s. 1911, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1919
1847 L.	*Cavan, Frederick Rudolph Lambert, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.M., b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Capt. Hon. Lionel L., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1873
1847	*Cawdor, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, b. 1900, s. 1914	Hon. Andrew C., b. 1907
1828	Chesterfield, Edwin F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Henry S.-S., b. 1855
1801	Chichester, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., b. 1871, s. 1905, m.	Lord Pelham, b. 1905
1803 L.	*Clancarty, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clancarty), b. 1820, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilconnel, b. 1892

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1776 I.*	Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), M.C., b. 1872, s. 1907, m.	Lord Gillford, b. 1914
1776	Clarendon, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	Lord Hyde, b. 1908
1793 I.	Clonmell, Rupert Charles Scott, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Dudley S., b. 1853
1800 I.*	Cork & Orrery (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (Brit. Baron, Boyle), b. 1861, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Robert J. L.B., b. 1864
1850	Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Francis Pepys, b. 1901, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Mark E. P., b. 1903
1768 I.*	Courtoun, James Walter Milles Stopford (Brit. Baron, Saltersford), b. 1853, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., b. 1877
1697	Coventry, George William Coventry, P.C., b. 1836, s. 1843, m.	Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1857	Cowley, Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1915
1859	Cranbrook, John David Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1900, s. 1915.	Hon. Ralph G.-H., b. 1901
1801	Craven, William George Bradley Craven, b. 1897, s. 1921, m.	Visct. Uffington, b. 1917
1398 S.*	Crawford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1871, s. 1913, m.	Lord Balmiel, b. 1900
1901	Cromer, Rowland Thomas Baring, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., b. 1877, s. 1917, m.	Visct. Errington, b. 1918
1633 S.*	Delhousie, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1876, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1904
1793 I.†	Darnley, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, b. 1859, s. 1900, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1886
1711	Dartmouth, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., b. 1751, s. 1911, m.	Visct. Lewisham, b. 1881
1866	Dartrey, Anthony Lucius Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremonie), b. 1855, s. 1920, m.	(None to Earldom)
1761	De La Warr, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Sackville, b. 1867
1688	Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1859, s. 1898, w.	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1885
1485	Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., & C.V.O., b. 1865, s. 1908, m.	Lord Stanley, M.C., b. 1894
1793 I.	Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.P., P.C., K.C.B. (U.K. Baron, Desart), b. 1848, s. 1898, m.	(None) (As English, above)
1688 I.*	Desmond. See "Denbigh," Eng. Earl ("Denbigh and Desmond")	Rev. Hon. Henry C., b. 1872 (As Scottish)
1553	Devon, Charles Pepys Courtenay, b. 1870, s. 1904	
1663	Doncaster. See "Buccleuch and Q." Scott. Duke	
1800 I.*	Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Visc., Hutchinson), b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Suirdale, b. 1902
1661 I.†	Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1884, s. 1908, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1910
1837	Duke, Berkeley Basil Moreton, b. 1834, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Capel Hy Berkeley M., b. 1875
1860	Dudley, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1867, s. 1885, w.	Visct. Ednam, M.C., b. 1894 (As British)
1633 S.*	Dumfries & Bute (1703). See "Bute," Brit. Marg.	
1669 S.†	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., b. 1858, s. 1885, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1686 S.*	Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, F.R.S., D.S.O., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1908
1888 I.*	Dunraven & Mount Earl, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Kuhl, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (U.K. Bn., Kenya), b. 1841, s. 1911, w.	Windham Henry W.-Q., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1857
1833	Durham, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., b. 1811, s. 1911, w.	Hon. Frederick L., b. 1855
1643 S.	Dynart, William John Manners Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1898, w.	Wenefryde A.T. Scott, b. 1889
1837	Eppingham, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1898	Gordon H., b. 1873
1508 S.*	Effington & Winton (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U.K. Earl Winton), b. 1880, s. 1919, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1914
1733 I.*	Elmont, Charles John Perceval (Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland), b. 1858, s. 1910, m.	Fredk. J. T. P., b. 1873
1821	Elton, John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, w.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1899
1623 S.*	Elgin & Kincardine (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Elgin), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Robert Bruce, b. 1882
1846	Ellenore, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Brackley, b. 1915
1789 I.*	Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Grinstead), b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Maj. Viscount Cole, C.M.G., b. 1876
1789 I.*	Erne, John Henry George Crichton (U.K. Baron, Fermanagh), b. 1907, s. 1914, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. George C., C.V.O., b. 1874
1453 S.*	Erroll, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., G.S. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G., b. 1876
1661	Essex, Algernon George de Vere OsPELL, b. 1884, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Malden, b. 1906
1711	Ferrers, Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1912, m.	Visct. Tamworth, b. 1894
1568	Fettersham, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	Hon. David W. E. D., b. 1910
1518 I.*	Fingall, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Fingall), b. 1850, s. 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, M.C., b. 1896
1716 I.*	Fitzwilliam, { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1872, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Milton, b. 1910

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1789	°Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., b. '54, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., (b. 1888)
1921	°French of Ypres, John Denton Pinkstone French, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1852, 1st Earl, m.	Hon. John R. L. F., b. 1882
1841	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., [T.D., b. 1884]
1823	*Galloway, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit. Baron, <i>Stewart of Garlies</i>), b. 1822, s. 1920	Alex. David S., b. 1914
1703	*Glasgow, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Fairlie</i>), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1910
1806	I.*Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Worthingham</i>), b. 1821, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877 (As Scottish)
1722	°Graham. See "Montrose," Scott. Duke	Visct. Forbes, b. 1915
1884	I.*Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Granard</i>), b. 1874, s. 1889, m.	Capt. Hon. W. L.-G., D.S.O., K.N., b. 1880
1833	*Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1901, m.	Rev. Harry Geo. G., b. 1851
1806	°Grey, Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m.	Lord North, b. 1902
1752	Guilford, Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m.	Hon. Chas. Wm. B.-H., b. '00
1818	Haddington, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1917	Viscount Dawick, b. 1918
1919	*Haig, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1861, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1880
1898	Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., b. 1823, 1st Earl, m.	Hon. Alfred E. F.Y., b. 1871
1754	Hardwicke, Charles Alexander Yorke, b. 1869, s. 1909, m.	Visct. Lascelles, D.S.O., b. '62
1812	Harwood, Henry Ullick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1846, s. 1892, m.	Visct. Petersham, b. 1887
1742	Harrington, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, b. 1859, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1892 (As Irish)
1809	Harrouby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1903 (As U.K.)
1772	Hillsborough. See "Downshire," Irish Marq.	Visct. Curzon, M.P., b. 1884
1805	I.*Home, Chas. Coepatrik Archibald Douglas-Home (U.K. Baron, <i>Douglas</i>), b. 1872, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1703	*Hopetoun. See "Linlithgow," U.K. Marq.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1869
1821	*Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1900, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905 (As Scottish)
1529	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., b. 1874
1885	Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford Northcote, O.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.	Visct. Grandison, b. 1910
1756	Ilchester, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., b. '74, s. '05, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1891 (As British)
1837	*Imnes. See "Roxburghe," Scott. Duke	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward N., M.V.O., b. 1886
1920	Inverness. See "York," Royal Duke	Lord Wodehouse, M.C., b. '82
1919	Iveagh, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., b. 1847, 1st Earl, w.	Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1697	Jersey, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (Irish Visct., <i>Grandison</i>), b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Alistair G. H., b. 1861
1801	I.*Kennmare, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Kenmare</i>), b. 1860, s. 1905, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1723	I.*Kerry & Shelburne (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marq., p. 126	Viscount Croome, b. 1878
1822	I.*Kilmorey, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Hy. Cavanish B., b. '66 (None to Earldom) (1866)
1866	Kimberley, John Wodehouse, b. 1828, s. 1902, m.	Visct. Maitland, O.B.E., b. Viscount Coke, b. 1880 (None)
1768	I.*Kingston, Henry Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.	Capt. Hon. David L.-M., O.B.E., b. 1892
1833	*Kinnoull, Geo. Harley Hay (Brit. Baron, <i>Hay</i>), b. 1902, s. 1916, M.	Viscount Anson, b. 1913
1677	*Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, <i>Kintore</i>), b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Edmund P., b. 1888
1914	*Kitchener of Khartoum, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, b. 1846, s. 1916, w.	Hon. Archibald E., b. 1872
1756	I.*Lamborough, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., b. '65, s. 1905, w.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1836
1820	Lathom, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1805, s. 1910	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1918
1622	Lauderdale, Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1837	Leicester, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Gerald F., D.S.O., b. 1876 (None to Earldom)
1795	I.*Leitrim, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, <i>Clements</i>), b. '79, s. '92, m.	Hon. Francis A. P., b. 1905
1641	I.*Leven & Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, b. 1890, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Lancelot L., O.B.E., (None) (b. 1867)
1831	Lichfield, Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Ockham, b. 1905
1801	I.*Limerick, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (U.K. Baron, <i>Foxford</i>), b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	
1633	I.*Lindsay, Reginald Lindsay-Bethune, b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	
1686	Lindsey, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, m.	
1776	I.*Lisburne, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1822, s. 1899, m.	
1822	I.*Listowel, William Hare, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Hare</i>), b. '33, s. '56, m.	
1905	Liverpool, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	
1887	Londesborough, Hugo William Cecil Denton, b. 1894, s. 1920	
1785	I.*Longford, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U.K. Baron, <i>Sutherland</i>), b. 1902, s. 1915, M.	
1807	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	
1911	*Loreburn, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1846, 1st Earl, m.	
1838	Lovell, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., b. 1865, s. 1906, m.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1705 I.†	Lucan, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1860, s. 1914, m.	Lord Bingham, M.C., b. 1898
1880	Lytton, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., b. 1876, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. '03
1791	Mauleverel, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914
1800	Malmesbury, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1907
1776 & 1799	Mansfield, Alan David Murray (Scott. Vict., Stormont), b. 1864, s. 1906, m.	Lord Soane, b. 1900
1806	Manvers, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Newark, b. 1888
1405 I.†	Mar, John Fras. Erakine Goodeve-Erakine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.	Lord Garloch, b. 1868
1585 I.†	Mar & Kedle (1619), Walter John F. Erakine, K.T., b. '65, s. '88, m.	Lord Erakine, b. 1895
1785 I.†	Mayo, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., b. '51, s. '72, m.	Hon. Algernon B., b. 1854
1627 I.†	Meath, Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C., G.B.E. (U.K. Baron, Chaworth), b. 1841, s. 1887, w.	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., b. 1869
1766 I.	Mezborough, John Henry Savile, b. 1868, s. 1916, m.	Visct. Pollington, b. 1906
1920	Middleton, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., b. 1856, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Dunasford, M.C., b. 1888
1911	Midlothian. See Rosebery, below.	
1813	Minto, Victor Gilbert Lariaton Garnet Elliot, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Arthur R. D.E., b. 1846
1568 I.†	Moray, Morton Gray Stuart (Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), b. 1855, s. 1909, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1892
1815	Morley, Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905	Hon. Montagu P., b. 1878 (As U.K.)
1760 I.†	Mornington. See "Wellington," U.K. Duke	Lord Aberdour, b. 1907 '43
1458 I.†	Morton, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Richd. John F. E., M.V.O. b.
1789	Mount Edgcombe, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcombe, b. '65, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Harold FitzC., b. 1870
1831	Munster, Aubrey FitzClarence, b. 1862, s. 1902	Hon. Edward N., b. 1860
1805	Nelson, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913	(Lady Maria Sofia G.-D., b. 1889)
1660 I.†	Newburgh, Carlo Giustini-Bandini, b. 1862, s. 1908, m.	Otway S. G.-T., b. 1886
1827 I.	Norbury, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73, m.	Visct. Somerton, b. 1910
1806 I.†	Normanton, Midney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, Somerton), b. '65, s. '96, m.	Fras. B. (to Bny.), b. 1882
1876	Northbrook, Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.	Lord Rosehill, b. 1901
1647 I.†	Northuck, David John Carnegie, b. 1865, s. 1891, m.	Visct. Cranley, b. 1913
1801	Onslow, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1911, m.	(Robert Hy. M. W., b. 1913 (to Bny. only))
1806	Orford, Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m.	Lady Mary FitzM., b. 1903
1696 I.†	Orkney, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1906
1551	Pembroke & Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Sir Eric D., K.C.M.G., b. 1876
1605 I.†	Perth, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1889
1905	Plymouth, Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., b. 1857, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1907
1785 I.	Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Oliver H. W., b. 1861 (None)
1743	Portsmouth, John Fellowes Wallop, b. 1859, s. 1917	Viscount Clive, b. 1904
1706	Poulett, George Annas Fitzwarine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918 M	Visct. Folkestone, b. 1895
1804	Powds, George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Clive), b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1913
1765	Radnor, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., b. '68, s. 1900, m.	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., b. 1889
1831 I.†	Ramfury, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Ramfury), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909
1917	Reading, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.R., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.B., K.C.V.O. (Viceroy of India), b. 1860, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Marsham, b. 1892
1771 I.†	Roden, Robert Boame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882
1801	Romney, Charles Marsham, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Desmond E. P., b. '10
1703 I.†	Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, v.d. (U.K. Earl of Midlothian), b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	Lord Loughborough, b. '92
1806 I.	Rose, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, b. 1906, s. 1918, M	Lord Leslie, b. 1902
1801	Roselyn, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erakine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Bertrand R., b. 1872 (None)
1458 I.†	Roths, Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.	Granville J. E., b. 1867
1861	Russell, John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m.	Visct. Hinchinbrooke, b. 1906
1915	St. Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1912, s. 1916, M	Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert L., C.M.G., b. 1862
1815	St. Germans, John Granville Elliot, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1911, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898
1660	Sandwich, George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., b. 1887
1690	Sarabrough, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Baresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Irish Visct., Lunley), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900
1771 I.†	Safton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Safton), b. 1871, s. 1901, m.	Rear-Adm. Hon. Robert F. B., M.V.O., b. 1865
1882	Saunders, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '59, s. '95, m.	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., b. 1861
1672	Salisbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1863, s. 1886, m.	Hon. Hy. Ang. Milles-Lade, b. 1867
1756 I.†	Shannon, Robt. Hy. Boyle (Brit. Baron, Orlston), b. 1900, s. 1917, M	
1442	Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, Waterford), b. 1914, s. 1921, M	
1880	Scadec, Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1633 S.	*Southesk, Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, Balinhard), b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1893
1765	*Spencer, Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. '57, s. 1910, m.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1892
1703 S.	*Stair, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Ozenford), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1906
1628	Stamford, Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910	(None)
1718	*Stanhope, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Henry A. S., b. 1845
1821	Stradbroke, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1882, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903
1847	*Strafford, Edmund Henry Byng, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Ivo Francis B., b. '74
1786	*Strange. See "Atholl," Scott. Duke	(As Scottish)
1677 S.	*Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, Bowes), b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
1603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1686), Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Greville R. H., b. 1909
1230 S.	*Sutherland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke	S.-L.-G., b. 1921
1714	Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1897
1822	*Temple of Stowe, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Chandos G. T.-G.-L., b. 1909
1823	*Vane. See "Londonderry," Irish Marq.	(As Irish)
1815	Verulam, James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester), b. 1852, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1880
1729	*Waldegrave, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 1851, s. '59, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1882
1759	Warrick & Brooke (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b. '53, s. '93, m.	[Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1882 (As English)]
1446 I.	*Waterford. See "Shrewsbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above	Lord Elcho, b. 1912
1633 S.	*Wemyss & March (1607), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (U.K. Baron, Wemyss), b. 1857, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Gilbert C. N., b. 1880
1621 I.	*Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883	Lord Burghersh, b. 1893
1624	Wickmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, C.B.E., b. 1859, s. 1891, m.	Visct. Carlton, b. 1892
1876	Wharfedale, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1856, s. 1899, m.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1902
1793 I.	*Wicklow, Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, m.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. '21
1801	Wilton, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1896, s. 1915, m.	Visct. Maidstone, b. 1885
1628	Winchelsea & Nottingham (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Keith T. Fetherston- (As Scottish) [haugh, b. '48]
1766 I.	*Winterton, Edward Turnour, M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907	Lord Worsley, M.C., b. 1888
1859	Winton. See "Eglington and W.," Scott. Earl, above	
1837	Yarborough, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Right Hon. the Countess of —. Addressed as, My Lady.

1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lillian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1633 S.	Loudoun & Warwick, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings (English Baroness Botreaux Montacute & Pole of Montague), b. 1883, s. 1920, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1918
1688 S.	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1854. Title of Countess not used	Francis M. D., b. 1839
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1914	Lady Edwina Lewin, b. 1875
	Salisbury, Elizabeth Frances Philippa, Viscountess St. Davids (Eng. Baroness Montagu and Monthermer), b. 1884, called out of abeyance 1921	Hon. Jestyn P., b. 1917
1701 S.	Seafeld, Nina Caroline Grant, b. 1906, s. 1915	Lord Strathspey, q.v. Baron

VISCOUNTS.—Style, The Right Hon. the Viscount —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	Allenby, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field Marshal, b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m.	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. A., C.B.E., R.N., b. 1864 [90
1911	Allendale, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., b. 1860, 1st V., m.	Hon. Wentworth B., M.C., b.
1641 S.	Arbuthnot, John Ogilvy Arbuthnot, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Robin A., b. 1884
1751 I.	Ashbrook, Llewarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Desmond F., b. 1905
1917	Astor, Waldorf Astor, b. 1879, s. 1919, m.	Hon. W. Waldorf A., b. 1907
1781 I.	*Bangor, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., b. 1868, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1905
1720 I.	*Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Shute), b. 1848, s. 1901, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1873
1918	Bertie of Thame, Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1921	Birkenhead, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C. (Lord High Chancellor), b. 1872, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Fredk. S., b. 1907 [89
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (1716), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1856, s. 1899	Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b.
1717 I.	*Boyns, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, Brancourt), b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gustavus I. H.-R., b. 1907
1868	Bridport, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish Baron, Bridport), b. 1839, s. 1904, m.	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson H., b. 1912

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1919	Burnham, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., b. 1862, 1st Viscount, m.	(None to Viscounty)
1914	Bryce, James Bryce, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., b. 1838, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1835	Canterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1918	Cave, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1856, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1918	Chaplin, Henry Chaplin, P.C., b. 1841, 1st Viscount, w.	Hon. Eric C., b. 1877
1865	1.†Charlemont, James Edward G. Caulfield, b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Chas. Edw. St. Q. C., b. 1887
1901	Chelmsford, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1868, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Andrew T., b. 1903 Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904
1717	1. Chetwynd, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., b. 1863, s. 1911, m.	{Hon. Aretas A.-D., C.M.G., b. 1876 (As U.K.)
1911	Chilton, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1851, 1st V., m.	Hon. Victor S., b. 1890 (As Irish) [b. 1883
1661	1.*Cholmondeley. See "Cholmondeley," U.K. Marq.	Hon. Francis A.-R., M.V.O., Hon. John C. L., b. 1881
1908	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1888
1803	Clancarty. See "Clancarty," Irish Earl	Hon. Richard S.-C., b. 1849
1781	1.*Clifden, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit. Baron, Mendip), b. 44, s. 99, w.	Hon. W. Harold P., b. 1882
1718	Cobham, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (Irish Baron, Westcote), b. 48, s. 89, m.	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.B.E., b. 84
1908	Colville of Culross, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross), b. 1854, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Gerald K., b. 1890 Hon. Harry L.-D., b. 1874 Hon. Hugh St. L., b. 1869
1807	Combermere, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Maj. Hon. John D., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1878 (As English)
1917	Condray, Westman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., b. 1856, 1st Visct., m.	Hon. Oldeon M., M.P., b. 1877
1886	Cross, Richard Assheton Cross, b. 1882, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Oliver B., M.B.E., b. 81
1776	1.†De Vesci, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, m.	Henry Edward P., b. 1828
1917	Devonport, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., b. 1856, 1st Visct., m.	{Master of Falkland, D.S.O., b. 1880
1868	1. Dillon, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., b. 1844, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Evelyn F. V. B., b. 1916 (None)
1785	1. Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Sir William F., K.B.E., K.C., b. 1875
1880	1.*Downe, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, Dawnay), b. 1844, s. 1857, m.	Hon. Hy. E. F.-A., b. 1883
1875	8.*Dunblane. See "Leeds," Engl. Duke	Hon. Christopher F., b. 1912
1911	Elbank, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (Scott. Bn. Elbank), b. 1840, 1st Viscount, m.	Wm. II. St. Q. G., b. 1880
1897	Esher, Reginald Balliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1858, s. 1899, m.	1.†Col. Hon. George M.-A., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882
1816	Ezmouth, Edward Addington H. Pell-w, b. 1890, s. 1899	(None)
1800	8.†Falkland, Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1845, s. 1886, w.	Hon. Jenico W. R. P., b. 1914
1780	Falmouth, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Charles S. F., b. 1912
1917	Farquhar, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 44, 1st Visct., m.	Hon. Sir W. H. G. K.M.E., b. 70
1919	Finlay, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.O., G.C.M.G., b. 1848, 1st Viscount, w.	Capt. Guy V. Hugh G., b. 87 (As English)
1901	FitzAlan of Derwent, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, P.C., G.M.P., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Vicary of Ireland), b. 1855, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1918	Furness, Marmaduke Furness, b. 1883, 1st Viscount, w.	(As U.K.)
1790	1.*Gage, Henry Rainald Gage (Brit. Baron, Gage), b. 1805, s. 1912	Maj. Hugh H. M.O.G., b. 1860
1797	1.*Galway, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (U.K. Baron, Monckton), b. 1844, s. 1876, w.	(None)
1910	Gladstone, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., b. 1854, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Edwd. W., M.P., b. 1881
1478	1.*Gormanston, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (U.K. Baron, Gormanston), b. 1879, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Wm. H. S., b. 1903
1816	1. Gort, John Standish S. P. Vereker, F.R.S., D.S.O. (a Bars), M.V.O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Thomas H. B., b. 1900
1900	Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, C.B.E., V.D., b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	{Maj. Hon. Ralph P., O.B.E., b. 1869
1849	Gough, Hugh William Gough, M.C., b. 1892, s. 1919	Hon. William H., b. 1908
1800	1.*Grandison. See "Jersey," Engl. Earl	Hon. Caryl N. H., b. 1905
1916	Grey of Fallodon, Edward Grey, K.G., P.O., b. 1862, 1st Visct., w.	Thos. Raymond M., b. 1908
1719	1.*Grinstead. See "Verulam," U.K. Earl	Hon. Robert C. D., b. 1865
1831	1. Guillemore, Frederick Standish O'Grady, b. 1847, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Francis C.-H., b. 1866
1911	Haldane, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., b. 1856, 1st Viscount	Samuel H., b. 1910 (As Irish)
1866	Halfar, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, w.	Hon. George P. J. R. J., b. 1918
1891	Hambleton, William Frederick Danvers Smith, b. 1868, s. 1913, m.	
1884	Hampton, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., b. 1869, s. 1906, m.	
1791	1. Harborton, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, b. 1867, s. 1912	
1907	Harcourt, Lewis Harcourt, P.C., b. 1863, 1st Viscount, m.	
1846	Hardinge, Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., b. 1857, s. 1894, m.	
1793	1. Harsden, Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	
1850	Hereford, Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1855, m.	
1844	Hill, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, b. 1863, s. 1895, m.	
1796	Hood, Grosvenor A. Hood, O.B.E. (Ir. Baron, Hood), b. 1868, s. 77, w.	
1801	Hutchinson. See "Donoughmore," Irish Earl	
1918	Jellicoe, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., b. 1859, 1st Viscount, Admiral of the Fleet, m.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	<i>Knollys</i> , Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1837, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Edward K., b. 1895
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> , Sydney George Holland, b. 1855, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Arth. Holland-Hib-
1747	<i>Leinster</i> . See "Leinster," Irish Duke.	(As Irish) [bert, b. 1855
1781 I.	<i>Liford</i> , Archibald Robert Hewitt, b. 1844, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Evelyn Jas. H., b. 1880
1921	<i>Long</i> , Walter Hume Long, P.C., b. 1854, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Walter F. D. L., b. 1911
1681 I.	<i>Lumley</i> . See "Scarborough," Engl. Earl.	(As English)
1660 I.	<i>Massereene & Ferrard</i> (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Oriel), b. 1873, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Nigel John S., b. 1914
1802	<i>Melville</i> , Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., b. 1843, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Henry D., b. 1873
1916	<i>Mersey</i> , John Charles Bigham, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Viscount, m. ...	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive B., O.M.G.,
1717 I.	<i>Middleton</i> . See "Middleton," English Earl.	(As English) [C.B.E., b. '72
1902	<i>Milner</i> , Alfred Milner, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1854, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1716 I.	<i>Molesworth</i> , George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1867, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Charles R. M., b. 1869
1921 I.	<i>Monck</i> , Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (U.K. Baron, Monck), b. '94, m.	H. W. Stanley M., b. 1905
1908	<i>Morley of Blackburn</i> , John Morley, P.C., O.M., b. '38, 1st Visct., m.	(None)
1550 I.	<i>Mountgarret</i> , Piers Henry Augustine Butler (U.K. Baron, Mountgarret), b. 1903, s. 1918, M.,	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. B., b. 1849
1763 I.	<i>Mountmorres</i> , Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1880, m.	Rev. Arthur de M., b. 1879
1917	<i>Northcliffe</i> , Alfred Chas. Wm. Harnsworth, b. '65, 1st Visc., m.	(None)
1920	<i>Novar</i> , Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1860, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1895	<i>Peel</i> , Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1867, suc. 1912, m.	Hon. Arthur P., b. 1907
1921	<i>Pirrie</i> , William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., b. 1847, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1873	<i>Portman</i> , Henry Berkeley Portman, b. 1860, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1864
1744 I.	<i>Powercourt</i> , Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Powerscourt), b. 1880, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1905
1900	<i>Ridley</i> , Matthew White Ridley, b. 1902, s. 1916, M.	Hon. Jasper N. R., b. 1887
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> , Harold Sidney Harnsworth, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Visc., m.	Hon. Edmond H., M.P., b. '98
1918	<i>St. Davids</i> , John Wynford Phillips, P.C., b. 1860, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. C., b. 1917
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> , Ronald Clarges Jervia, b. 1859, s. 1908, m.	Hon. John C. J., b. 1898
1905	<i>Selby</i> , James William Herschell Gully, b. 1867, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Thomas G., b. 1911
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> , Gerald William Addington, b. 1882, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Raymond A., b. 1887
1776 I.	<i>Southwell</i> , Arthur Robt. Piers J. M. Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Robert S., b. 1898
1621 I.	<i>Stormont</i> . See "Mansfield," Brit. Earl.	(As British)
1806 I.	<i>Templetown</i> , Henry Edwd. M.D. Clotworthy Lipton, b. 1853, s. '90, m.	Hon. Hy. Aug. U., b. 1894
1721	<i>Torrington</i> , George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, div.	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. D., b. [1876
1921	<i>Ullswater</i> , James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1855, 1st Viscount, m.	Maj. Hon. Christopher L., [M P., b. 1887
1622 I.	<i>Valentia</i> , Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Annesley), b. 1843, s. 1863, m.	Capt. Hon. Caryl A., b. 1883
1918	<i>Winborne</i> , Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., b. 1893, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1903
1908	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Henry Ernest Fowler, b. 1870, s. 1911,	(None)



VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon.
Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.



1918	<i>Rhondda</i> , Margaret Haig Mackworth, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1885	<i>Wolseley</i> , Frances Garnet Wolseley, b. 1872, s. 1913.	(None)



BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit—as others, except Sodor and Man, by date.]



Appld.		Enid. Lords.
1921	<i>Bath & Wells</i> (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Wilson, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1921,	1919
1911	<i>Birmingham</i> (2nd), Henry Russell Wakefield, O.B.E., D.D., b. 1854, cons. 1911,	1920
1920	<i>Bradford</i> (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1920,	1920
1914	<i>Bristol</i> (49th), George Nickson, D.D., b. 1864, cons. 1906, trans. 1914,	1920
1920	<i>Carlisle</i> (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1920,	1920
1914	<i>Chelmsford</i> (1st), John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1914,	1920
1919	<i>Chester</i> (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., b. 1853, cons. 1906,	1921
1919	<i>Chichester</i> (66th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., b. 1858, cons. 1912, trans. 1919,	1921
1918	<i>Coventry</i> (1st), Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., b. 1845, cons. 1891, trans. 1918,	1921
1920	<i>Durham</i> (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1918, trans. 1920,	1920
1905	<i>Ely</i> (60th), Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., b. 1853, cons. 1905,	1921
1926	<i>Exeter</i> (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1916,	1921
1905	<i>Gloucester</i> (22nd), Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, D.D., b. 1848, cons. 1905,	1921
1920	<i>Hereford</i> (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1918, trans. 1920,	1921
1913	<i>Lichfield</i> (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., b. 1864, cons. 1910, trans. 1913,	1921
1920	<i>Lincoln</i> (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., b. 1860, cons. 1919,	1921

<i>Appt.</i>		<i>Entd. Lords.</i>
1900	<i>Liverpool</i> (and), Francis James Chavasse, D.D., b. 1846, cons. 1900	1905
1901	* <i>London</i> (12th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1853, cons. 1897, trans. 1901	1901
1901	<i>Manchester</i> (5th), William Temple, D.D., b. 1881, cons. 1901	
1901	<i>Newcastle</i> (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., b. 1864, cons. 1915	1900
1900	<i>Norwich</i> (6th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1910	1916
1910	<i>Oxford</i> (35th), Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., b. 1862, cons. 1911, trans. 1919	1917
1916	<i>Peterborough</i> (29th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., b. 1874, cons. 1916	1920
1900	<i>Ripon</i> (5th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1900	
1905	<i>Rochester</i> (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D.D., b. 1857, cons. 1895, trans. 1905	1911
1900	<i>St. Albans</i> (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1909, trans. 1900	
1901	<i>St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich</i> (and), Albert Augustus David, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1901	
1901	<i>Salisbury</i> (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1904	
1914	<i>Sheffield</i> (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., b. 1857, cons. 1909, trans. 1913	1919
1918	<i>Sodor & Man</i> (71st), James Denton Thompson, D.D., b. 1856, cons. 1912	
1919	<i>Southwark</i> (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., b. 1875, cons. 1919	
1904	<i>Southwell</i> (and), Edwin Hoskyns, D.D., b. 1851, cons. 1901, trans. 1904	1910
1919	<i>Truro</i> (6th), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1919	1901
1897	<i>Wakefield</i> (and), George Rodney Eden, D.D., b. 1853, cons. 1890, trans. 1897	1904
1911	* <i>Winchester</i> (88th), Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., b. 1844, cons. 1895, trans. 1911	1900
1918	<i>Worcester</i> (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1865, cons. 1918	1921



BARONS.—*Style, The Right Hon. Lord —
Addressed as, My Lord.*



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1911	<i>Aberconway</i> , Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., b. 1850, 1st B., m.	Hon. H. D. McL., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1879.
1801	<i>Abercromby</i> , John Abercromby, b. 1841, s. 1917	(None)
1871	<i>Aberdare</i> , Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., b. 1851, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Clarence B., b. 1885
1835	<i>Abinger</i> , Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, b. 1876, s. 1917, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh S., D.S.O., b. 1878
1866	<i>Acton</i> , Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1902, m.	Hon. John D.A., b. 1907
1887	<i>Addington</i> , John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884
1901	<i>Allwyn</i> , Allwyn Edward Fellowes, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., b. 1855, 1st Baron, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Ronald T. F., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1886
1907	<i>Airedale</i> , Albert Ernest Kitson, b. 1863, s. 1911, m.	Hon. James C. K., b. 1864
1806	<i>Aldenharn</i> , Alban George Henry Gibbs, b. 1846, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gerald G., b. 1879
1876	<i>Arlington</i> , Napier George Henry Sturt, b. 1856, s. 1919	(None)
1902	<i>Allerton</i> , George Herbert Jackson, b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	Hon. George W. J., b. 1903
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> , Wm. Alexander Everling Cecil, b. 1912, s. 1917, M.	Hon. Henry K.A.C., b. 1914
1881	<i>Amphill</i> , Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 69, s. 84, m.	Hon. J. Hugo R., b. 1896
1863	<i>Annulla</i> , Luke White, G.C.V.O., b. 1847, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Luke Hy. W., b. 1885
1917	<i>Annesley</i> , See "Valencia," Irish Viscount	As Irish
1916	<i>Anslow</i> , Tommas Mooley, C.B., b. 1850, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1918	<i>Armaghdale</i> , John Brownlee Lonsdale, b. 1851, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> , William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wm. J. M. W.-A., b. 1892
1865	<i>Arundell of Wardour</i> , Edgar Clifford Arundell, b. 1859, s. 1907, m.	Gerald A. A., b. 1861
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> , William Gibson, b. 1868, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Edward G., b. 1873
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> , Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, b. 1866, s. 1889, m.	Hon. Alexander B., b. 1898
1892	<i>Ashecombe</i> , Henry Cubitt, C.B., b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Roland C. C., b. 1899
1902	<i>Ashfield</i> , Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., b. 1875, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1895	<i>Ashton</i> , James Williamson, b. 1842, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> , Thomas Gair Ashton, b. 1855, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Thos. R. A., b. 1901
1800 I.	<i>Ashtonon</i> , Frederick Oliver Trench, b. 1868, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Robert T., b. 1897
1919	<i>Askwith</i> , George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1863 I.	* <i>Athlumney</i> , James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (U.K. Baron, Meredyth), b. 1865, s. 1873, m.	(None to peerage)
1917	<i>Atholstan</i> , Hugh Graham, b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1905	<i>Atkinson</i> , John Atkinson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1844, m.	(Life peerage)
1789 I.	Frederick Colvin George Eden (Brit. Baron Auckland), b. 1805, s. 1917, m.	Hon. George E., b. 1861
1793	<i>Auckland</i> , (land), b. 1805, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Norman L., b. 1861
1900	<i>Avebury</i> , John Birkbeck Lubbock, b. 1858, s. 1913	Hon. John A., b. 1880
1918 I.	<i>Aylmer</i> , Matthew Aylmer, b. 1842, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Walter B., D.S.O., b. 64
1900	<i>Bagot</i> , William Bagot, b. 1857, s. 1887, m.	(1877)
1807 B.	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> , George John Gordon Bruce, b. 1863, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Lady Hope, O.B.E., b. (As Scottish)
1869	<i>Balinnard</i> , See "Southesk," Scott. Earl	Hon. Ralph F. V., b. 1891
1868	<i>Barnard</i> , Christopher William Vane, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1902	<i>Barrymore</i> , Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Bn., m.	Hon. Charles S.B., b. 1862
1887	<i>Basing</i> , John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, b. 1890, s. 1919	Hon. Charles B.-H., b. 1877
1837	<i>Bateman</i> , William S. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1856, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Walter S.M.G., b. 1880
1921	<i>Beafield</i> , Marcus Samuel, b. 1853, 1st Baron, m.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1447	<i>Beauchamp, Barony claimed by</i> Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1457	<i>Beaverbrook</i> , William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b. 1879, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. J.W. Maxwell A., b. '10
1847	<i>Belhaven & Stenton</i> , Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., b. 1871, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Robert A. B. H., b. 1903
1848	<i>Bellew</i> , George Leopold Bryan, b. 1857, s. 1911	Hon. Richd. E. Bellew, b. 1858
1856	<i>Belper</i> , Algernon Henry Strutt, b. 1883, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Alexander S., b. 1914
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1883, s. 1918	Hon. Clement T., b. 1857
1784	<i>Berwick</i> , Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, s. 1897, m.	Chas. M. W. N. H., b. 1897
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> , Michael Biddulph, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John M. B., b. 1869
1918	<i>Bledisloe</i> , Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Benjamin I. B., b. '99
1807	<i>Blyth</i> , James Blyth, b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Herbert W. B., b. 1868
1898	<i>Blythwood</i> , Archibald Douglas-Campbell, M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Barrington S. D.-C., b. 1877
1797	<i>Bolton</i> , William Thomas Orde-Powlett, b. 1845, s. 1895, m.	Hn. Wm. O.-P., b. 1869
1761	<i>Boston</i> , George Florence Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Cecil S. I., b. 1868
1887	<i>Bowes</i> . See "Strathmore and K." Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1711	<i>Boyle</i> . See "Cork and Orrery," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1880	<i>Brabourne</i> , Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1863, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Michael K.-H., b. 1895
1866	<i>Brancepeth</i> . See "Boyne," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1783	<i>Braybrooke</i> , Henry Neville, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Richd. H. C. N., b. '18
1549	<i>Braye</i> , Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m.	Hon. Adrian V.-C., b. 1874
1794	<i>Bridport</i> . See "Bridport," U.K. Visct.	(As U.K.)
1860	<i>Brougham & Vaux</i> , Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., b. '35, s. '86, m.	Hon. Henry B., b. 1887
1776	<i>Browlow</i> , Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, b. 1867, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Peregrine C., b. 1899
1905	<i>Buckmaster</i> , Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., b. '61, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Owen Stanley B., b. '90
1549	<i>Burgh</i> , Alexander Henry Leith, b. 1866, claim established 1916	Hon. Alex. L., b. 1906
1918	<i>Buller</i> . See "Carrick," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1919	<i>Byng of Vimy</i> , Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Governor-General of Canada), b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1843	<i>Byron</i> , Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, b. 1861, s. 1917, m.	(Capt. Augustus Wm. B., b. 1856)
1921	<i>Cable</i> , Ernest Cable, b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i> , Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, b. '62, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Frederick G.-C., b. 1898
1383	<i>Cannoy</i> , Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Ralph S., b. 1913
1715	<i>Carbery</i> , John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Balfe E.-F., b. 1897
1834	<i>Carew</i> , (Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (U.K. Baron, s. 1938) Carew), b. 1860, s. 1881, m.	Hon. George P. J. C., b. 1863
1786	<i>Carleton</i> . See "Shannon," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1918	<i>Carmichael</i> , Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1916	<i>Carnock</i> , Arthur Nicholson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald N., M.C., b. 1883
1796	<i>Carrington</i> . See "Lincolnshire," U.K. Marquess	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1852
1921	<i>Carson</i> , Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1854, m.	(Life Peerage)
1812	<i>Castlemaine</i> , Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1863, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Robert H., b. 1864
1869	<i>Castletown</i> , Bern. Edw. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., b. '48, s. '83, m.	(None)
1460	<i>Cathcart</i> . See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl	(As U.K.)
1918	<i>Cawley</i> , Frederick Cawley, P.C., b. 1850, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Robt. Hugh C., b. '77
1919	<i>Chalmers</i> , Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1912	<i>Channing of Wellingborough</i> , Francis Alston Channing, b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1921	<i>Charnwood</i> , Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John R. B., b. 1901
1831	<i>Chaworth</i> . See "Meath," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1858	<i>Chesham</i> , John Compton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Jno. Chas. C. C., b. 1916
1887	<i>Cheylesmore</i> , Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1848, s. 1908, m.	Hn. Francis E., D.S.O., b. '93
1858	<i>Churston</i> , John Reginald Lopes-Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., b. '73, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Richard Y.-B., b. 1910
1800	<i>Cianmorris</i> , Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Jno. Michael B., b. 1908
1888	<i>Cianwilliam</i> . See "Cianwilliam," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1800	<i>Clarina</i> , Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, b. 1837, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Kyre N. M., b. 1880
1831	<i>Clements</i> . See "Lettrim," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i> , William Hugh Clifford, b. 1858, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh C., b. '87
1299	<i>Clinton</i> , Chas. J.R. Heppburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. '63, s. '04, m.	Two co-heiresses
1768	<i>Clive</i> . See "Powis," U.K. Earl	(As U.K.)
1790	<i>Clonbrock</i> , Robert Edward Dillon, b. 1869, s. 1917	Col. Hon. Robt. V. D., b. '38
1891	<i>Cloncurry</i> , (Valentine Fredk. Lawless (U.K. Baron, Cloncurry), b. 1840, s. 1869, m.	Hon. Frederick L., b. 1847
1831	<i>Clwyd</i> , John Herbert Roberts, b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jno. Trevor R., b. 1900
1373	<i>Cobham</i> , Gervase Disney Alexander, b. 1880, claim established 1916	(None)
1629	<i>Coehrans of Culla</i> , Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Coehrans, b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. C., D.S.O., b. 1883
1926	<i>Colebrooke</i> , Edw. Arth. Colebrooke, P.C., G.V.O., b. '61, 1st B., m.	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1874	<i>Coleridge</i> , Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, b. 1851, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1877 (As U.K.)
1804 S.	<i>Colville of Culross</i> . See "Colville," U.K. Visct.	Hon. Frederick S., b. 1887
1917	<i>Colwyn</i> , Frederick Henry Smith, b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. P., b. 1900
1841	<i>Completon</i> , John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b. 1808, s. 1914, m.	(As British) 1900
1712 I.	<i>Conway</i> . See "Hertford," Brit. Marg.	Hon. John W. H. F., b.
1874	<i>Contee</i> , Thomas Francis Fremantle, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Edward H. C.-H., b.
1914	<i>Cosens-Hardy</i> , William Hepburn Cosens-Hardy, K.C., b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	1873
1899	<i>Cranworth</i> , Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Robert G., b. 1904
1898	<i>Crawshaw</i> , William Brooks, b. 1853, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Gerald B., b. 1884
1797 I.	<i>Cremorne</i> . See "Dartrey," U.K. Earl	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson, C.V.O., b. 1853
1797 I.	<i>Crofton</i> , Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, b. 1866, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Edw. Chas. C., b. 1896
1900	<i>Cullen</i> , Brian Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Charles B.M. C., b. 1912
1914	<i>Cunliffe</i> , Rolt Cunliffe, b. 1899, s. 1920	Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1903
1808	<i>Curzon of Kedleston</i> . See "Curzon of K," U.K. Marquess	(None)
1914	<i>D'Abernon</i> , Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1901	<i>Dalziel</i> , James Henry Dalziel, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Baron	(As Irish)
1897	<i>Darvay</i> . See "Downe," Irish Visct.	None
1900	<i>Darvay</i> , Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., b. —, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur M. H.-E., b. 1915
1812 I.	<i>Deceia</i> , John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., b. 1866, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Diana R., b. 1909
1899	<i>De Clifford</i> , Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1907, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Wm. Joseph F., b. '85
1851	<i>De Freyne</i> , Francis Charles French, b. 1884, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Thomas C., b. 1900
1821	<i>De la Motte</i> , Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1887, m.	Col. Hon. A. S., R.A., b. 1854
1835	<i>De L'Isle & Dudley</i> , Philip Sidney, b. 1853, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Hubert Wm. P., b. 1878
1838	<i>De Mauley</i> , Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, b. 1846, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Thomas D., b. 1905
1834	<i>Denman</i> , Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. '74, s. '94, m.	Hon. George de F.-B., b. 1870
1885	<i>Deramore</i> , Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, b. '65, s. '93, m.	Ailwyn Edward F., b. 1910
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> , William Henry Fellowes, b. 1848, s. 1887, m.	Geo. Harcourt J., b. 1899
1881	<i>Desautels</i> , Francis V. Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1851, s. 1916, m.	(None to U.K. Barony)
1909	<i>Desart</i> . See "Desart," Irish Earl	Hon. James B. S., b. 1889
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> , James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Ivo G., b. 1898
1905	<i>Desborough</i> , William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., b. '55, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur P. De F., b. 1911
1910	<i>De Villiers</i> , Charles Percy De Villiers, b. 1871, s. 1914, m.	(None)
1919	<i>Dewar</i> , Thomas Robert Dewar, b. 1864, 1st Baron	Hon. Robert Hy. D., b. 1903
1860 I.	<i>Digby</i> , (Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (Brit. Baron, Digby), b. 1894, s. 1920, m.	(None)
1765	<i>Digby</i> , (Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings-Campbell, b. 1859, s. 1920	Hon. Chas. W. J. D., b. 1903
1880	<i>Donington</i> , Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings-Campbell, b. 1859, s. 1920	(As Scottish)
1815	<i>Dormer</i> , Charles Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, R.N. C.B.E., b. 1864, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Oswald P., b. 1872
1875	<i>Douglas</i> . See "Home," Scott. Earl	Hon. Ferdinand D. H. L.-S., b. 1910
1917	<i>Douglas</i> , Edward Partington, b. 1836, 1st Baron, m.	(As U.K.)
1439	<i>Dudley</i> , Ferdinand Dudley William Len-Smith, b. 1872, claim established 1916, m.	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C.P., D.S.O., b. 1877
1800 I.	<i>Dufferin & Claneboye</i> . See "Dufferin and A.," U.K. Marg.	Hon. Patrick B., b. 1917
1800 I.	<i>Dunally</i> , Henry O'Callaghan Pittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Hon. Ronald M., b. 1875
1541 I.	<i>Dunboyne</i> , Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, b. 1874, s. 1913, m.	Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo. M., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1886
1905	<i>Dunedin</i> , Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1849, 1st Bn., m.	(As Scottish)
1892	<i>Dunleath</i> , Henry Lyle Mulholland, b. 1854, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Randal P., b. 1900
1831	<i>Dunmore</i> . See "Dunmore," Scott. Earl	Hon. Charles R., M.C., b. 1899
1869	<i>Dunning</i> . See "Rollo," Scott. Baron, below	Hon. Robert Egerton G., b. 1914
1462 I.	<i>Dunwary</i> , Edward John M. Brax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m.	(None)
1780	<i>Dyncester</i> , Walter Fitz-Ryan Rhys, b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	(As Scottish)
1857	<i>Elbury</i> , Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1883, s. 1921, m.	(None)
1859	<i>Egerton of Tatton</i> , Maurice Egerton, b. 1874, s. 1920	(As U.K. title)
1849	<i>Elgin</i> . See "Elgin and K.," Scott. Earl	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell L., M.C., b. 1889
1643 S.	<i>Elkbank</i> . See "Elkbank," U.K. Viscount	Master of Elphinstone, b. 1914
1808	<i>Ellenborough</i> , Cecil Henry Law, C.B., b. 1849, s. 1915, m.	(None)
1510 S.	<i>Elphinstone</i> , (Sidney Herliet Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphin- stone), b. 1869, s. 1893, m.	(None)
1885	<i>Elphinstone</i> , (Sidney Herliet Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphin- stone), b. 1869, s. 1893, m.	(None)
1874	<i>Emly</i> , Thomas William Gaston Monsell, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.	(None)
1911	<i>Emmott</i> , Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., b. 1858, 1st Bn., m.	(None)
1919	<i>Ernde</i> , Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., b. 1852, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1806	<i>Erskine</i> , Montagu Erskine, b. 1865, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Donald E., b. 1899
1872	<i>Eschsch</i> . See "Napier," Scott. Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1906	<i>Everley</i> , George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	(North)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1267 S.†	Fairfax of Cameron, Albert Kirby Fairfax, b. 1270, s. 1200	Hon. Charles E. F., b. 1276
1297	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1296	Faringdon, Alexander Henderson, C.H., b. 1250, 1st Baron, w.	LT.-Col. Hon. Harold G. H., C.V.O., b. 1275
1296 L†	Farnham, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., b. 1279, s. 1200, m. ...	Hon. Somerset M., b. 1203
1293	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, b. 1259, s. 1299, m.	Hon. Cecil F., b. 1293
1296	Fermanagh. See "Erne," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1286 I.	Fernoy, Edmund Maurice Roche, b. 1285, s. 1220	Hon. Fras. G. R., b. 1285
1278 I.	Ffrench, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. French, b. '68, s. '93, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1272
1281	Fingall. See "Fingall," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1299	Fisher, Cecil Vavaasseur-Fisher, b. 1268, s. 1220, m.	Hon. John V.-F., b. 1221
1290	Fisherwick. See "Donegall," Irish Marq.	(As Irish)
1296	Fitzmaurice, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., b. '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1276	Foley, Gerald Henry Foley, b. 1298, s. 1218	Cyril Pelham, F., b. 1268
1245 S.†	Forbes, Atholl Laurence Cunyngnam Forbes, b. 1222, s. 1216, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1218
1276	Forrester, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forrester, b. 1267, s. 1217, m.	Hon. Cecil G. W.-F., b. 1299
1233 S.*	Forrester. See "Verulam," Engl. Earl	(As English)
1220	Forster, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1266, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1217	Forteviot, John Alexander Dewar, b. 1256, 1st Baron, m.	{ Capt. Hon. John D., M.C., b. 1285
1215	Foxford. See "Limerick," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1290	Gage. See "Gage," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1217	Gainsford, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., b. 1260, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1289
1200 I.	Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1266*		
1218 L.	Garraugh, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, b. 1278, s. 1215, m.	Hon. Leopold C., b. 1220
1296	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, b. 1283, s. 1202, m.	Hon. Robt. Wm. G., b. 1218
1284	Gifford, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, b. 1257, s. 1211, m.	Charles G., b. 1299
1217	Glaborough, Richard Godolphin Walmsley Chaloner, b. 1256, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. C., b. 1289
1218	Glanely, William James Tatem, b. 1268, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1299	Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1264, s. 1206, m.	{ Maj. Hon. Wilfred B., D.S.O., b. 1291
1218	Glenarthur, Matthew Arthur, b. 1252, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. James Cecil A., b. 1283
1221	Glenavy, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., b. '51, 1st Bn., m.	Hon. Chas. H. G. C., b. 1285
1211	Glenconner, Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1299, s. 1220	Hon. David F. T., b. 1202
1216	Glenlanar, Thomas Coats, b. 1294, s. 1218	(None)
1299	Gorell, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1284, s. 1217	(None)
1268	Gormanston. See "Gormanston," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1266	Granard. See "Granard," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1262	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley Norton, b. 1255, s. 1277, m. ...	Hon. Richard N., b. 1292
1294 L.	Graves, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b. 1271, s. 1214, m.	Henry A. C. G., b. 1277
1292	Grenfell, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field- Marshal, b. 1221, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Pascoe G., b. 1205
1269	Greville, Charles Boreasford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., b. 1271, s. 1209, m.	Hon. Ronald G., b. 1212
1224	Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil Talbot Clifton, b. 1262, s. 1212	(Co-heirs)
1286	Grimthorpe, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, b. 1291, s. 1217, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1215
1215	Grinstead. See "Kniskillen," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1280	Haldon, Lawrence William Falk, b. 1269, s. 1203, m.	Hon. Laurence P., b. 1296
1286	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1272, s. 1200, m.	John H., b. 1221
1274	Hampton, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1283, s. 1206	Hon. Humphrey P., R.N., b. '88
1210	{ Hardinge of Penshurst, C. Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., b. 1258, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Alexander H. L. H., M.C., b. 1294
1269	Hare. See "Listowel," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1276	Harlech, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., b. 1255, s. 1204, m.	Hon. Wm. G. A. O.-G., M.P., b. 1285
1215	Harris, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., b. 1251, s. 1272, m.	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. H., M.C., b. 1289
1266	Hartismere. See "Henniker," Irish Baron, below	(As Irish)
1205	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1282, s. 1204, m.	Hon. Edward A., b. 1212
1235	Hatherton, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., b. 1222, s. 1288, m.	Hon. Edward L., b. 1268
1276	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1260, s. 1287, m.	{ Br.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope H., b. 1263
1211	Hay. See "Kinnoull," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1277 L.	Headley, Bowland George Allanson-Winn, b. 1255, s. 1213, m. ...	Hon. Bowland A.-W., b. 1201
1206	Hemphill, Fitzroy Hemphill, b. 1260, s. 1219, m.	Hon. Martyn H., b. 1201
1286	Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., b. 1240, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. George E. H., O.B.E., [b. 1246]
1299 I.	Henley, Frederic Henley (U.K. Baron, Northington), b. 1249, s. 1298, w.	Hon. Anthony H., b. 1258
1200 I.*	Henniker, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Hartismere), b. 1272, s. 1202	Hon. Gerald H.-M., b. 1272
1286	Herschell, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.O.V.O., b. 1278, s. 1299, m.	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1282	<i>Heytesbury</i> , Leonard Holmes-a-Court, b. 1263, s. 1292, m.	Hon. William H.-a-C., b. 1266
1286	<i>Hillingdon</i> , Arthur Robert Mills, b. 1291, s. 1299, m.	Hon. Algernon H.M., b. 1286
1286	<i>Hindlip</i> , Charles Ailsopp, O.B.E., b. 1277, s. 1297, m.	Hon. Charles A., b. 1296
1298	<i>Holden</i> , Ernest Illingworth Holden, b. 1267, s. 1292, m.	Hon. Angus H., b. 1298
1292	<i>Hollanden</i> , Samuel Hope Morley, b. 1245, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geoffrey M., b. 1285
1297	<i>Holm Patrick</i> , Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1286, s. 1298	(None)
1282 I.*	<i>Hood</i> . See "Hood," <i>Brit. Vict.</i>	(As British)
1299	<i>Horne</i> , Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., b. 1261, 1st Bn., m.	(None)
1297 I.	<i>Hotham</i> , Frederick William Hotham, b. 1263, s. 1297, w.	Henry F. H., b. 1299
1281	<i>Hothfield</i> , Henry James Tufton, b. 1244, 1st Baron, m.	{ Maj. Hon. John S. R. T., D.S.O., b. 1273
1297	<i>Howard de Walden</i> , Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, b. 1280, s. 1299, m.	Hon. John S.-E., b. 1292
1286	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> , Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1259, s. 1283, m.	{ Hon. Bernard F.-H., M.B.E., b. 1285
1296 I.	<i>Huntingfield</i> , Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, b. 1283, s. 1295, m.	{ Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne F., b. 1295
1266	<i>Hylton</i> , Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1262, s. 1299, m.	Hon. William J., b. 1298
1290	<i>Ikeston</i> , Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b. 1267, s. 1293, m.	(None)
1292	<i>Illingworth</i> , Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., b. 1265, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1291	<i>Inchcape</i> , James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E., b. 1252, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Kenneth M., b. 1287
1243 I.†	<i>Inchiquin</i> , Lucius William O'Brien, b. 1264, s. 1290, m.	Hon. Donough O'B., b. 1297
1297	<i>Inverclyde</i> , John Alan Burns, b. 1297, s. 1299, m.	(None)
1299	<i>Inverforth</i> , Andrew Welr, P.C., b. 1265, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Andrew W., b. 1297
1292	<i>Invernairn</i> , William Beardmore, b. 1256, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1290	<i>Islington</i> , John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1266, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1296	<i>Joicey</i> , James Joicey, b. 1246, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur J., b. 1280
1281	<i>Kenia</i> . See "Heaifort," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	(As Irish)
1286	<i>Kenmare</i> . See "Kenmare," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1286	<i>Kenry</i> . See "Dunraven," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(None to U.K. title)
1276 I.	<i>Kensington</i> , { Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Baron</i> , 1286* } <i>Kensington</i>), b. 1273, s. 1290, m.	Hon. William E., b. 1294
1288	<i>Kernon</i> , Lloyd Tyrell-Kernon, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1264, s. 1269, <i>div.</i>	Hon. Lloyd K., b. 1297
1281	<i>Ker</i> . See "Lothian," <i>Scott. Marg.</i>	(As Scottish)
1299	<i>Kilbracken</i> , Arthur Godley, G.C.B., b. 1247, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Hugh G., b. 1277
1290	<i>Killmann</i> , Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., b. 1267, s. 1291	Michael M., b. 1294
1279 I.†	<i>Kilmairne</i> , John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1278, s. 1297, m.	Hon. Jno. F. A. B., b. 1298
1281	<i>Kilmarnock</i> . See "Erroll," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1272 I.	<i>Kingsale</i> , Michael Constantine de Courcy, b. 1255, s. 1295, m. ...	{ Capt. Hon. Michael de C., D.S.O., b. 1282
1282 H.	<i>Kinnaird</i> , { Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (<i>U.K. Baron, Kinnaird</i>), 1260* } K.T., b. 1247, s. 1287, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1280
1292	<i>Kinross</i> , Patrick Balfour, b. 1270, s. 1295, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1294
1288	<i>Kintore</i> . See "Kintore," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1295	<i>Kinrossborough</i> , Hy Meysey Meysey-Thompson, b. 1245, 1st Bn., m.	(None)
1297	<i>Lambourne</i> , Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1247, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1280	<i>Lamington</i> , Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., b. 1260, s. 1290, m.	{ Hon. Victor C.-B., M.C., b. 1296
1290 I.	<i>Langford</i> , John Hercules William Rowley, b. 1294, s. 1299,	Hon. Wm. C. R., b. 1249
1231	<i>Lathmer</i> , Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, b. 1252, abeyance terminated 1292, m.	Hon. Hugh Money-Coutts, b. 1276
1269	<i>Lawrence</i> , Alexander Graham Lawrence, b. 1278, s. 1293, m.	Hon. John L., b. 1298
1285	<i>Leconfield</i> , Charles Henry Wyndham, b. 1272, s. 1291, m.	Hon. Hugh A. W., b. 1277
1298	<i>Lee of Fureham</i> , Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1268, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1289	<i>Leigh</i> , Francis Dudley Leigh, b. 1245, s. 1295, w.	Rupert W. D. L., b. 1298
1295	<i>Leith of Fyvie</i> , Alexander John Forbes-Leith, b. 1247, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1297	<i>Leverhulme</i> , William Hesketh Lever, b. 1251, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Wm. Hulme L., b. 1288
1297	<i>Lilford</i> , John Powys, b. 1263, s. 1296, m.	Hon. Stephen P., b. 1269
1290	<i>Lindley</i> , Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., b. 1282, w.	(Life peerage)
1278 I.	<i>Lisle</i> , John Nicholas Horace Lyaght, b. 1293, s. 1299, M.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1298
1295	<i>Loch</i> , Edward Douglas Loch, G.B., G.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1273, s. 1290, m.	(None)
1281	<i>Loftus</i> . See "Ely," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	(None)
1241 I.	<i>Louth</i> , Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, b. 1268, s. 1283, m.	Hon. Wm. Hulme L., b. 1288
1264 S.	<i>Lovat</i> , Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., G.B., D.S.O.	Hon. Otway P., b. 1292
1237*	(<i>U.K. Baron, Lovat</i>), b. 1271, s. 1287, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1291
1262	<i>Lovel & Holland</i> . See "Egmont," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1297	<i>Ludlow</i> , Henry Ludlow Lopes, b. 1265, s. 1299, m.	(None)
1239	<i>Luryn</i> , William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., b. 1265, s. 1282, w.	Hon. William B., b. 1292

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1824	<i>Lyell</i> , Leonard Lyell, b. 1820, 1st Baron, m.	Chas. Antony L., b. 1913
1859	<i>Lyonsden</i> , Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, b. 1857, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Robert V., b. 1892
1776 I.	<i>Macdonald</i> , Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Alex. Godfrey M., b. 1909
1908	<i>MacDonnell</i> , Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1887	<i>Magheramorne</i> , Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903	Hon. Ronald M'G.-H., b. '65
1807	<i>Manners</i> , John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w.	Hn. Francis H.M., M.C.B., b. '97
1908	<i>Marchamley</i> , George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1855, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. William W., b. 1886
1921	<i>Marshall</i> , Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1865, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1891	<i>Masham</i> , John Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	(None)
1776 I.	<i>Massy</i> , Hugh Somerset John Massy, b. 1864, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Hugh Hamon M., b. '94
1815	<i>Meldrum</i> . See "Huntly," Scott. Marg.	(As Scottish)
1794	<i>Mendip</i> . See "Clifden," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1866	<i>Meredyth</i> . See "Athlumney," Irish Baron, above	(None to peerage)
1911	<i>Merthyr</i> , Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m.	Hon. William L., b. 1901
1913	<i>Meston</i> , James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Dougall M., b. 1894
1859	<i>Methuen</i> , Paul Sanford Methuen, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Field Marshal, b. 1845, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Paul M., b. 1886
1905	<i>Michelham</i> , Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1899, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Jacques H. S., b. 1903
1712	<i>Middleton</i> , Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, V.D., b. 1844, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Godfrey W., b. 1847
1821	<i>Minster</i> . See "Conyngnam," Irish Marg.	(As Irish)
1866	<i>Monck</i> . See "Monck," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1887	<i>Monckton</i> . See "Galway," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1874	<i>Moncreiff</i> , James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, b. 1872, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Harry R. W. M., b. 1915
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> , John William Dodson, C.B., b. 1869, s. 1897	(None)
1885	<i>Monkswell</i> , Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, w.	Hon. Gerard C., b. 1879
1728	<i>Monsion</i> , Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monsion, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1907
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> , John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., b. 1866, s. 1905, m.	(None)
1806	<i>Monteagle</i> . See "Sligo," Irish Marg.	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Monteale</i> , Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., b. 1849, s. 1866, w.	Hon. Thomas A. R., b. 1883
1918	<i>Morris</i> , Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1859, 1st Bn., m.	Hon. Michael W. M., b. 1903
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> , Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1856, s. 1884, m.	Hon. Edward Lt. M., b. 1885
1891	<i>Mount Stephen</i> , George Stephen, G.O.V.O., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1911	* <i>Mountgarret</i> . See "Mountgarret," Irish Viscount	(None)
1823	<i>Mowbray, Segrave (1283), & Stourton (1448)</i> , Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, b. 1867, s. 1893, m.	Hon. William S., b. 1895
1915	<i>Muir Mackenzie</i> , Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., b. 1845, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1767 I.	* <i>Mulgrave</i> . See "Normanby," U.K. Marg.	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	† <i>Mulherry</i> , Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, b. '54, s. '68, m.	Hon. Robt. D.-M., b. 1874
1681 S.	* <i>Nairne</i> . See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marg.	(As British)
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> , Robert William Napier, b. 1845, s. 1890, m.	Col. Hon. James P. N., b. 1849
1627 S.	* <i>Napier (of Merchiston)</i> , Francis Edward Basil Napier (U.K. Baron, Ettrick), b. 1876, s. 1913, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1900
1776 I.	<i>Neuborough</i> , Thomas John Wynn, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Robt. Vaughan W., b. 1877
1898	<i>Newlands</i> , James Henry Cecil Hozier, b. 1851, s. 1906, m.	(None)
1898	<i>Newton</i> , Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., b. 1857, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1888
1854	<i>North</i> , William Henry John North, T.D., b. 1836, s. 1884, w.	Hon. Wm. F. J. A., b. 1860
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> , Walter Henry James, b. 1846, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Walter J. J., b. 1869
1885	<i>Northington</i> . See "Henley," Irish Baron, above	(As Irish)
1878	<i>Norton</i> , Charles Leigh Adderley, b. 1846, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Ralph A., b. 1872
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> , C. H. Wellesley Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1875, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Charles J. W., b. 1904
1870	<i>O'Hagan</i> , Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, b. 1882, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Thos. A.E.T.-O'H., b. '17
1868	<i>O'Neill</i> , Edward O'Neill, b. 1839, s. 1883, m.	Shane E. K. O'N., b. 1907
1836 I.	† <i>Oranmore & Browne</i> , Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., b. 1861, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Dominick B., b. 1901
1821	<i>Oriel</i> . See "Massereene and F.," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1868	<i>Ormathwaite</i> , Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., b. 1859, s. 1920, w.	Hon. William W., M.V.O., b. 1863
1821	<i>Ormonde</i> . See "Ormonde," Irish Marg.	(As Irish)
1841	<i>Ozenfoord</i> . See "Stair," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1914	<i>Parmoor</i> , Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. '52, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. A. H. Seddon C., b. 1882
1866	<i>Pennrhyn</i> , Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Hugh D.-P., b. 1894
1909	<i>Pentland</i> , John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.O.L.E., b. '60, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Henry S., b. 1907
1603	<i>Petre</i> , Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, M.	Francis William P., b. 1847
1918	<i>Phillimore</i> , Walter George Frank Phillimore, P.C., b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Godfrey W. P., b. '79
1898	<i>Playfair</i> , George James Playfair, C.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1898, m.	(None)
1919	<i>Plumer</i> , Herbert Charles Oswald Plumer, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Field Marshal, b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Roakey P., M.C., b. 1890
1827	<i>Plunket</i> , Terence Conyngnam Plunket, b. 1899, s. 1920	Hon. Brinsley P., b. 1903

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Elders Son or Heir.
1831	Poltimore, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, <i>b.</i> '82, <i>s.</i> '18, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Coplestone W. B., <i>b.</i> '14
1860 S.	Polwarth, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, <i>b.</i> 1890 (As Irish) (None) (As Irish) (None)
1749	Ponsonby. See "Beaumont," Irish Earl	Hon. Montagu W., <i>b.</i> 1867
1913	Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron	Hon. Wellesley S., <i>b.</i> 1887 (As Scottish) (As Irish)
1885	Powerscourt. See "Powerscourt," Irish Visct.	Hon. Charles P. N., <i>b.</i> 1905 (Capt. Hon. Thomas McC.-B., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> '81 Hon. Robert L., <i>b.</i> 1903
1918	Queenborough, Almeric Hugh Paget, <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1800 I.	Radstock, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1913.	Hon. John A. S., <i>b.</i> 1908 Baron Alexander M., <i>b.</i> 1907 Hon. Thos. David F. M., <i>b.</i> 1909
1853	Raglan, Fitzroy Richard Somerset, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1921	
1875	Ramsay. See "Dalhousie," Scott. Earl	
1886	Ranfurly. See "Ranfurly," Irish Earl	
1916	Ratheredean, Cecil William Norton, <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1868 I.	Rathdonnell, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, <i>b.</i> 1848, <i>s.</i> '79, <i>m.</i>	
1821	Ravensthorpe, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	
1919	Rawlinson, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1864, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None) Hon. John A. S., <i>b.</i> 1908 Baron Alexander M., <i>b.</i> 1907 Hon. Thos. David F. M., <i>b.</i> 1909
1821	Rayleigh, Robert John Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	
1628 S.	Reay, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1921	
1903	Redesdale, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	
1806 I.	Rendlesham, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Percy T., <i>b.</i> 1874 Hon. Cecil B., <i>b.</i> 1864 (None) (None) Hon. Philip R., <i>b.</i> 1899 Hon. John D. F., <i>b.</i> 1906 Hon. George W. R., <i>b.</i> 1918 (None) Hon. Eric Norman R., <i>b.</i> 1861 (None) (None)
1885	Revelstoke, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1897	
1797	Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	
1900	Riddell, George Allardice Riddell, <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1905	Ritchie, Charles Ritchie, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	
1913	Rochdale, George Kemp, <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1782	Rodney, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	
1917	Roe, Thomas Roe, <i>b.</i> 1832, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1651 S.	Rollo, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (U.K. Baron, Dunning), <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	
1866	Romilly, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	
1866	Romoad, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	
1796 I.	Rossmore, { William Westenra (U.K. Baron, Rossmore), <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1921	
1898*		
1910	Rotherham, William Henry Holland, <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1885	Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1915	
1916	Roundway, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, <i>b.</i> 1854, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard W., <i>b.</i> 1893 Hon. Stuart H., <i>b.</i> 1876 Hon. N. Charles R., <i>b.</i> 1877 Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward Murray C., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1880 Hon. Godfrey C., <i>b.</i> 1895 (None) Chm. of Carlisle, <i>b.</i> 1896 Lt.-Col. Hon. Alex. H.-R., V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1872 Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. S.-W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1870 Hon. Arth. F.-A.-H., <i>b.</i> '06
1911	Rowallan, Archibald Cameron Corbett, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1919	Russell of Liverpool, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	
1651 S.	Ruthven, Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	
1876	Sackville, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	
1911	St. Audries, Alexander P. Fuller Acland-Hood, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1917	
1559	St. John of Bletso, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	
1851	St. Leonards, Frank Edward Sugden, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908	
1887	St. Levan, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	
1885	St. Oswald, Rowland George Winn, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	
1796	Saltersford. See "Courtown," Irish Earl	
1445 S.	Salton, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	
1905	Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., <i>b.</i> '41, 1st Baron	
1871	Sandhurst, John William Mansfield, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	
1808	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	
1888	Savile, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	
1803	Saye & Sele, Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham-Miennes, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	
1921	Seaforth, James Alexander Francis Humberston Stewart-Mackenzie, <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1839	Seaton, John Regd. U. Elliott-Drake-Colborne, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	
1821	Sefton. See "Sefton," Irish Earl	
1480 S.	Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	
1918	Shandon, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1916	Shaughnessy, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1833, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
		Hon. William J. S., <i>b.</i> 1883

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1799	Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1859, m.	(Life peerage)
1783 I.	Sheffield, Edward Lyulph Stanley (U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley), P.C., b. 1839, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Sir A. L. S., K.C.M.G., b. 1875
1807 I.	Sherard, Philip Halton Sherard, b. 1851, s. 1908	Col. Ralph S., b. 1860
1784	Sherborne, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1920	Hon. Charles D., b. 1911
1880	Shute. See "Barrington," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1902	Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b. 44, 1st Bn., m.	Hon. Richard U. P. K.-S., (As Irish) b. 1913
1821	Silchester. See "Longford," Irish Earl	Capt. Master of Sinclair, M.V.O., b. 1875
1449†	Sinclair, Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Aroon S., b. 1887
1919	Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., b. 1864, m.	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile C., b. 1889
1916	Somerleyton, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Rev. Henry L. S. C., b. 1862
1784	Somers. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1887, s. 1899, m.	(As Irish)
1873	Somerston. See "Normanton," Irish Earl	Hon. Charles F., b. 1904
1780	Southampton, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Spencer H., b. 1888
1917	Southborough, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	(None) (1861)
1910	Southwick, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Baron m.	Hon. Basil Fitzherbert, b. 1904
1840	Stafford, Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., b. 1859, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1886	Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, b. 1880, s. 1912, m.	(None)
1911	Stamfordham, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., L.S.O., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	(As Irish)
1839	Stanley of Alderley. See "Sheffield," Irish Baron, above	(None)
1903	Stannore, George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, b. 1871, s. 1912	(None)
1918	Sterrdale, William Pickford, P.C., b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1796	Stewart of Garlies. See "Galloway," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1318	Strabolgi, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, b. 1853, claim established 1916, m.	1st Com Hon. Joseph K., R.N., M.P., b. 1836
1911	Strache, Edward Strache, P.C., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward S., b. 1882
1914	Strathclyde, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1853, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1842), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918	Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901
1884	Strathpey, Trevor Ogilvie Grant, b. 1879, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Donald G., b. 1912
1796	Stuart of Castle Stuart. See "Moray," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1916	Stuart of Wortley, Charles Benby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, b. 1851, m.	(None)
1838	Sudeley, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., b. 1840, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Charles H.-T., b. 1870
1884	Sudley. See "Arran," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1786	Suffield, Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., b. 1855, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Victor H., b. 1897
1913	Sumner, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1859, m.	(Life peerage)
1803	Swansea, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894	Hon. Odo V., M.V.O., b. 1875
1907	Swanthling, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, b. 1869, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Stuart S.-M., b. 1898
1919	Swinfen, Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1913	Sydenham, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.B.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1831†	Talbot of Malahide} James Boswell Talbot, b. 1874, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Reginald T., C.B.E., b. 1849
1856†	Talbot de Malahide}	Hon. Hugh A. S., b. 1881
1797 I.	Teignmouth, Henry Noel Shore, b. 1847, s. 1916, m.	Maj. Hon. Arthur C., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1880
1831	Templemore, Arthur Henry Chichester, b. 1854, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Lionel T., b. 1889
1884	Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Charles A., b. 1909
1827	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Horace W., C.B.E., b. 1888
1918	Terrington, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, b. 1877, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Chris. R.-C., b. 1896
1616	Teynham, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Charles C.-B., b. 1910
1792	Thurlow, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, b. 69, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Denis T., D.S.O., b. 1884
1876	Tollemache, Bentley Lionel J. Tollemache, b. 1883, s. 1904, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917
1564 S.	Torphichen, Jonn Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	(None)
1859	Tredegar, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Evan M., b. 1893
1917	Treowen, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1851, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1921	Trevithin, Alfred Tristram Lawrence (Lord Chief Justice of England), b. 1843, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Alfred Clive L., C.B.E., b. 1876
1820	Trevor, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, m.	Hon. George H.-T., b. 1899
1462 I.	Trinlestown, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, w.	(As Scottish)
1881	Tweeddale. See "Tweeddale," Scott. Marg.	Hon. Countess M., b. 1860
1881	Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1874, s. 1909, m.	(As Irish)
1786	Tyrone. See "Waterford," Irish Marg.	Three co-heiresses
1523	Vaux of Harrouden, Hubert Gao. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1860, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Arthur E.-de-M., b. 1864
1800 I.	Ventry, Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyna, D.S.O., b. 1862, s. 1914	

Created.

Title, Name, &c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1768	Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, b. 1809, s. 1915, m.	Richard Hy. V.-V., b. 1805
1841	Vivian, George Crespijn Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., b. 78, s. 93, m.	Hon. Anthony V., b. 1906
1905	Waleran, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	William G. H. W., b. 1905
1780	Waltingham, John Augustus de Grey, b. 1849, s. 1919, m.	Col. Hon. G. de G., D.S.O., b. 1884
1798 I.	Waterpark, Charles Frederick Cavendish, b. 1883, s. 1912	Henry S. H. C., b. 1876
1919	Waertree, William Hall Walker, b. 1856, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1906	Weardale, Philip James Stanhope, b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1918	Weir, William Douglas Wain, P.C., b. 1877, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jas. Kenneth W., b. 1905
1821	Wemyss. See "Wemyss and March," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1839	Wenlock, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, b. 1857, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Sir A. L., G.C.S.I., b. 1860
1861	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. 75, m.	Hon. Richard B., b. 1883
1776 I.	Westcote. See "Cobham," Brit. Visct.	(As British)
1919	Wester Wemyss, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1548	Wharton, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeyn-Tynte, b. 1876, claim established 1916, m.	Hon. Chas. John K.-T., b. 1908
1912	Whitburgh, Thomas Banks Borthwick, b. 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	Wigan. See "Crawford," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1910	Willington, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Inigo F.-T., b. 1899
1491	Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville Verney, b. 1869, s. 1902, m.	Hon. John V., M.C., b. 1899
1918	Wittenham, George Denison Faber, C.B., b. 1852, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1866	Wolverton, Frederic Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Geo. Carr G., b. 1896
1915	Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Bryan B., b. 1890
1835	Worthingham. See "Gosford," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1838	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910	Hon. Walter B. W., b. 1877
1919	Wyfold, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, b. 1851, 1st Baron, m.	{ Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland H.-H., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1880
1889	Wynford, Philip George Best, D.S.O., b. 1871, s. 1904, m.	{ Hon. Samuel J. B., b. 1874
1921	Yatneyth, Mathew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	(None)

BARONESES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—Style, The Right Hon. Lady—
Addressed as, My Lady.

1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1894, s.) 1896, m.	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., b. 1915
1481	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Poley, M.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Two co-heiresses
1368	Botreaux. (See "Loudoun," Countess of)	See Loudoun, Countess of
1897	Burton, Nellie Lisa Baille, b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Hon. George E. M. B., b. 1894
1608	Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, q.v.
1490	Cromwell (claimed by Lady Bowdiche-Copley)	
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Countess of Powis), b. 1865, m.	See Powis, Earl of
1864	De Ros, Mary Frances (Countess of Dartrey), b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1609 S.	Dingwall. See "Lucas," Engl. Baroness (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1899	Dorchester, Henrietta Anne Carleton, b. 1846, 1st Baroness, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Dndley C.
1295	Falconberg & Conyers (1509), Marcia (Countess of Yarborough), O.B.E., b. 1863, m.	{ O.B.E., b. 1876 See Yarborough, Earl of
1295	Furnivall, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, b. 1900, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1444 S.	Gray, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, b. 1866, s. 1919, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1894
1490 S.	Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), b. 1877, s. 1908, m.	Duke of Norfolk, q.v.
1608 S.	Kinloss, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., b. 1852, s. 1889, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1889
1663	Lucas, Nan Ino Cooper, b. 1880, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Anne Rosemary C., b. 1919
1299	Strange of Knokyn } Elizabeth Frances (Viscountess St. Davids), b. 1884, m., titles called out of abeyance	
1347	De Molines } 1921	
1426	Hungerford } 1921	
1900	Strathcona & Mount Royal, Margaret Charlotte Howard, b. 1854, s. 1914, m.	See St. Davids, Viscount
1529	Westworth, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, b. 1873, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Donald H., b. 1891
1308	Zouche of Harringworth, Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Noel L., b. 1900
		Hon. Thos. W. A. F., b. 1902

Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., M.P.	Headlam, Rev. Canon Arthur Cayley, D.D.	Ryden, Sir Thomas, Bt., M.P.
Burham, The Viscount.	Keogh, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.B.	Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Mark- ham).	Kerr, Philip Henry. (q.v.c.v.)	Seddon, James Andrew, M.P.
Chetwynd, The Viscount.	Landowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I.	Smith, Sir H. Babington, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.I.
Clifford, Rev. John, D.D.	Layton, Walter Thomas, G.B.E.	Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan Christians, K.C.
Davies, William John.	Nicoll, Sir Robertson, LL.D.	Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Dillon, Viscount.	Parker, James, M.P.	Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart.	Perrott, Col. Sir Herbert Charles, Bt.	Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Faringdon, The Lord.	Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.	Wardle, George James.
Goaling, Henry.	Quinan, Kenneth B.	Wilkie, Alexander, M.P.
Halda & Miss Elizabeth.		

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c. 147

*From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" is the heir to the Earldom of Morton (see p. 134) and that "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," is the eldest son of Earl Howe (see p. 133): * the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g. Earl of Burlington, eldest son of the Marquess of Hartington, heir apparent of the Duke of Devonshire.*

Aberdour—Morton	Deerhurst—Coventry	Hinton—Poulett	Norreys—Abingdon
Abingdon—Lindsay	Douglas & Clydesdale	Hobart—Buckingham-	North—Guilford
Aboyne—Huntly	—Hamilton	shire	Northland—Ranfurly
Acheson—Gosford	Doune—Moray	Holmesdale—Ankerst	Ockham—Lovelace
Altamont—Sligo	Douro—Wellington	Hopetoun—Lindithgow	Ormelie—Breadalbans
Althorp—Spencer	Drumlanrig—Queens-	Hyde—Clarendon	Ossory—Ormonde
Anson—Lichfield	berry	Ikerrin—Carrick	Os-ulston—Tankerville
Apsley—Bathurst	Dumfries—Bute	Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Parker—Macclesfield
Ardee—Meath	Duncan—Camperdown	Ipswich—Grafton	Pelham—Chichester
Arundel—Norfolk	Duncaunon—Bessboro'	Jedburgh—Lothian	Percy—Northumber-
Ashley—Shaftesbury	Dundas—Ronaldshay	Jermyn—Bristol	land
Ava—Dufferin and Ava	Dunglass—Home	Jocelyn—Roden	Petersham—Harrington
Bainel—Crawford	Dunluce—Astrim	Kelburne—Glasgow	Pollington—Merboro'
Bective—Headfort	Durnford—Middletown	Kerry—Lansdowne	Porchester—Carnarvon
Belfast—Donegal	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Kilconnell—Clancarty	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Bingham—Lucan	Ebrington—Portesque	Kildare—Leinster	Raynham—Tornshend
Blandford—Marlboro'	Ednam—Dudley	Killeen—Fingall	Rocksavage—Cholm'ley
Borodale—Beatty	Elcho—Wemyss & March	Kilmarnock—Erroll	Ronaldshay—Zetland
Bowmont—Roxburghe	Eimley—Beauchamp	Kilwarlin—Downshire	Roos of Belvoir—*Gran-
Brackley—Ellesmere	Eltham—Cambridge	Kincardine—*Graham	by
Brecknock—Camden	Elveland—Iveagh	Kingsborough—King-	Rosehill—Northeast
Brooke—Warwick	Encombe—Eldon	ston	Sackville—De La Warr
Broomer—Kitchener	Ennismore—Listowel	Knebworth—Lytton	St. Cyres—Iddeleigh
Burford—St. Albans	Erleigh—Reading	Kynnauld—Newburgh	Sandon—Harroby
Burgherah—Westm'nd.	Errington—Cromer	Lascelles—Harewood	Scone—Mansfield
Burghley—Easter	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Leslie—Rothes	Settrington—*March
Burlington—*Harting-	Euston—Grafton	Lewes—Aberjavenney	Seymour—Somerset
ton	Falconer—Kintore	Lewisham—Barnmouth	Somerton—Normanton
Caine—*Kerry	Fellding—Denbigh	Lincoln—Newcastle	Stafford—Sutherland
Campden—Gainsboro'	Fincastle—Dunmore	Loughborough—Rostlyn	Stanley—Derby
Cardigan—Ailesbury	Fitz Harris—Malnes-	Lowther—Lonsdale	Stavordale—Hchester
Cardross—Buchan	bury	Macduff—Fife	Stopford—Courtown
Carlou—Portarlington	Folkestone—Radnor	Madeley—Crewe	Stuart—Castle Stewart
Carlton—Wharfedale	Forbes—Granard	Maidstone—Winchilea	Sudley—Arran
Carmarthen—Leeds	Garloch—Mar	Maitland—Lauderdale	Suirdale—Donoughmore
Carnegie—Southesk	Garlies—Galloway	Malden—Essex	Tamworth—Ferrers
Castilla—Alisa	Garroyle—Cairns	Malpas—*Rocksavage	Tarbat—Cremartie
Castleragh—Londndy.	Gillford—Clanwilliam	Mandeville—Manchester	Tavistock—Bedford
Castlerosse—Kenmare	Gilams—Strathmore	Manners—Granby	Titchfield—Portland
Chelase—Cadogan	Glerawley—Annesley	March—Richmond	Tiverton—Halsbury
Chewton—Waldegrave	Graham—Montrose	Marsham—Romney	Trafalgar—Nelson
Clifton—Darnley	Granby—Rutland	Mauchline—Loudoun	Trematon—Athlone
Clive—Povis	Grandison—Jersey	Medina—Milford Haven	Tullibardine—Athole
Cloamore—Wicklow	Greenock—Cathcart	Milton—Fitzwilliam	Uffington—Crown
Cochrane—Dundonald	Grey de Wilton—Wilton	Molyneux—Sefton	Uxbridge—Anglesey
Coke—Leicester	Grimston—Verulam	Montgomerie—Eglin-	Vaughan—Lisburne
Compton—Northampton	Grosvenor—Westminster	ton	Walpole—Orford
Courtenay—Devon	Guernsey—Aylesford	Moore—Drogheda	Weymouth—Bath
Cranborne—Salisbury	Haddo—Aberdeen	Moreton—Ducie	Willoughby de Eresby
Cranley—Onslow	Hamilton—Abercorn	Mornington—*Douro	—Ancaster
Curzon—Howe	Hartington—Devonshire	Mount—Charles—Con-	Windsor—Plymouth
Dalkeith—Bucdeuch	Hastings—Huntingdon	ingham	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Dalmeny—Rosebery	Herbert—Pembroke	Mulgrave—Normanby	Wolmer—Selborne
Dalrymple—Stair	Hillsborough—Down-	Newark—Manvers	Worcester—Beaufort
Dangan—Cowiey	shire	Newport—Bradford	Worsley—Yarborough
Dawick—Haig	Hinchinbrooke—Sand-	Newtown—Butler—	Yarmouth—Hartford
De Grey—Ripon	wich	Lanesborough	

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (O'Sionnach), James George Hubert Fox, b. 1842.
The Knight of Gltn, Desmond Fitz John Lloyd FitzGerald, b. 1862, suc. 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (1818), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., M.O., b. 1884, suc. 1916.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward MacDermot, b. 1862, suc. 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy, D.S.O., b. 1882, suc. 1921.
The O'Connor Don, Owen Phelin O'Connor, b. 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b. 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, C.B., b. 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, b. 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Henry O'Grady.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jajamesine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b. 1853, suc. 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrough Murphy, b. 1835.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott— <i>Tenterden</i>	Bridgman— <i>Bradford</i>	Colville— <i>Colville of Culross</i>	Edwardes— <i>Kensington</i>
Abney Hastings— <i>Loudoun</i>	Brodrick— <i>Middleton</i>	Compton— <i>Northampton</i>	Egerton— <i>Ellesmere</i>
Acheson— <i>Gosford</i>	Brooks— <i>Craushaw</i>	Cooper— <i>Lucas</i>	Egerton— <i>Wilton</i>
Adderley— <i>Norton</i>	Brougham— <i>Brougham & Vaux</i>	Corbett— <i>Rovellan</i>	Elliott— <i>St. Germans</i>
Addington— <i>Sidmouth</i>	Browne— <i>Kenmare</i>	Courtenay— <i>Devon</i>	Elliott— <i>Minto</i>
Agar— <i>Furnivall</i>	Browne— <i>Kilmaine</i>	Coutts Nevill— <i>Latynmer</i>	Elliott Drake Colborne— <i>Seaton</i>
Agar— <i>Normanton</i>	Browne— <i>Oranmore</i>	Crewe Milnes— <i>Crewe</i>	Erskine— <i>Buchan</i>
Agar Robartes— <i>Clifden</i>	Browne— <i>Sligo</i>	Crichton— <i>Erne</i>	Erskine— <i>Mar & Kellie</i>
Aitken— <i>Beaverbrook</i>	Brownlow— <i>Lurgan</i>	Crichton Stuart— <i>Bute</i>	Evans Freke— <i>Carbery</i>
Akers Douglas— <i>Chilston</i>	Bruce— <i>Aberdare</i>	Cripps— <i>Parnoor</i>	Eveligh de Moleyns— <i>Ventry</i>
Alexander— <i>Caledon</i>	Bruce— <i>Balfour of Burleigh</i>	Crossley— <i>Somerleyton</i>	Faber— <i>Wittenham</i>
Alexander— <i>Cobham</i>	Bruce— <i>Elgin</i>	Cubitt— <i>Ashcombe</i>	Fane— <i>Westmorland</i>
Allanson Winn— <i>Headley</i>	Brudenell Bruce— <i>Ailesbury</i>	Cuffe— <i>Desart</i>	Feilding— <i>Denbigh</i>
Allsopp— <i>Hindlip</i>	Bryan— <i>Bellew</i>	Cumming Bruce— <i>Thurlow</i>	Fellowes— <i>Ailrury</i>
Annesley— <i>Valentia</i>	Buchan— <i>Caithness</i>	Cunliffe Lister— <i>Masham</i>	Fellowes— <i>De Ramsey</i>
Anson— <i>Lichfield</i>	Buckley— <i>Wrenbury</i>	Curzon— <i>Curzon of Kedleston</i>	Finch— <i>Aylesford</i>
Arthur— <i>Glenarthur</i>	Burns— <i>Inverclyde</i>	Curzon— <i>Howe</i>	Finch Hatton— <i>Winchelsea</i>
Ashley Cooper— <i>Shaftesbury</i>	Butler— <i>Carriack</i>	Curst— <i>Brownlow</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Braunton</i>
Astley— <i>Hastings</i>	Butler— <i>Dunboyne</i>	Dalberg Acton— <i>Acton</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Fitzalan</i>
Bailey— <i>Glanusk</i>	Butler— <i>Lanesborough</i>	Dalrymple— <i>Stair</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Herries</i>
Ballio— <i>Burton</i>	Butler— <i>Mountgarret</i>	Daly— <i>Dunsandle</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Howard</i>
Ballio Hamilton— <i>Haddington</i>	Butler— <i>Ormonde</i>	Dalzell— <i>Carnwath</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Howard of Glossop</i>
Balfour— <i>Kinross</i>	Byng— <i>Straford</i>	Dawday— <i>Dovne</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Norfolk</i>
Bampfylde— <i>Poltimore</i>	Byng— <i>Torrington</i>	Dawson— <i>Dartrey</i>	Fitz Clarence— <i>Munster</i>
Baring— <i>Ashburton</i>	Cambridge— <i>Athlone</i>	Dawson— <i>Dawson of Penn</i>	Fitzgerald— <i>Leinster</i>
Baring— <i>Cromer</i>	Campbell— <i>Argyll</i>	Dawson— <i>De Ros</i>	Fitzherbert Stafford— <i>Stafford</i>
Baring— <i>Northbrook</i>	Campbell— <i>Breadalbane</i>	Dawson Damer— <i>Portarlington</i>	Fitzmaurice— <i>Orkney</i>
Baring— <i>Revelstoke</i>	Campbell— <i>Caixler</i>	De Courcy— <i>Kingsale</i>	FitzPatrick— <i>Castle town</i>
Barnes— <i>Gorell</i>	Campbell— <i>Glenary</i>	De Grey— <i>Walsingham</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Grafton</i>
Barnewall— <i>Trimlenton</i>	Campbell— <i>Stratheden</i>	De Montmorency— <i>Frankfort</i>	Fitzroy— <i>Southampton</i>
Bateman Hanbury— <i>Bateman</i>	Canning— <i>Garraugh</i>	De Montmorency— <i>Mountmorres</i>	Fletcher Moulton— <i>Moulton</i>
Bathurst— <i>Blackslae</i>	Capell— <i>Essex</i>	De Yarburgh Bateson— <i>Deramore</i>	Flower— <i>Ashbrook</i>
Beardmore— <i>Inverairn</i>	Carlton— <i>Dorchester</i>	Deane Morgan— <i>Muskerri</i>	Foley— <i>Berkeley</i>
Beauchamp— <i>St. Albans</i>	Carnegie— <i>Northesk</i>	Denison— <i>Londesborough</i>	Foljambe— <i>Liverpool</i>
Beaumont— <i>Allendale</i>	Carnegie— <i>Southesk</i>	Devereux— <i>Hereford</i>	Forbes— <i>Granard</i>
Beckett— <i>Grimthorpe</i>	Cary— <i>Falkland</i>	Dewar— <i>Fonlomot</i>	Forbes Leith— <i>Leith of Fyvie</i>
Bennet— <i>Tankerville</i>	Caulfield— <i>Charlemont</i>	Dickson Poynder— <i>Islington</i>	Forbes Sempill— <i>Sempill</i>
Benson— <i>Charnwood</i>	Cavendish— <i>Chesham</i>	Dillon— <i>Clonbrock</i>	Foster— <i>Ilkerton</i>
Beresford— <i>Waterford</i>	Cavendish— <i>Devonshire</i>	Dillon Lee— <i>Dillon</i>	Fowler— <i>Wolverhampton</i>
Bernard— <i>Bandon</i>	Cavendish— <i>Waterpark</i>	Dodson— <i>Monk Bretton</i>	Fox Strangways— <i>Ilchester</i>
Bertie— <i>Abingdon</i>	Cavendish Bentinck— <i>Portland</i>	Douglas— <i>Morton</i>	Frankland— <i>Zouche</i>
Bertie— <i>Bertie of Thaur</i>	Cecil— <i>Amherst of Hackney</i>	Douglas— <i>Queenberry</i>	Fraser— <i>Loval</i>
Bertie— <i>Lindsey</i>	Cecil— <i>Ezter</i>	Douglas Campbell Douglas— <i>Blythswood</i>	Fraser— <i>Saltoun</i>
Best— <i>Wynford</i>	Chaloner— <i>Gisborough</i>	Douglas Hamilton— <i>Hamilton</i>	Freeman Mitford— <i>Redesdale</i>
Bethell— <i>Westbury</i>	Chetwynd Talbot— <i>Shrewsbury</i>	Douglas Pennant— <i>Penrhyn</i>	Freeman Thomas— <i>Wulfrington</i>
Bethune— <i>Lindsay</i>	Chichester— <i>Donegall</i>	Douglas Scott Montagu— <i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i>	Fuller Acland Hood— <i>St. Audries</i>
Blagge— <i>Stamfordham</i>	Chichester— <i>Templemore</i>	Drummond— <i>Melfort</i>	Gascogne Cecil— <i>Salisbury</i>
Bligham— <i>Mersey</i>	Child Villiers— <i>Jersey</i>	Drummond— <i>Perth</i>	Gathorne Hardy— <i>Cranbrook</i>
Bligham— <i>Clanmorris</i>	Cholmondeley— <i>Dela-mere</i>	Duff— <i>Fife</i>	Gibbs— <i>Aldenharn</i>
Bligham— <i>Lucan</i>	Churchill— <i>Marlborough</i>	Duncombe— <i>Fenarham</i>	Gibson— <i>Ashbourne</i>
Bligh— <i>Clifton</i>	Clarke— <i>Sydenham</i>	Dundas— <i>Melville</i>	Giffard— <i>Halsbury</i>
Bligh— <i>Darvley</i>	Clegg Hill— <i>Hill</i>	Dundas— <i>Zetland</i>	Giustiniani— <i>Newburgh</i>
Blunt Mackenzie— <i>Cromartie</i>	Clements— <i>Leitrim</i>	Dutton— <i>Sherborne</i>	Glyn— <i>Wolarton</i>
Boote Wilbraham— <i>Latham</i>	Clifton— <i>Grey de Ruthyn</i>	Eaton— <i>Chislemore</i>	
Borthwick— <i>Whitburgh</i>	Coats— <i>Glenanar</i>	Eden— <i>Auchland</i>	
Boscawen— <i>Falmouth</i>	Cochrane— <i>Dundonald</i>	Edgcombe— <i>Mount Edgcombe</i>	
Bourke— <i>Mayo</i>	Cochrane Baillie— <i>Lamington</i>		
Bowes Lyon— <i>Strathmore</i>	Cocks— <i>Somers</i>		
Boyle— <i>Cork</i>	Cokayne— <i>Cullen</i>		
Boyle— <i>Glasgow</i>	Coke— <i>Leicester</i>		
Boyle— <i>Shannon</i>	Cole— <i>Bunishillen</i>		
Brabazon— <i>Neath</i>	Collier— <i>Monkenell</i>		
Brand— <i>Hampden</i>	Colston— <i>Roundway</i>		
Brett— <i>Esher</i>			

Godley— <i>Kilbracken</i>	Hill Trevor— <i>Trevor</i>	Lindsay— <i>Crawford</i>	Needham— <i>Kilmorye</i>
Goodeve— <i>Erakine—Mar</i>	Hobart Hampden— <i>Mer-</i>	Lister— <i>Ribblesdale</i>	Nevill— <i>Abergenny</i>
Gordon— <i>Aberdeen</i>	cer Henderson— <i>Buck-</i>	Littleton— <i>Hatherton</i>	Neville— <i>Braybrooke</i>
Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>	inghamshire	Lloyd Mostyn— <i>Mostyn</i>	Nicholson— <i>Carnock</i>
Gordon Lennox— <i>Rich-</i>	Holland— <i>Knutsford</i>	Lockwood— <i>Lambourne</i>	Noel— <i>Gainsborough</i>
mond	Holland— <i>Rotherham</i>	Loftus— <i>Ely</i>	Noel Hill— <i>Berwick</i>
Gore— <i>Arran</i>	Holmes's Court— <i>Heytes-</i>	Lonsdale— <i>Armaghdale</i>	North— <i>Guilford</i>
Gough Calthorpe— <i>Cal-</i>	bury	Lopes— <i>Ludlow</i>	Northote— <i>Iddeleigh</i>
thorpe	Holroyd— <i>Sheffield</i>	Lowry Corry— <i>Belmore</i>	Norton— <i>Grantley</i>
Graham— <i>Atholstan</i>	Hood— <i>Bridgeport</i>	Lowther— <i>Lonsdale</i>	Norton— <i>Rathcreedan</i>
Graham— <i>Montrose</i>	Hope— <i>Lindithgow</i>	Lowther— <i>Ullswater</i>	Nugent— <i>Westmeath</i>
Graham Toler— <i>Norbury</i>	Hopwood— <i>South</i>	Loyd Lindsay— <i>Wantage</i>	O'Brien— <i>Inchiquin</i>
Grant— <i>Seafeld</i>	borough	Lubbock— <i>Avebury</i>	O'Brien— <i>Shandon</i>
Grant— <i>Strathpey</i>	Hore Ruthven— <i>Ruth-</i>	Lumley— <i>Scarborough</i>	O'Grady— <i>Guillemore</i>
Gray Campbell— <i>Gray</i>	ven	Lumley Savile— <i>Savile</i>	Ogilvy— <i>Airlie</i> <i>(Spey)</i>
Grenfell— <i>Deesborough</i>	Horsley Beresford— <i>De-</i>	Lygon— <i>Beauchamp</i>	Ogilvie Grant— <i>Strath-</i>
Grey— <i>Grey of Fuldoun</i>	cies	Lysaght— <i>Lisle</i>	Orde Powlett— <i>Bolton</i>
Grey— <i>Stamford</i>	Howard— <i>Carlisle</i>	Lytellon— <i>Cobham</i>	Ormsby Gore— <i>Harlech</i>
Grimston— <i>Verulam</i>	Howard— <i>Effingham</i>	Lytton— <i>Wentworth</i>	Osborne— <i>Leeds</i>
Grosvenor— <i>Ebury</i>	Howard— <i>Norfolk</i>	McClintock Bunbury— <i>Rathdonnell</i>	Paget— <i>Anglesey</i>
Grosvenor— <i>Stalbridge</i>	Howard— <i>Strathcona</i>	McDonnell— <i>Antrim</i>	Paget— <i>Queensborough</i>
Grosvenor— <i>Westminster</i>	Howard— <i>Suffolk</i>	M'Garel Hogg— <i>Magher-</i>	Pakenham— <i>Longford</i>
Guest— <i>Wimborne</i>	Howard— <i>Wicklow</i>	amorne	Pakington— <i>Hampton</i>
Guinness— <i>Iveagh</i>	Hozier— <i>Newlands</i>	Mackay— <i>Inchcape</i>	Palk— <i>Haldon</i>
Gully— <i>Selby</i>	Hubbard— <i>Addington</i>	Mackay— <i>Reay</i>	Palmer— <i>Selborne</i>
Gurdon— <i>Cranworth</i>	Innes Ker— <i>Roxburghe</i>	Mackworth— <i>Rhondda</i>	Parker— <i>Macclesfield</i>
Halane Duncan— <i>Cam-</i>	Irby— <i>Boston</i>	McLaren— <i>Aberconway</i>	Parker— <i>Morley</i>
perdown	Isaacs— <i>Reading</i>	Maitland— <i>Lauderdale</i>	Parnell— <i>Congleton</i>
Hamilton— <i>Abercorn</i>	Jackson— <i>Allerton</i>	Manners— <i>Rutland</i>	Parsons— <i>Rosse</i>
Hamilton— <i>Belhaven</i>	James— <i>Northbourne</i>	Manners Sutton— <i>Can-</i>	Partington— <i>Doverdale</i>
Hamilton— <i>Holm-</i>	Jervis— <i>St. Vincent</i>	terbury	Paulet— <i>Winchester</i>
Patrick	Jocelyn— <i>Roden</i>	Mansfield— <i>Sandhurst</i>	Pearson— <i>Cowdray</i>
Hamilton— <i>Sumner</i>	Jolliffe— <i>Hilton</i>	Marjoribanks— <i>Tweed-</i>	Pease— <i>Gainsford</i>
Hamilton Gordon— <i>Stan-</i>	Kaye Shuttleworth— <i>Shuttleworth</i>	mouth	Pelham— <i>Chichester</i>
more	Kearley— <i>Devonport</i>	Marshall— <i>Romney</i>	Pelham— <i>Fauconberg</i>
Hamilton Russell— <i>Boyne</i>	Keith Falconer— <i>Kin-</i>	Maude— <i>Hawarden</i>	Pelham— <i>Farborough</i>
Hamilton Temple Black-	tores	Maxwell— <i>Farnham</i>	Pelham Clinton— <i>New-</i>
wood— <i>Dufferin</i>	Kemeys Tynte— <i>Wharton</i>	Meade— <i>Clanwilliam</i>	castle
Hanbury Tracy— <i>Sudeley</i>	Kemp— <i>Rochdale</i>	Meysey Thompson— <i>Knareborough</i>	Pellow— <i>Ezmouth</i>
Haudecock— <i>Castlemaine</i>	Kennedy— <i>Ailsa</i>	Milles— <i>Sondes</i>	Pepys— <i>Cottenham</i>
Harbord— <i>Suffield</i>	Kenworthy— <i>Strabolgi</i>	Mills— <i>Hilbraydon</i>	Perceval— <i>Egmont</i>
Hare— <i>Listowel</i>	Keppel— <i>Albemarle</i>	Molyneux— <i>Sefton</i>	Percy— <i>Northumberland</i>
Harmaworth— <i>North</i>	Kerr— <i>Lothian</i>	Monckton Arundell— <i>Galway</i>	Pery— <i>Limerick</i>
cliffe	King— <i>Lovelace</i>	Monseil— <i>Emly</i>	Petre— <i>Furnivall</i>
Harmaworth— <i>Rother-</i>	King Tenslon— <i>Kingston</i>	Montagu— <i>Manchester</i>	Petty Fitzmaurice— <i>Fitzmaurice</i>
mere	Kitson— <i>Airedale</i>	Montagu— <i>Sandwich</i>	Petty Fitzmaurice— <i>Landowne</i>
Harris— <i>Malmesbury</i>	Knatchbull Hugessen— <i>Brabourne</i>	Montagu Douglas Scott— <i>Buccleuch</i>	Philips— <i>St. David</i>
Hastings— <i>Huntingdon</i>	Knight Causton— <i>South-</i>	Montagu Stuart Wor-	Philips— <i>Strange</i>
Hay— <i>Erroll</i>	wark	ley Mackenzie— <i>Wharfedale</i>	Phipps— <i>Normanby</i>
Hay— <i>Kinnoull</i>	Knox— <i>Ranfurly</i>	Montagu— <i>Drogheda</i>	Pickford— <i>Serndale</i>
Hay— <i>Tweeddale</i>	Lambart— <i>Cavan</i>	Moreton— <i>Ducie</i>	Pierrepont— <i>Manvers</i>
Heathcote Drummond	Lambton— <i>Durham</i>	Morgan— <i>Tredegar</i>	Pleydell Bouverie— <i>Rad-</i>
Willoughby— <i>Ancester</i>	Lascelles— <i>Harwood</i>	Morgan Grenville— <i>Kin-</i>	nor
Hely Hutchinson— <i>Do-</i>	Law— <i>Ellenborough</i>	loss	Plunkett— <i>Dunsany</i>
noughmore	Lawless— <i>Cloncurry</i>	Morley— <i>Hollenden</i>	Plunkett— <i>Fingall</i>
Henderson— <i>Faringdon</i>	Lawley— <i>Wenlock</i>	Morris— <i>Kilalanin</i>	Plunkett— <i>Louth</i>
Henniker Major— <i>Henn-</i>	Lawrence— <i>Trevethin</i>	Mosley— <i>Anslow</i>	Pomeroy— <i>Harberton</i>
iker	Lawson— <i>Burnham</i>	Mostyn— <i>Vaux</i>	Ponsonby— <i>Bassborough</i>
Hepburn Stuart Forbes—	Le Poer Trench— <i>Clan-</i>	Moutbatten— <i>Carts-</i>	Ponsonby— <i>De Mauley</i>
Trefusis— <i>Clinton</i>	carty	brook	Powys— <i>Liford</i>
Hepburne Scott— <i>Pol-</i>	Lea Smith— <i>Dudley</i>	Moutbatten— <i>Eltham</i>	Pratt— <i>Camden</i>
warth	Legge— <i>Dartmouth</i>	Moutbatten— <i>Milford</i>	Preston— <i>Gormanston</i>
Herbert— <i>Carnarvon</i>	Legh— <i>Newton</i>	Haven	Primrose— <i>Rosebery</i>
Herbert— <i>Darcy de</i>	Lelth— <i>Burgh</i>	Mulholland— <i>Dunleath</i>	Prittle— <i>Dunaleigh</i>
Knyth	Leslie— <i>Roches</i>	Munro Ferguson— <i>Nevar</i>	Prothero— <i>Ernie</i>
Herbert— <i>Pembroke</i>	Leslie Melville— <i>Leven</i>	Murray— <i>Dunedin</i>	Ramsay— <i>Dalhousie</i>
Herbert— <i>Powis</i>	Lever— <i>Leverhulme</i>	Murray— <i>Dunmore</i>	Raid— <i>Loreburn</i>
Herbert— <i>Treowen</i>	Leveson Gower— <i>Gran-</i>	Murray— <i>Eltham</i>	Rhys— <i>Dynorbury</i>
Hermon Hodge— <i>Wyfold</i>	ville	Murray— <i>Manfield</i>	Rice— <i>Monteagle</i>
Hervey— <i>Bristol</i>	Lewis— <i>Merthyr</i>		Roberts— <i>Clywd</i>
Hewitt— <i>Liford</i>	Liddell— <i>Ravenworth</i>		Robinson— <i>Ripon</i>
Hicks Beach— <i>St. Ald-</i>	• Lindsey Bethune— <i>Bethune</i>		Robinson— <i>Rosmead</i>
wyn			Roche— <i>Fermoy</i>
Hill— <i>Downshire</i>			

Rolls— <i>Llangatlock</i>	Smith Barry— <i>Barry-</i>	Taylor— <i>Headfort</i>	Waldegrave— <i>Radstock</i>
Roper— <i>Curson—Teyn-</i>	<i>more</i>	Temple Gore— <i>Langton—</i>	Walker— <i>Wavertree</i>
Rous— <i>Stradbroke Ham-</i>	Somerset— <i>Beaufort</i>	<i>Temple of Stones</i>	Wallop— <i>Portsmouth</i>
Rowley— <i>Langford</i>	Somerset— <i>Raglan</i>	Tennant— <i>Glenconner</i>	Walpole— <i>Orford</i>
Russell— <i>Amphill</i>	Somerville— <i>Athlumney</i>	Thellusson— <i>Rendle-</i>	Walrond— <i>Waleran</i>
Russell— <i>Bedford</i>	Spencer— <i>Churchill</i>	<i>sham</i>	Walsh— <i>Ormathwaite</i>
Russell— <i>De Clifford</i>	Spencer Churchill—	Theisger— <i>Chelmsford</i>	Ward— <i>Bangor</i>
Ryder— <i>Harrowby</i>	<i>Marlborough</i>	Thomas— <i>Pontypridd</i>	Ward— <i>Dudley</i>
Sackville— <i>De La Warr</i>	Stanhope— <i>Harrington</i>	Thynne— <i>Bath</i>	Warren— <i>De Tabley</i>
Sackville West— <i>Sack-</i>	Stanhope— <i>Weardale</i>	Tollemache— <i>Dysart</i>	Watson— <i>Armstrong—</i>
<i>ville</i>	Stanley— <i>Ashfield</i>	Towneley— <i>O'Hagan—</i>	<i>Armstrong</i>
St. Aubyn— <i>St. Levan</i>	Stanley— <i>Derby</i>	<i>O'Hagan</i>	Weir— <i>Inverforth</i>
St. Clair— <i>Sinclair</i>	Stanley— <i>Sheffield</i>	Trench— <i>Ashtown</i>	Weld— <i>Forester—Forester</i>
St. Clair Erskine— <i>Ross-</i>	Stapleton Cotton— <i>Com-</i>	Trollope— <i>Kesteven</i>	Wellesley— <i>Cowley</i>
<i>lyn</i>	<i>bermere</i>	Tufton— <i>Hothfield</i>	Wellesley— <i>Wallington</i>
St. John— <i>Bolingbroke</i>	Stephen— <i>Mount-</i>	Turnour— <i>Winterton</i>	Wemyss— <i>Wester</i>
St. Leger— <i>Doneraile</i>	<i>Stephen</i>	Twisleton— <i>Wykeham</i>	<i>Wemyss</i>
St. Maur— <i>Somerset</i>	Stern— <i>Michelham</i>	Fiennes— <i>Saye & Sele</i>	Wemyss Charteris—
Samuel— <i>Bearded</i>	Stewart— <i>Galloway</i>	Tyrrell Kenyon— <i>Kenyon</i>	<i>Wemyss & March</i>
Samuel Montagu—	Stewart Mackenzie—	Tyrwhitt Wilson— <i>Ber-</i>	Wentworth Fitzwilliam
<i>Swaythling</i>	<i>Seaforth</i>	<i>ners</i>	— <i>Fitzwilliam</i>
Sandilands— <i>Torphichen</i>	Stewart Murray— <i>Athole</i>	Upton— <i>Templetown</i>	Westenra— <i>Rossmore</i>
Saunarez— <i>De Saunerez-</i>	Stonor— <i>Cannoy</i>	Ure— <i>Strathclyde</i>	White— <i>Annaly</i>
Savile— <i>Mezborough</i>	Stopford— <i>Courtown</i>	Vanden Bempde John-	Whiteley— <i>Marchamley</i>
Scarlett— <i>Abinger</i>	Stourton— <i>Mowbray</i>	<i>stone—Derwent</i>	Williamson— <i>Ashton</i>
Scarlatt Booth— <i>Basing</i>	Strachey— <i>Strachie</i>	Vane— <i>Barnard</i>	Willoughby— <i>Middleton</i>
Scott— <i>Clonmell</i>	Strutt— <i>Belper</i>	Vane Tempest Stewart—	Wilson— <i>Nunburnholme</i>
Scott— <i>Eldon</i>	Strutt— <i>Rayleigh</i>	<i>Londonderry</i>	Windsor— <i>Wales</i>
Scott Ellis— <i>Howard de</i>	Stuart— <i>Castle Stewart</i>	Vanneck— <i>Huntingfield</i>	Windsor— <i>Fork [mouth</i>
<i>Walden</i>	Stuart— <i>Moray</i>	Vaughan— <i>Lisburne</i>	Windsor Clive— <i>Ply-</i>
Scudamore Stanhope—	Stuart Wortley— <i>Stuart</i>	Vaughan Davies—	Wingfield— <i>Powerscourt</i>
<i>Chesterfield</i>	<i>of Wortley</i>	<i>Jatryth</i>	Winn— <i>St. Oswald</i>
Seymour— <i>Hertford</i>	Sturt— <i>Arlington</i>	Venables Vernon—	Wodehouse— <i>Kimberley</i>
Shaw Lefevre— <i>Eversley</i>	Sugden— <i>St. Leonards</i>	<i>Vernon</i>	Wood— <i>Ilkfax</i>
Shirley— <i>Ferrers</i>	Sutherland Leveson	Verker— <i>Gort [Broke</i>	Woodhouse— <i>Terrington</i>
Shore— <i>Teignmouth</i>	Gower— <i>Cromartie</i>	Verny— <i>Willoughby de</i>	Wyndham— <i>Leconfield</i>
Sidney— <i>De Lisle</i>	Sutherland Leveson	Verny Cave— <i>Brays</i>	Wyndham Quin— <i>Dun-</i>
Sinclair— <i>Cuthness</i>	Gower— <i>Sutherland</i>	Vernon— <i>Lyneden</i>	<i>raven</i>
Sinclair— <i>Pentland</i>	Swinfen Eady— <i>Swinfen</i>	Vesey— <i>De Vesey</i>	Wynn— <i>Newborough</i>
Skemington— <i>Massereene</i>	Talbot— <i>Shrewsbury</i>	Villiers— <i>Clarendon</i>	Wynn Carrington— <i>Lin-</i>
Smith— <i>Birkenhead</i>	Talbot— <i>Talbot de Mala-</i>	Villiers— <i>Jersey</i>	<i>colnshire</i>
Smith— <i>Colwyn</i>	<i>hide</i>	Vincent— <i>D'Abernon</i>	Yarde Buller— <i>Churston</i>
Smith— <i>Hambleden</i>	Tatem— <i>Glancely</i>	Vivian— <i>Seaneese</i>	Yorke— <i>Hardwicke</i>

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker. The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees. The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £3,500.

<i>Clerk of Parliaments.</i> Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B.	£2,500
<i>Clerk Assistant.</i> Edward H. Alderson, C.B.	£1,500
<i>Reading Clerk.</i> Ronald Muir Mackenzie	£1,000
<i>Counsel to Chairman of Com.,</i> Sir Alb. Gray, K.C.B., K.C.	£1,800
<i>Senior Clerks.</i> Hon. E. A. Stonor (Prin. Clerk of Private Committees); H. J. F. Badley C.B.E., (Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taring Officer of Judicial Costs); Cuthbert Headlam, D.S.O., (Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers); J. B. Hotham (Clerk of Private Bills and Taring Officer of Private Bill Costs); E. C. Vigors.....	£850 to £1,200
<i>Other Clerks.</i> G.D. Luard, G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C.; C. K. Davidson, G.B.E.; A. H. Jeffreys; A. O'N. Chichester, M.C. (Clerk attending the Table); V. M. E. Goodman, M.C.	£200 to £300

<i>Accounting and Costing Department.</i> H. P. Norris (Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts), £500 to £600; Miss M. F. Court (Accountant); Miss M. E. Waterman and Miss W. M. Bird.....	
<i>Librarian.</i> A. H. M. Butler	£1,000
<i>Examiners to Standing Orders.</i> Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £300; J. F. Symons-Jeune	£300
<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.</i> Lt. Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	£1,000
<i>Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain.</i> Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O.	£500
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms.</i> Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N.	£1,000
<i>Shorthand Writer.</i> Walter Hodgson	free
<i>Assistant Do.,</i> Herbert Arthur Stevens ...	
<i>Official Reporter.</i> Arthur Walter	£500

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1900.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 1897.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, 1900.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, 1903.
The Lord High Chancellor—Viscount Birkenhead, 1901.
The Archbishop of York, 1900.
The Prime Minister—David Lloyd George, 1905.
The Lord President—Arthur James Balfour, 1895.
The Speaker of the House of Commons—John Henry Whitely, 1911.
The Lord Privy Seal—(if of Hereditary rank).
The Dukes of Devonshire, 1905; Manchester, 1901; Marlborough, 1899; Portland, 1898.
The Marquesses of Aberdeen, 1896; Breadalbane, 1880; Cholmondeley, 1901; Crewe, 1890; Curzon of Kedleston, 1905; Huntley, 1881; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1881; Salisbury, 1903; Zetland, 1880.
The Earls Beauchamp, 1906; Burton, 1905; Chesterfield, 1894; Coventry, 1877; Crawford, 1906; Dartmouth, 1885; Derby, 1903; Devon, 1903; Donoughmore, 1908; Dudley, 1905; Durham, 1902; French, 1908; Granard, 1907; Halsbury, 1885; Kintore, 1886; Liverpool, 1917; Loreburn, 1905; Lytton, 1919; Middleton, 1897; Plymouth, 1891; Reading, 1911; Rosebery, 1881; Sefton, 1906; Selborne, 1906; Spencer, 1890; Waldegrave, 1897; Yarborough, 1890.
Lord Richard Cavendish, 1912; Lord Claud Hamilton, 1917; Lord George Hamilton, 1896; Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, 1891; Lord Henry Somerset, 1894.
The Viscounts Alendale, 1907; Bryce, 1890; Cava, 1915; Chaplin, 1895; Chelmsford, 1906; Chilton, 1891; Cowdray, 1917; Devonport, 1900; Farquhar, 1907; Finlay, 1905; Fitzalan, 1908; Gladstone, 1894; Grey of Fallodon, 1902; Haldane, 1908; Harcourt, 1905; Knollys, 1910; Long, 1895; Mersey, 1909; Milner, 1908; Morley of Blackburn, 1886; Novar, 1910; Peel, 1905; Pirrie, 1918; Rothermere, 1917; St. Davids, 1914; Ullswater, 1898; Wimborne, 1910.
Lord Hugh Cecil, 1898; Lord Robert Cecil, 1905; Lord Arthur Hill, 1885.
The Bishop of London, 1901.
Lords Abercromby, 1908; Ailwyn, 1905; Ashfield, 1906; Alkinson, 1905; Beaverbrook, 1918; Buckmaster, 1905; Carnock, 1903; Carson, 1905; Cavley, 1906; Colebrook, 1904; D'Abernon, 1900; Dalkiel, 1905; Denman, 1907; Dunedin, 1906; Emmott, 1906; Ernie, 1906; Evelyn, 1880; Fitzmaurice, 1908; Forster, 1907; Gainford, 1908; Hardinge of Penshurst, 1904; Henegge, 1896; Illingworth, 1906; Inverforth, 1905; Islington, 1911; Lambourne, 1905; Lee of Fareham, 1919; Lindley, 1881; Macdonnell, 1900; Marchmont, 1905; Marshall, 1905; Morris, 1917; Newton, 1905; Parmoor, 1914; Pentland, 1905; Phillimore, 1913; Revelstoke, 1905; Ribblesdale, 1896; Shaw of Dufferin, 1905; Shemell, 1905; Shuttleworth, 1896; Sinha, 1905; Somerleyton, 1905; Southborough, 1913; Southworth, 1906; Stamfordham, 1900; Sterndale, 1913; Strachey, 1905; Strathclyde, 1907; Stuart of Wortley, 1913; Sudeley, 1886; Sumner, 1901; Tennyson, 1905; Trevelchin, 1905; Waleran, 1905; Weir, 1908; Wrenbury, 1904.

The Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, 1904.
Abraham, William, 1901.
Acland, Sir Arthur H. Dyke Bt., 1890.
Acland, Francis Dyke, 1905.
Adamson, William, 1901.
Addison, Christopher, 1906.
Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford, 1900.
Allen, Charles Peter, 1911.
Amesbury, 1900.
Ashton, Thomas, 1917.
Asquith, Herbert Henry, 1890.
Atkin, Sir James Richard, 1905.
Baker, Harold Trevor, 1915.
Baldwin, Stanley, 1900.
Balfour, Gerald William, 1900.
Banbury, Sir Frederick G. Bt., 1906.
Banks, Sir John Eldon, 1905.
Barnes, George Nicoll, 1906.
Birrell, Augustine, 1905.
Bond, Sir Robert, 1900.
Borden, Sir Robert Laird, 1912.
Boscawen, Sir A. S. T. Griffith, 1900.
Bowerman, Charles William, 1906.
Brace, William, 1908.
Bridgeman, William Olive, 1900.
Buchanan, Sir George William, 1910.
Bull, Sir William James, 1908.
Burns, John, 1906.
Burt, Thomas, 1906.
Caldwell, James, 1900.
Cairwright, Sir Fairfax L., 1908.
Ceely, Evelyn, 1917.
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen, 1902.
Channell, Sir Arthur Moseley, 1914.
Charles, Sir Arthur, 1902.
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, 1907.
Clarke, Sir Edward George, 1908.
Clyde, James Aynon, 1908.
Clynes, John Robert, 1918.
Cook, Sir Joseph, 1905.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin, Bart., 1901.
Crack, Sir Henry, 1908.
Darling, Sir Charles John, 1917.
Davies, Sir Louis Henry, 1919.
de Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. Bt., 1906.
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., 1914.
Dickson, Charles Scott, 1903.
Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph, 1900.
Duff, Lynton Pore, 1919.
Duke, Sir Henry Edward, 1915.
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer, 1901.
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt., 1880.
Egke, Sir John, 1908.
Elliott, Sir Charles N. E., 1919.
Evans, Sir L. Worthington, Bt., 1908.
Ferens, Thomas Robinson, 1912.
Fisher, Andrew, 1911.
Fisher, Herbert Albert L., 1906.
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, 1906.
Foster, Sir George Eulas, 1906.
Geddes, Sir Auckland Campbell, 1907.
Geddes, Sir Eric Campbell, 1907.
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, 1916.
Goldie, Sir George D. Taubman, 1908.
Goheen, Sir Wm. Edward, Bt., 1905.
Goulding, Sir Edward A. Bt., 1918.
Grahame, Sir George Dixon, 1900.
Greene, Sir William Conyngham, 1912.
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt., 1900.
Griffith, Sir Ellis J. Ellis, Bt., 1914.
Guest, Hon. Fred E., 1900.
Halsey, Sir Thomas F. Bt., 1901.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry, 1913.
Hardy, Laurence, 1911.
Harris, Frederick Leverton, 1906.
Henderson, Arthur, 1913.
Hewart, Sir Gordon, 1918.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles E. H., Bt., 1909.
Hobhouse, Henry, 1900.
Hodge, John, 1906.
Horne, Sir Robert Stevenson, 1909.
Howard, Sir George William, 1909.
Hughes, William Morris, K.C., 1906.
Innes, Hon. Sir James Rose, 1913.
Jackson, Frederick Huth, 1911.

Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, 1906.
Jones, Leifchild Stratton, 1917.
Jordan, Sir John Newell, 1905.
Jorve, Sir Matthew Ingle, 1906.
Kellaway, Frederick Geo., 1900.
Knox, Sir Adrian, 1900.
Lambert, George, 1901.
Law, Andrew Bonar, 1911.
Lewis, John Herbert, 1913.
Lloyd, Sir Wm. Frederick, 1908.
Lough, Thomas, 1908.
Lugard, Sir Frederick, 1900.
Macartney, Sir W. G. Ellison, Bt., 1900.
McCurdy, Charles Albert, 1900.
Macdonald, John Archibald M., 1906.
McKenna, Reginald, 1907.
Macley, Sir Joseph Paton, Bt., 1906.
Maclean, Sir Donald, 1906.
Macnamara, Thomas James, 1911.
Macpherson, James Ian, 1918.
Maian, François S., 1900.
Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan, 1913.
Massey, William Ferguson, 1914.
Masterman, Charles Fredk G., 1912.
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E. Bt., 1897.
McKenzie, Arthur, 1900.
Merriman, John Xavier, 1900.
Midway, Francis Bingham, 1906.
Milner, Sir Frederick G. Bt., 1900.
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt., 1913.
Montagu, Hon. Edwin Samuel, 1915.
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert, 1907.
Morison, Thomas Braah, 1900.
Munro, Robert, 1913.
Murray, Sir George Herbert, 1900.
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt., 1918.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, 1919.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt., 1918.
Pease, Herbert Pike, 1917.
Pellcock, Sir Frederick, Bt., 1911.
Ponsonby, Sir Frederick E. G., 1914.
Pretynan, Ernest George, 1917.
Primrose, Sir Henry William, 1912.
Probyn, Sir Dighton M., 1901.
Richards, Thomas, 1918.
Ridley, Sir Edward, 1917.
Roberts, George Henry, 1917.
Robertson, John Mackinnon, 1915.
Rodd, Sir James Rennell, 1908.
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., 1900.
Runciman, Walter, 1908.
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon, 1916.
Samuel, Sir Herbert Louis, 1908.
Sandars, John Satterfield, 1905.
Sastri, Srinivas, 1911.
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason, 1906.
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, 1908.
Scrutton, Sir Thomas Edward, 1906.
Seely, John Edward Bernard, 1907.
Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart, 1909.
Shorrock, Edward, 1912.
Simon, Sir John Ailsbeck, 1912.
Smart, Sir Thomas William, 1901.
Smith, James Parker, 1904.
Snute, Lieut.-Gen. Jan C., 1917.
Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bt., 1909.
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt., 1912.
Stout, Sir Robert, 1911.
Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bt., 1911.
Tennant, Harold John, 1914.
Thomas, James Henry, 1917.
Tilley, Sir John A. G., 1909.
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., 1880.
Walters, Sir J. Tudor, 1912.
Ward, Sir Joseph G., Bt., 1907.
Warrington, Sir Thomas Ellis, 1915.
Wason, Eugene, 1907.
Watt, William Alex., 1900.
White, Sir Wm. Thomas, 1900.
Wiles, Thomas, 1907.
Williamson, Sir Archibald, Bt., 1908.
Wilson, Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood, 1914.
Wilson, John William, 1911.
Wood, Thomas McKinnon, 1911.
Younger, Sir Robert, 1919.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

* For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see Irish Section.



England, Great Britain, U. K.,
and 28 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (S, marked S).



Abdy, Sir Henry Beadon	1850	Bass, Capt. Sir Wm. Arthur H.	1880	Bowden, Sir Harold	1925
Abercromby, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. W., B.S.O.	1850	Bates, Sir Percy Ely, C.B., &c.	1880	Bowen, Sir Albert Edward	1921
Acland, Lt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke	1865	Bathurst, Maj. Sir Frederick Edw. Wm. Hervey, B.S.O.	1880	Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn)	1884
Acland, Adm. Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.B.	1865	Baxter, Sir G. Washington, L.D.	1880	Bowyer, Sir George Henry	1866
Adair, Sir Robert Shafter	1890	Baynes, Sir Wm. Edw. Colston	1918	Boxall, Sir Alleyne A.	1925
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone	1888	Bayley, Sir Thomas Stafford	1869	Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert	1925
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B., &c.	1917	Beale, Sir W. Philipson, &c.	1912	Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney	1904
Affleck, Sir Robert	1782	Beauchamp, Sir Edward, M.P.	1912	Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry	1818
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	1869	Beauchamp, Col. Sir Frank B., C.B., &c.	1912	Bradford, Sir Edward M. A.	1902
Agnew, Sir George William	1895	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Henry Procter	1918	Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V.	1795
Ainsworth, Sir John S.	1916	Beaumont, Maj. Sir Geo. A. H. Becher, Sir E. W. W. Wrixon	1918	Brady, Maj. Sir Wm. Longfield	1869
Aird, Sir John	1901	Beckett, Hon. Sir Gervase, M.P.	1918	Brinckman, Col. Sir Th. Theodore F.C.S.	1831
Albu, Sir George	1912	Beddingfield, Sir Hy. E. Paston	1918	Briscoe, Sir Hylton Ralph	1792
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., B.S.O.	1869	Beecham, Sir Thomas	1918	Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D.	1910
Alexander, Sir Claud	1886	Beever, Sir Hugh Reeve	1918	Broadbent, Sir Jno Francis H.	1893
Alexander, Sir Douglas	1921	Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, &c.	1885	Broadhurst, Sir E. Tootal	1918
Alison, Sir Archibald	1852	Bell, Sir James, C.B.	1895	Brooklebank, Sir Aubrey	1885
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock	1858	Bell, Sir John Charles	1908	Brooklehurst, Sir Philip Lee	1903
Alloyne, Lt.-Com. Sir John Meynell, B.S.O., D.S.O.	1769	Bell, Sir Henry	1909	Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S.	1806
Amory, Sir Ian M. Henthcoat, C.B., &c.	1874	Bell, Capt. Sir C. W. Morrison-Bell, Capt. Sir Hy C. Grattan	1905	Bromhead, Col. Sir Benj. P. C.B.	1806
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G.	1919	Bellingham, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. C. P. C.M.G., D.S.O.	1838	Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher	1866
Anderson, Sir John	1920	Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., M.P.	1905	Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell	1806
Anson, Sir Edward Reynold	1831	Benn, Sir John W.	1905	Brooke, Capt. Sir Basil Stanley, C.B., &c., M.C.	1882
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm. T.D.	1864	Berney, Capt. Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C.	1905	Brooke, Sir George Frederick	1903
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael, (Gt. B. 1798)	1700	Berry, Sir William Ewart	1905	Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C.	1919
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G.	1825	Bethell, Sir John Henry, M.P.	1905	Brooksbank, Sir Edward C.	1919
Arbuthnot, Br. - Gen. Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1823	Bethuna, Sir Alex. M. Sharp	1905	Brotherton, Col. Sir Edward Allen, M.P.	1918
Armstrong, Capt. Sir Andrew H.	1841	Beynon, Sir John Wyndham	1905	Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J. Delves	1861
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott, C.M.G.	1892	Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby, C.B., &c.	1905	Broun, Sir James Lionel	1886
Armytage, Sir George A.	1878	Billingham, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert E. Birkenough, Sir John Hy, K.C.M.G.	1905	Brown, Sir Melville Richmond	1863
Arnott, Sir John Alexr.	1866	Birkmyr, Sir Archibald C.B.	1905	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves	1903
Arthur, Sir George C.A., M.V.O.	1841	Birdwood, Gen. Sir William R., C.B., &c., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., &c.	1905	Brownrigg, Capt. Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., &c., M.P.	1826
Austin, Sir William M. Byron	1894	Birklin, Sir Thomas Isaac	1905	Brue, Sir Michael W. S.	1804
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy.	1900	Black, Sir Alexander	1905	Brue, Maj. Sir Hervey R.	1804
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F.	1862	Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas	1905	Brunner, Sir Jno F. L.	1805
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trolay	1901	Blackwood, Capt. Sir Fras. M.P.	1905	Brunton, Sir Stopford	1908
Bacon, Sir Hickman Bockett (Premier Baronet)	1811	Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter	1905	Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith	1775
Bage, Sir William Francis	1867	Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H.	1905	Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander	1878
Bailly, Sir Abe, C.M.G.	1919	Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham	1905	Buchanan, Sir James	1900
Bailie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell	1883	Blake, Sir Francis D. C.B., M.P.	1905	Bulleley, Sir Richard H. Williams, C.B.	1861
Baird, Sir James H. G. M.V.O.	1866	Blaker, Sir John George	1905	Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn E. Manningham	1866
Baird, Capt. Sir David, M.V.O.	1869	Blakiston, Sir Horace N.	1905	Bullough, Sir George	1916
Baird, Maj. Sir John L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	1897	Blennharssett, Sir Marina-duk C. H. G.	1905	Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J.	1881
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S.	1802	Blot, Capt. Sir Ralph B. M.	1905	Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J.	1881
Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Raudolf L., D.S.O.	1911	Blomfield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B.	1905	Burbridge, Sir Woodman, C.B., &c.	1767
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P.	1911	Blount, Maj. Sir Robert Lynch	1905	Burdett, Capt. Sir Francis	1819
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K.M.D.	1903	Blount, Sir Walter Aston	1905	Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry	1866
Banbury, Lt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P.	1866	Blunden, Sir William	1905	Burke, Capt. Sir Gerald Howe	1797
Bannerman, Maj. Sir Alexander	1866	Blunt, Capt. Sir John Harvey	1905	Burnett, Col. Sir Thomas	1860
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B.	1866	Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley	1905	Burnett, Sir David	1913
Barling, Sir Godfrey	1911	Bolleau, Sir Maurice C.	1905	Burney, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Cecil C.M.G., C.B.	1921
Barling, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., M.M.	1919	Bonham, Sir George Francis	1905	Burrard, Sir Harry Paul	1769
Barlow, Col. Sir Hilary W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., M.A.	1803	Boord, Sir William Arthur	1905	Burrell, Maj. Sir M. Raymond	1774
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.	1907	Booth, Sir Jesse	1905	Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys	1813
Barlow, Sir John Emmott	1907	Booth, Sir Alfred Allen	1905	Butcher, Sir John George, K.C.M.P.	1918
Barnewall, Sir John Robert	1863	Booth, Sir Jocelyn A. R. Gore	1905	Butler, Maj. Sir Richard Pierce	1868
Baron, Sir John N.	1805	Boothby, Sir Charles Francis	1905	Buxton, Sir T. Fowell	1840
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland	1908	Borel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf	1905	Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall	1921
Barrie, Sir James Matthew	1913	Borrowes, Lt.-Col. Sir Kildare D.	1905	Cain, Sir Wm. Ernest	1900
Barrington, Sir Charles B.	1831	Borwick, Sir Robt. Hudson	1905	Cameron, Sir Charles	1803
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.	1835	Boswell, Sir T. R. Houstoun	1905	Campbell, Capt. Sir Chas. Ralph	1868
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur	1899	Boteiler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm	1905	Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Bruce S., B.S.O. (Bar)	1804
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B.	1913	Boughton, Sir Francis	1905	Campbell, Sir John Hume	1806
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar P.	1875	Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse	1905	Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	1868
Bartolot, Sir Walter de S.	1875	Boulton, Capt. Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.	1905	Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1815
Barwick, Sir John Storey	1812	Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart	1912	Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Guy T.	1815
				Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn	1815
				Campbell, Capt. Sir William Andrewes Ayt, M.C.	1815
				Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Vandas, C.V.O.	1815

Carden, Sir John Craven	1707	Cottrell, Sir Jno. R. Goers	1805	Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831
Carden, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. W.	1807	Cotta, Sir William D. M.,	1805	Doyle, Sir Everard H.	1808
Carew, Sir Henry Falk	1801	C.B.M.	1801	D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley	1663
Carroll, Sir John Trall	1900	Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy.	1841	Drummond, Sir James H.	1808
Carille, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.M.	1917	Cowan, Vice-Adm. Sir Walter	1841	Williams	1808
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett	1836	Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	1901	Dryden, Sir Arthur	1733
Cassell, Sir Felix	1901	Cox, Sir Reginald Henry	1901	Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D.	1900
Catto, Sir Thos. Sievwright	1901	Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson	1831	Du Cros, Sir Arth. Philip, M.P.	1816
Cave, Sir Genille C. Browne	1841	Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James	1918	Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V.	1911
Cave, Sir Charles Daniel	1836	Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1781	Duke, Sir James	1849
Cayley, Sir Kenneth H. E.	1861	Crews, Sir Vauncey Harpur	1868	Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B.	1804
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T.	1901	Croft, Sir Frank Morris	1913	Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond	1808
Cayzer, Sir Charles William	1904	Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O.	1908	Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C.	1700
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1808	Croft, Sir James Herbert	1871	Dunbar, Maj. Sir Geo. Duff	1818
Chamneys, Sir Francis H., M.D.	1910	Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh	1818	Sutherland, I.A.	1706
Chance, Sir William	1910	Crofton, Maj. Sir Morgan G.,	1801	Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1814
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T.	1781	D.S.O.	1818	Dunbar, Maj. Sir C. Dunbar	1814
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh	1831	Crofton, Sir Malby	1818	Hoppe	1664
Chetwode, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Wal-	1700	Crosby, Sir William E. D.	1830	Duncan, Sir Frederick William	1905
house, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1795	Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry	1918	Duncombe, Maj. Sir E. Paunce-	1839
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy	1795	Cross, Sir William Coats	1918	fort, D.S.O.	1839
Choyne, Surg.-Gen. Sir	1901	Crosley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909	Duncombe, Sir George Aug.	1819
Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.	1901	Cuffs, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler	1800	Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1811
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo.	1841	Cunningham, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G.	1804	Dundas, Capt. Sir Henry H. P.,	1808
Child, Sir Coles	1919	Gordon	1804	M.V.O.	1816
Child, Br.-Gen. Sir (Smith) Hill,	1808	Cunard, Sir Bache E.	1849	Dunlop, Sir Thomas, C.B.	1901
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P.	1903	Cunninghame, Sir Wm. Edward	1830	Dunn, Sir William Henry	1917
Chisholm, Sir Samuel	1806	Fairlie	1830	Dunn, Sir James Hamet	1901
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.	1871	Cunninghame, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos.	1871	Dunzto, Sir George Alex.	1774
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander	1910	A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1871	Dunpre, Col. Sir William T.	1901
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E.	1910	Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H.	1759	Durand, Sir Edward P. M.	1801
Chubb, Sir George Hayter	1901	Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart	1866	Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E.	1784
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, C.B.	1901	Dick	1866	Dyer, Sir J. L. Swinnerton	1678
Churchman, Col. Sir Arthur	1917	Cunynghame, Lt.-Col. Sir	1701	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1677
C. M.P.	1883	Percy F., C.B.M.	1801	Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, D.S.O.	1660
Clark, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Andrew,	1883	Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve	1701	East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton	1731
C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	1917	Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir	1911	Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk.	1781
Clark, Sir George Smith	1883	Curtis, Capt. Sir Roger C. M.	1794	Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert	1671
Clark, Col. Sir John Maurice,	1886	Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E.	1801	Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay	1900
M.B.E., V.D.	1918	Cust, Capt. Sir Charles L.,	1876	Edmondstone, Sir Archd. C.V.O.	1774
Clark, Sir John Stewart	1814	C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.T.E.	1814	Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C.	1866
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Sir E. H. St. L.,	1804	Cuyler, Sir George Halifax	1805	Edwards, Sir Francis	1907
C.M.G., D.S.O.	1804	Dale, Sir J. Backhouse	1805	Edwards, Sir John Bryn	1901
Clarke, Gen. Sir Chas. Maus-	1831	Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton	1807	Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey-	1617
field, C.B., C.V.O.	1831	Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis	1808	Eley, Sir Frederick	1901
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H.	1831	Napier Elphinstone, D.S.O.	1808	Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell	1666
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F.	1861	Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H.	1807	Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves, C.M.	1907
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham	1861	Dalrymple, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie	1808	Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B.	1901
Clark, Sir George James Robert	1879	Halziel, Sir Davison	1919	Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.	1816
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis	1860	Dancer, Sir Thomas J.	1861	Elton, Sir Ambrose	1717
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. O.B.E.	1887	Darrell, Maj. Sir Lionel Edwd.	1801	Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O.	1801
Coates, Maj. Sir Edward C.	1911	H. M., D.S.O.	1795	Esmond, Sir Thos. H. G.	1661
Coates, Sir William F.	1901	Dashwood, Capt. Sir Geo. J. E.	1801	Eaplen, Sir John, K.C.B.	1901
Coates, Sir Thomas Glen, C.B.	1804	Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay	1707	Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worth-	1916
Coates, Sir Stuart A., M.P.	1901	David, Sir Sassoon J.	1911	ington, M.P.	1916
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1903	Bavie, Maj. Sir W. Ferguson	1847	Evans, Sir Murland de Gussie	1901
Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1915	Dawson, Sir A. Trevor	1910	Evans, Sir Walter Harry	1900
Cockburn, Sir Robert	1871	De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1801	Evans, Sir William Gwynne	1913
Codrington, Maj. Sir Wm. R.	1711	De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir	1919	Everard, Col. Sir Nugent Talbot	1911
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H.	1876	Maurice W. E., C.M.G.,	1919	Every, Maj. Sir Edwd. Oswald	1841
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke	1778	C.V.O., C.B.	1919	Ewart, Sir Robert Hoard	1887
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., C.B.	1905	DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion-	1805	Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry	1910
Collet, Sir Mark Edman	1808	De Hogue, Maj. Sir Jan	1811	Peter, C.V.O., C.B.	1910
Colman, Br.-Gen. Sir A. W., C.B.	1861	De la Rive, Sir Fredk. Arndell	1811	Ewing, Br.-Gen. Sir Norman	1886
Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1907	De la Rive, Sir Evelyn Andros	1781	Archt. Orr, D.S.O.	1886
Colquhoun, Lt.-Col. Sir Ian, D.S.O.	1871	Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur	1781	Fagge, Sir John Charles	1860
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton	1804	Denny, Sir Archibald	1913	Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon	1860
Colthurst, Sir George St. J.	1741	De Robeck, Admiral Sir John	1801	Falkner, Sir Tarence E. P.	1778
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1886	M., C.B., C.M.G.	1919	Falle, Maj. Sir Bertram	1916
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1881	Dering, Maj. Sir Henry Edwd.	1807	Godfray, M.P.	1916
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Preston	1881	Des Vaux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A.	1781	Godfray, Sir Peter Walter	1796
Cooper, Sir William Charles	1803	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1841	Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend	1811
Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1903	Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane	1916	Farrington, Sir Henry A.	1818
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmoole, M.P.	1903	Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles	1917	Farrer, Lt.-Col. Sir Jos., C.B.	1896
Cooper, Sir Edward Ernest	1910	Dixie, Sir Fisher Wentworth	1861	Feldens, Sir William Henry	1846
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon	1811	Dillon, Sir John Fox	1801	Ferguson, Sir James E. Johnson	1905
Coote, Col. Sir Anthony	1811	Dimdale, Sir John H.	1801	Ferguson, Gen. Sir Charles	1905
Coote, Sir Thomas	1811	Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C.	1860	K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1903
Corbett, Sir Gerald Vincent	1861	Dixon, Sir George	1919	Ferguson, Sir Jas. Ranken	1866
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Axtley	1861	Dixon, Sir Thomas James	1903	Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R.	1774
Cornwall, Sir Geoffrey	1781	Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith,	1801	Fyokes, Sir Wm. Everard B.	1774
Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin	1911	C.B.	1781	Flannes, Maj. Gen. Sir Eustace	1916
A., M.P.	1911	Donville, Sir Compton M.	1811	Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman	1909
Corry, Sir William	1807	Donville, Capt. Sir Cecil L., M.C.	1841	Fison, Sir Frederick W.	1905
Corry, Sir Clifford John, M.P.	1903	Donner, Sir Edward	1917	Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin	1801
Corry, Sir James Herbert, M.P.	1919	Douglas, Sir James Stewart	1777	Fitzgerald, Capt. Sir John	1801
Cotter, Sir James Laurence	1761	Douglas, Sir George Brisbane	1786	P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C.	1800

Fitzgerald, Sir Edward	1903	Greenwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.		Hill, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Blyth, B.S.O.	127
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M.	1781	Sir Hamar, K.C., M.P.	1915	Hill, Sir James	149
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P.	1904	Gresley, Sir Robert	1611	Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O.B.	174
Fkvello, Sir Joseph Wesley	1917	Groy, Sir John Foley	1711	Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	174
Fletcher, Sir John Samuel	1919	Gratson, Maj. Sir Robt. G. W.	1685	Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G.	184
Fletcher, Sir Jancelot Aubrey	1761	Griffith, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard J.	1858	M.P.	
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K.	1816	Wadde, 7.B.		Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.M.	191
Fludger, Sir Arthur John	1759	Griffith, Lt. Hon. Sir Ellis J.		Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir	
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn		Ellis, K.C.	1918	Charles Edward Henry	181
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart	1866	Grogan, Col. Sir E. Ion B.	1899	Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W.	198
Ford, Sir Francis C. B.	1793	B.S.O.		Hodson, Sir Edmond Adair	178
Forrest, Sir W. Charles	1828	Grove, Sir Walter John	1874	Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay	196
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers	1874	Guinness, Sir Algrn A. St. L.L.	1867	Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry	198
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood	1912	Guiney, Sir Anselm William	1783	Holden, Sir Harry Cassie	1901
Forwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Dudley		Gull, Sir (William) Cameron,	1872	Holden, Sir John Henry	1911
Baines, C.M.O.	1895	O.B.		Holder, Sir John Charles	1891
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere	1831	Gunning, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles		Holderness, Sir Thomas Wm.,	
Foster, Col. Sir William Yorko,		Vere, C.B., C.M.G.	1778	C.B., K.C.S.I.	1904
C.M.G.	1836	Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon	1901	Holland, Sir Alfred R. Sothorn	1911
Foullis, Sir Charles Jas. Linton	1834	Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott,		Hollins, Sir Frank	1901
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant	1814	F.R.S.	1917	Holt, Sir Edward	1911
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague	1890	Haggerston, Sir Edw. C. de M.	1843	Home, Sir James	1861
Frank, Sir Howard Geo., K.C.M.	1900	Hall, Capt. Sir Douglas B., M.P.	1919	Honywood, Sir Courtenay John	1866
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G.	1866	Hall, Col. Sir John Richard	1837	Hoop, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Augustus,	
Fraser, Maj. Sir Keith A., M.P.	1806	Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas		O.B., M.P.	1861
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm	1901	Freck	1900	Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford	1911
Franks, Sir Frederick C. M.	1882	Hamilton, Maj. Sir Robt. C.	1846	Hornby, Sir William H.	1899
Frederick, Capt. Sir C. E. St. J.	1793	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling	1673	Horsfall, Sir John Donald	1900
Freeling, Sir Clayton P.	1868	Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A.	1776	Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton	1767
Frere, Maj. Sir Bartle, D.S.O.	1876	Hamilton, Sir Charles E.	1898	Hoskyns, Sir Leigh	1876
Fry, Sir John Posae	1894	Hammick, Col. Sir St. Vint A.	1834	Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.	1887
Fuller, Sir John H. Fleetwood	1913	Hampson, Sir George F.	1842	Hughan, Vtice-Adm. Sir Arthur	
Furness, Sir Christopher	1910	Hanham, Sir John Ludlow	1667	J. Henniker	1813
Galloway, Maj. Sir John Payne-	1812	Hammer, Maj. Sir Wyndham		Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1773
Gamble, Sir David	1897	C. H.	1774	Hulse, Sir Hamilton John	1739
Garthwaite, Sir William	1919	Hanson, Sir Sven Wohlford	1901	Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1905
Geary, Sir William N. M.	1782	Hanson, Sir Charles A., M.P.	1918	Hulton, Sir Edward	1901
Gethin, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard		Hanson, Capt. Sir Grd. Stanhope	1887	Hulton, Maj. Sir Chas. R.	1812
W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1865	Hardinge, Sir Edmund S.	1801	Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1906
Gibbes, Sir Edw. Osborne	1774	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1876	Uxington, Sir Charles P.	1906
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Duran	1758	Hare, Sir George R. Leigh	1818	Inglby, Lt.-Col. Sir William H.	1866
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter	1893	Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O.	1905	Ingram, Sir William Jas.	1893
Gilmour, Col. Sir Jno. D.S.O., M.P.	1897	Harrington, Sir Richard	1611	Innes, Sir James Bouchier	1868
Gladstone, Lt.-Col. Sir John R.	1846	Harnsworth, Sir R. Leicester,		Isham, Capt. Sir Vere	1867
Glover, Sir Ernest William	1900	M.P.	1918	Isherwood, Sir Joseph William	1901
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert	1759	Harrison, Sir Heath	1917	Jackson, Sir Robt. Montrose	1815
Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard P.,		Hart, Sir Bruce	1893	Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather,	
D.S.O.	1800	Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Crook	1796	C.M.G.	1869
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	1785	Hartwell, Sir Brodick C. D. A.	1805	Jackson, Br.-Gen. Sir Thomas	
Godloe, Sir Rickman John,		Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington	1831	Darc, C.B., M.V.O.	1900
K.C.V.O., F.R.S.	1912	Harvey, Sir Charles	1868	Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, M.A.	1913
Goff, Sir Robert Wm. Davis	1905	Harvey, Sir Robert G.	1868	Jaffray, Sir William Edmund	1891
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O.	1916	Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G.		Jones, Sir Jno. Kingston F.	1872
Goobin, Sir Thos. Vere S.	1866	M.P.	1908	Jardine, Sir Alexander	1879
Goobin, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe	1866	Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cusac	1778	Jardine, Sir Ernest	1879
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frede.	1911	Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W.	1795	Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan	1886
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen	1801	Haworth, Sir Arthur A.	1817	Jardine, Sir John Eric R.	1916
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M.	1831	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1825	Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowaji	1908
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas.	1796	Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll	1663	Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee	1817
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff	1813	Hay, Sir William Henry	1703	Jenkinson, Sir Anthony R.	1661
Gordon, Sir Lionel F. Smith-		Hay, Sir William Archibald		Jonner, Lt.-Col. Sir W. K.W.,	
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C.	1662	Dairymple	1798	D.S.O.	1866
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney	1867	Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey	1822	Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Staf-	
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.		Head, Sir Robert Pollock S.	1838	ford	1661
Edwd., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	1916	Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chad-		Jervis, Col. Sir John Henry	
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward		wyck, C.M.G.	1919	Jervise-White	1797
A. M.P.	1915	Heath, Sir James	1904	Jervise, Sir Dudley A. L.	
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J.	1904	Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A.	1733	Clarke	1813
Craaff, Sir David P. De V.	1911	Heaton, Sir John Henniker	1912	Jessel, Sir Charles James	1883
Gracie, Sir Valentine R.	1795	Henry, Sir Edward Richd.		Jessel, Col. Sir Herbert Mer-	
Greene, Sir G. E. W. Hamond	1783	C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I.	1918	ton, C.M.G.	1917
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart	1869	Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan-	1815	Jodrell, Sir Alfred	1784
Graham, Maj. Sir Reginald, D.S.O.	1662	Herschel, Rev. Sir John Charles		Johnson, Sir E. Gordon	1735
Graham, Sir Richard Jas.	1783	Hekeith, Sir Thos. G. Fernor	1838	Johnson, Br.-Gen. Sir Hy.	
Graham, Sir John Hatt N.	1900	Hewett, Sir Harald G.	1781	A. W., C.B.	1818
Grant, Sir Ludovic James	1888	Hewitt, Sir Joseph	1901	Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr.	1866
Grant, Lt.-Col. Sir Arth., D.S.O.	1705	Heygate, Sir Frederick G.	1813	Johnston, Sir Charles	1916
Grant, Sir George McPherson	1836	Heywood, Lt.-Col. Sir Graham		Johnstone, Sir Geo. Frdnc. T. T.	1732
Gray, Sir William Cresswell	1917	Perchal, D.S.O.	1898	Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1891
Green, Sir Edward	1886	Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming	1919	Jones, Sir Fran Davies, M.P.	1917
Green, Maj. Sir Francis Haydn	1902	Hickling, Sir William Norton	1917	Jones, Sir Frederick John	1919
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O.	1876	Hickman, Capt. Sir Alfred		Jones, Sir John B. Bowen	1911
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir Raymond,		Edward	1903	Jones, Sir Philip Burne	1894
D.S.O., M.P.	1900	Hicks, Sir William Joynson,		Jones, Sir John Pritchard	1900
Greenway, Sir Charles	1919	Hill, Sir A. Norman	1919	Jones, Col. Sir Edw. Pryce	1918
Greenwell, Maj. Sir Bernard E.	1906		1919	Kaye, Sir John Peppit Lister	1862
				Keane, Maj. Sir John, D.S.O.	1881

Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H.	1922	Lipton, Sir Thomas J., &c.v.o.	1922	Menteth, Lt.-Col. Sir James	1838
Kell, Sir John William	1874	Llewellyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn	1860	Frederick Stuart	1838
Kellett, Sir Henry de Caestre ..	1821	Lloyd, Sir Martine Owen M.	1863	Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent	1826
Kemp, Col. Sir Kenneth H.	1864	Lookhart, Sir Graeme Duncan	1836	Meredith, Sir Henry B.	1795
C.B.E.	1864	Power Sinclair	1836	Metcalf, Sir Chas. H. T.	1828
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1892	Loocock, Sir Charles Bird	1837	Methuen, Sir Algernon M. M.	1826
Kennaway, Capt. Sir John	1892	Looder, Sir Giles Rolfe	1837	Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand	1920
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles	1836	Longman, Sir Hubert Harry	1900	Meयरिक, Sir George A. E. Tappe	1792
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill ..	1836	Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller ..	1865	Gervin	1880
Keyes, Vice-Adm. Sir Roger J. ..	1829	Lorraine, Sir Percy Lyham, ..	1864	Charlton, C.B., C.M.G.	1919
E., &c.v.o., &c.v.o., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1904	C.M.G.	1866	Middlemore, Sir John T.	1864
Kimber, Sir Henry	1867	Louis, Sir Charles	1928	Middleton, Sir Arthur E.	1882
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson ..	1908	Low, Sir James	1864	Milbank, Capt. Sir Powlett F.R.	1861
King, Capt. Sir Geo. Hy. J.	1908	Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.	1867	Milburn, Sir Leonard John	1905
Duckworth	1825	Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. B.,	1867	Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-	1778
King, Sir George Adolphus	1868	D.S.O.	1836	Leferre, Sir John	1859
Kinkoch, Br.-Gen. Sir David	1866	Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard ..	1792	Miles, Capt. Sir Charles W.	1865
A., &c., M.V.O.	1866	Lucy, Maj. Sir H.W. Ramsay-	1915	Mills, Capt. Sir Charles Jno. H.	1798
Kinloch, Sir George, &c.v.o.	1865	Fairfax	1918	Mills, Sir Frederick	1921
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	1865	Lushington, Maj. Sir Arthur	1799	Milne, Admiral Sir Archibald	1876
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake	1892	P. D.	1900	Berkeley, &c.v.o., &c.v.o.	1727
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine ..	1892	Lyle, Sir Robert Park	1831	Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.	1920
Knill, Sir John	1895	McAlpine, Sir Robert	1863	Mitchelson, Sir Archibald	1920
Knott, Sir James	1895	Macara, Sir Charles Wright ..	1873	Moir, Sir Ernest William	1730
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S.	1903	McCartney, Sir John	1873	Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. I.	1826
Knowles, Sir Lees, &c.v.o., &c.v.o.	1828	McConnell, Sir Robert J.	1863	Moncreiffe, Col. Sir Robt. D.,	1865
Lacoe, Lt.-Col. Sir G.H., D.S.O.	1921	Macdonald, Sir A.W.M. Bosville	1863	C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C.	1920
Lacy, Sir Pierce	1921	Macfarland, Sir John	1863	Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred	1920
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone	1921	MacGregor, Commad. Sir Mal-	1863	Moritz, M.P.	1920
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry	1908	colm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N.	1863	Monro, Gen. Sir Chas. C., C.B.,	1921
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W.	1908	MacGregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1863	C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.	1905
Lamb, Maj. Sir Archibald	1905	McGrigor, Capt. Sir James R.D.	1863	Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1860
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., ..	1905	Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.	1863	Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham	1860
U.V.O.	1921	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno.	1863	Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham	1860
Lamont, Sir Norman	1866	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls.	1863	Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil	1860
Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry	1863	Moon, Sir Arthur Willford G.	1865
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B.	1866	Muir	1865	Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest	1867
Langham, Sir Herbert C.A.	1866	Mackenzie, Maj. Sir Victor	1860	Moore, Sir Norman, M.D.	1919
Langman, Sir John L.	1906	Audley Falconer, p.s.o., M.V.O.	1920	Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor ..	1861
Langrahe, Sir Hercules Robt.	1777	Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffrey	1920	Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E	1861
Larcom, Maj. Sir T. P., D.S.O.	1868	Mackworth, Capt. Sir Hun-	1867	Morris, Sir Robt. Armine	1900
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul	1910	phrey	1867	Morris, Sir Henry	1861
Lathe, Sir John	1920	Maclay, Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Paton	1861	Moseley, Sir Oswald	1866
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D.	1860	Maclellan, Col. Sir Fitz R.D., &c.	1861	Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards	1866
Dick	1860	Maclure, Col. Sir John E. S.	1861	Moston, Capt. Sir Fyers George	1860
Laurie, Col. Sir Claude, C.B.	1834	McMahon, Sir Lionel	1861	J., M.C.	1870
D.S.O.	1867	McMahon, Maj. Sir Horace	1861	Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur,	1921
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W.	1867	W. D.S.O.	1861	C.B.E., M.P.	1860
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor ..	1867	MacMaster, Sir Donald, &c.	1921	Mowbray, Sir George Robert ..	1860
Lawrence, Col. Sir W. Roper, ..	1906	M.F.	1863	Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1860
C.B., &c.v.o., &c.v.o., C.B.	1906	Macnaghten, Sir Edward Harry	1863	Munro, Col. Sir Hector, A.D.C.	1860
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1861	Madden, Adm. Sir Charles E.	1863	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1860
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1861	C.B., &c.v.o., &c.v.o., K.O.M.G.	1863	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1900
Lawson, Capt. Sir Digby	1900	Madgar, Sir William Thomas ..	1863	Murphy, Sir James	1903
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant	1900	Madhowal, Sir Chinnubhai	1863	Murphy, Sir Michael	1903
Lee, Sir Sydney	1868	Magney, Capt. Sir Christopher	1864	Murray, Sir John	1860
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1868	B. Wm., M.C.	1864	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E.R., D.S.O.	1860
Leeds, Sir Edward T.	1868	Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P.	1867	Murray, Sir William Keith ..	1861
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James	1864	Mahon, Col. Sir William Hy.,	1867	Mugrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1861
Lees, Lt.-Col. Sir John Victor ..	1867	R.O.	1867	Mugrave, Sir John	1861
E., M.C.	1867	Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.	1867	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1860
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves	1867	Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet	1867	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1900
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H.	1860	Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D.	1867	Murphy, Sir James	1903
Legard, Sir Algernon W.	1860	Ramsay-Steel, M.P.	1867	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E.R., D.S.O.	1860
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	1861	Mackill, Sir George	1867	Murray, Sir William Keith ..	1861
Leigh, Sir John	1861	Makins, Sir Paul A.	1867	Mugrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1861
Leighton, Sir Richard T.	1862	Malcolm, Sir James Wm.	1867	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1860
Leith, Lt.-Col. Sir Alex., M.C.	1862	Mallet, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry Chas.,	1867	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1900
Le Marchant, Sir Denis	1862	D.S.O., C.B.	1867	Murphy, Sir James	1903
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett ..	1861	Mander, Sir Charles Tertius ..	1867	Murray, Sir John	1860
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.	1861	Mann, Sir Edward	1867	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E.R., D.S.O.	1860
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel	1861	Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil ..	1867	Mugrave, Sir John	1861
Leslie, Lt.-Col. Sir Norman	1861	Mappin, Sir Wilson	1867	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1860
R.A.D., C.B.	1861	Markham, Sir Charles	1867	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1900
Leslie, Lt.-Col. Sir John	1861	Marling, Col. Sir Percival S.,	1867	Murphy, Sir James	1903
Leithbridge, Capt. Sir Wroth ..	1861	T.G. C.A.	1867	Murray, Sir John	1860
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy	1861	Marr, Sir James, C.B.	1867	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E.R., D.S.O.	1860
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, &c.v.o.	1861	Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith ..	1867	Mugrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1861
Lewings, Sir Richard V. H.	1861	Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake	1867	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1860
Levy, Sir Maurice	1861	Matheson, Sir Alex. Percival ..	1867	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1900
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.	1861	Mathias, Sir Richard	1867	Murphy, Sir James	1903
Lewis, Sir George James G.	1861	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E.	1867	Murray, Sir John	1860
Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr	1861	Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling ..	1867	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E.R., D.S.O.	1860
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon	1861	Ditto	1867	Mugrave, Sir John	1861
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor ..	1861	Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron ..	1867	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1860
Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	1861	Maxwell, Sir William F.	1867	Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1900
		Medleycott, Sir Hubert M.	1867	Murphy, Sir James	1903

Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher W., d.a.o.	1906	Powell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden, k.c.b., k.c.v.o.	1902	Samman, Sir Henry	1901
Noble, Sir George John Wm.	1905	Power, Sir George	1902	Samuel, Sir Edward Lovien	1898
Noble, Sir William Joseph	1901	Price, Sir Thomas Talbot	1896	Samuel, Sir S. Montagu	1902
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., m.p.	1905	Poynter, Sir Ambrose M.	1902	Samuelson, Sir Henry B.	1884
Nugent, Sir Charles	1905	Prescott, Capt. Sir Geo. L.L.B.	1904	Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert A., m.p.	1900
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.	1896	Preston, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward	1904	Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard	1900
Nugent, Sir John	1891	Hulton, d.a.o., m.c.	1895	Sanderson, May Sir Philip A. G. D., c.m.g., m.p.	1890
Nugent, Sir Walter R.	1891	Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1895	Saunders, Sir Edward Elias	1900
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans	1900	Price, Sir Charles Ruge-	1893	Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile	1890
Netting, Capt. Sir Harold S.	1903	Price, Sir Fras C. Rose	1893	Sawle, Rear-Adm. Sir Chas. J.	1896
Oakley, Sir Chas. John	1900	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green	1903	Scarbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland	1900
Oakley, Sir Reginald L.	1895	Primrose, Sir John Ure	1893	Scott, Sir Felix	1896
O'Brien, Maj. Sir Timothy C.	1899	Pringle, Sir Norman H.	1893	Scott, Sir Douglas Edw.	1896
Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1893	Pyss, Sir Lewis T. Loveden	1897	Scott, Sir Fras M. Sibbald	1896
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A., m.c.	1899	Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert	1893	Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, m.p.	1891
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K.	1896	Rackliffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1893	Scott, Sir John	1907
Ogle, Col. Sir Edmund A.	1900	Ralli, Sir Lucas E.	1893	Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1900
Olison, Sir Eric Olaf	1900	Ramsay, Sir James Henry	1896	Scott, Admiral Sir Percy M., k.c.b., k.c.v.o.	1906
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael	1898	Ramsay, Sir Herbert	1896	Seale, Sir John Carteret	1898
Onslow, Sir Roger Wartin B.	1900	Ramsden, Sir John F.	1896	Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S.	1896
Oppenheimer, Sir Curt	1900	Rankin, Sir James R. L., r.d.	1896	Seely, Sir Charles Hilton	1893
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell	1901	Raphael, Capt. Sir Herbert H.	1901	Seton, Col. Sir Bruce G., c.s.	1893
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler	1900	Rasch, Capt. Sir F. Carne	1903	Seton, Sir John Hastings	1892
Osborne, Sir Francis	1900	Rathleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1896	Seymour, V.-Adm. Sir Michael Culme, k.c.b., m.v.o.	1890
Outram, Sir James	1890	Reade, Sir George	1896	Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1890
Owen, Sir John Arthur	1898	Reckitt, Sir James	1896	Shakerley, Col. Sir W. G., r.d.	1898
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe	1900	Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton Rees, Sir John David, k.c.i.z., c.v.o., m.p.	1900	Sharp, Sir Milton Sheridan	1900
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell	1898	Reld, Sir James, c.v.o., k.c.b.	1897	Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Monson	1896
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahore, k.c.	1891	Remnant, Sir James F., m.p.	1907	Shaw, Col. Sir Fredk. W., d.a.o.	1891
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S.	1891	Rennals, Sir James Herbert	1895	Shaw, Sir Charles Edward	1908
Paget, Sir George Ernest	1890	Renshaw, Sir Charles S. Hine	1903	Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G.	1906
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.	1897	Renwick, Sir George, m.p.	1901	Shelley, Sir John	1891
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale	1898	Rhodes, Sir George Wood	1901	Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows	1891
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molynoux	1905	Rich, Lt.-Col. Sir Almeric E. H.	1891	Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley	1896
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest	1905	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	1901	Simeon, Sir John Walter B.	1895
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert	1894	Stewart	1896	Simpson, Sir James W. M.	1896
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1894	Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R.	1898	Sinclair, Col. Sir Jno. R. G., d.a.o.	1904
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo	1891	Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan	1898	Sinclair, Maj. Sir Arch. H. M.	1896
Parkyn, Sir Thos. M. F.	1901	Ripley, Capt. Sir Henry W. A.	1897	Stewart, Sir George R.	1898
Parsons, Col. Sir Herbert J. F.	1904	Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh	1903	Skinner, Sir Thomas	1902
Paul, Maj. Sir T. E. Sabine	1904	Ritchie, Sir James Wm., m.a.	1903	Skpwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1898
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1891	[new patent]	1918	Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham	1891
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1891	Roberts, Sir Samuel, m.p.	1903	Sleigh, Sir Ernest, c.s., r.d.	1900
Pearson, Sir Cyril Arthur, c.s., m.p.	1906	Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland	1890	Smiley, Sir John	1903
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1898	Roberts, Sir James	1900	Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack, k.c.m.g.	1900
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis	1900	Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir William R., c.s., c.v.o., c.m.g.	1900	Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1900
Peckell, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus A. Brooke, r.a.m.c.	1907	Robinson, Capt. Sir Fredk. V. L.	1900	Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1890
Peck, Capt. Sir Wilfrid, d.a.o.	1894	Robinson, Sir Ern. William	1893	Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., c.s., m.d.	1897
Peel, Sir Robert	1890	Robinson, Sir John B.	1891	Smith, Sir Frisco	1901
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford	1894	Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin	1900	Smith, Sir Richard V. Vassar	1901
Pelly, Sir Harold	1890	Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	1896	Smith, Sir Herbert	1900
Perks, Sir Robert William	1900	Roll, Sir James	1896	Smith, Sir William Raddon	1900
Perrott, Col. Sir Herbert C., c.s., c.m.	1906	Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady	1896	Smyth, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred J. Bwyer	1891
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M.	1895	Rolls, Capt. Sir John C. R.	1896	Smythe, Sir J. Walter	1891
Peto, Sir Henry	1895	Shelley	1896	Soane, Sir Chas. Bulworth-H.	1890
Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H.	1901	Ropner, Col. Sir Robert, v.d.	1904	Speelman, Sir Jos. L. E.	1890
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas	1896	Rose, Sir Francis Cyril	1897	Speelman, Jonkheer Sir C. J.	1896
Phillips, Sir Charles E. G.	1901	Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.	1900	Sprey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar	1906
Phillips, Sir Laurence R.	1901	Rose, Sir Charles Henry	1900	Sprey, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert	1908
Phillips, Sir George Faudel	1907	Rose, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	1896	Sprot, Col. Sir Alex. c.m.g., m.p.	1918
Faudel, c.s., m.d.	1891	Ross, Hon. Sir John	1900	Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, c.s., v.r.c.s.	1904
Phillips, Sir Lionel	1901	Rowley, Col. Sir Joshua T. v.d.	1900	Stamer, Lt.-Col. Sir Lovelace	1900
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	1891	Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. C. H.	1896	Stanley, Capt. Sir Beville, m.p.	1907
Pigot, Sir George	1904	Royden, Sir Thomas, c.s., m.p.	1900	Staples, Sir John M.	1898
Pigott, Sir Berkeley	1900	Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., k.c.m.g., m.v.o.	1900	Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1897
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux	1898	Rundman, Sir Walter	1900	Stephen, Sir Herbert	1897
Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinerton	1906	Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1890	Stewart, Sir Douglas A. Seton	1895
Pocock, Sir Charles G. C.	1891	Russell, Sir George A. C.	1891	Stevenson, Sir Daniel M.	1904
Poe, Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutchison, c.s.	1901	Russell, Hon. Sir Chas. k.c.v.o.	1906	Stevenson, Sir James	1907
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten	1901	Rutherford, Col. Sir John, m.p.	1906	Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.	1893
Polen, Sir Richard H.	1896	Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington	1900	Stewart, Sir H. Shaw, c.s.	1897
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk., k.c.	1905	Scrymgeour, Maj. Sir D. Nelson	1894	Stewart, Sir Gen. Sir Hugh H.	1893
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1890	St. Aubyn, Capt. Sir Hugh Molesworth	1890	Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman Robert, c.s.	1891
Poore, Admiral Sir Richard, k.c.b., c.v.o.	1905	St. George, Sir John	1906	Stewart, Col. Sir Mark MacTag- gart, v.d.	1890
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1901	Salomons, Sir David L. Gold- amid-Stern	1890	Stewart, Sir Jno. Henderson	1900
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry	1890	Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Jno. Wm. Titus	1890	Stewart, Sir James Watson	1900
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.	1899	Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Ander- don, d.a.o.	1899		
Found, Sir John Latham	1897				
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, k.c.v.o.	1897				

Stirling, Lt. Col. Sir Geo. D.S.O.	1844	Truscott, Sir George Wyatt	1909	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1898
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George	1880	Tuck, Sir Adolph	1920	Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy.	1898
Stockenström, Sir Andries	1840	Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	1868	Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas	1868
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1868	Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart	1888	Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker	1778
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney	1900	Turing, Sir James Walter	1841	Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1798
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson	1907	Twissden, Sir John Ramskill	1866	Williams, Capt. Sir Fredk. Law	1866
Stracey, Maj. Sir Edward P.	1828	Twysden, Lieut. Sir R. T., M.S.	1812	Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.B.	1894
Strickland, Sir Walter W.	1841	Tyrwhitt, Rear-Adm. Sir Reginald T., K.C.B., D.S.O.	1919	Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond	1909
Stronge, Sir James Henry	1866	Usher, Sir Robert	1899	Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhye, D.S.O., K.C., M.P.	1918
Stuart, Sir Simon H. L.	1861	Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher	1786	Williams, Col. Sir Robert, M.P.	1923
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G.	1899	Vavasseur, Sir Leonard Plus	1868	Williams, Sir Hedworth	1848
Sturdee, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Fredk. Chas. Doveton, G.C.B., R.C.M.G., G.V.O.	1926	Verner, Sir Edward W.	1846	Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, M.P.	1906
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague	1867	Verney, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O.	1818	Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., G.C.B., M.P.	1897
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick	1881	Vernon, Sir Bowater, G. H.	1885	Wills, Sir Ernest Salter	1904
Sullivan, Sir Edward	1881	Vernon, Sir John Herbert	1914	Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell	1841
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E.	1901	Vesey, Sir William	1913	Willmot, Sir Arthur Ralph	1780
Suttie, Sir George Grant	1790	Vesey, Sir Edmond Hoyle	1901	Willmot, Sir Robert R.	1778
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin	1778	Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine Vyvyan, Col. Sir C. B., G.C.B., G.M.G.	1845	Willmot, Sir John Eardley	1811
Sutton, Sir George Aug.	1919	Waechter, Col. Sir Harry, G.M.G.	1911	Wilson, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Hughes, G.C.B., D.S.O.	1919
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	1906	Wake, Br.-Gen. Sir Hereward, G.M.G., D.S.O.	1881	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon	1861
Swinburne, Sir Hubert	1860	Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers	1917	Wilson, Maj. Sir M. Bromley	1787
Sykes, Sir Arthur	1781	Wakeman, Sir Offey	1817	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Mathew R. H., G.S.I., D.S.O., M.P.	1874
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton	1783	Walker, Maj. Sir G. F. Forestier	1835	Wilson, Sir James Robertson	1906
Sykes, Col. Sir Alan John, M.P.	1917	Walker, Sir Francis E.	1826	Wilson, Sir David	1908
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.M.R., M.P.	1901	Walker, Maj. Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1868	Wingate, Gen. Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1900
Synges, Maj. Sir Francis R. M.	1801	Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M.	1886	Winington, Sir Fras. E.	1738
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln	1918	Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur	1906	Wiseman, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G. Eden, G.	1868
Tate, Sir William Henry	1858	Waller, Sir William Edgar	1780	Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes	1888
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, G.B.E., M.D.	1917	Waller, Sir Wathen A.	1815	Wolsley, Sir Capel C.	1745
Taylor, Sir H. W. Worsley, K.C.	1917	Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson	1775	Wolsley, Sir Charles M.	1768
Temple, Col. Sir Richard C., G.B., C.I.E.	1876	Walsham, Sir John E.	1911	Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert	1778
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert	1917	Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P.	1910	Wood, Sir John, M.P.	1918
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., G.V.O.	1894	Ward, Col. Sir Edw. W. D., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1914	Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1837
Thomas, Sir George Alan	1766	Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C.M.G.	1911	Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay	1897
Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P.	1918	Wardle, Col. Sir C. Edw., G.B.E.	1919	Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel Hill Hill, M.P.	1901
Thomas, Sir Wm. James	1919	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1819	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
Thompson, Maj. Sir T. R. L.	1806	Waring, Sir Samuel James	1919	Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813
Thompson, Sir Matthew W.	1890	Warrington, Sir M. Denham	1908	Wrey, Sir Philip Bouchier S.	1808
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.	1899	Warner, Col. Sir T. C., G.B., M.P.	1910	Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory	1903
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell, K.B.E., M.P.	1900	Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B.	1784	Wrighton, Sir Thomas G.	1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton	1885	Warrender, Sir Victor A. G.A., M.C.	1715	Wygram, Maj. Sir Henry H. Wynn, Col. Sir Herbert L. W. Williams, G.B., T.D.	1868
Thorold, Sir John Henry	1868	Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1873	Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez	1906
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C.	1848	Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth	1866	Yate, Col. Sir Charles Edward, G.S.I., G.M.G., M.P.	1901
Thursby, Sir George James	1887	Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I.	1895	Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	1760
Tieborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty	1861	Watson, Sir Wilfrid Hood	1918	Young, Sir George	1813
Todd, Sir Joseph White	1903	Watson, Sir William George	1918	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1811
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas	1900	Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don	1867	Younger, Sir George, M.P.	1911
Touche, Sir George Alex., M.P.	1900	Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry	1818	Younger, Sir William	1911
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salisbury	1868	Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E., G.B., M.P.	1793	Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, G.B., Home Office, S.W. Asst. do., R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.	
Treloar, Sir William Purdie	1907	Wedderburn, Maj. Sir John A. Ogilvie	1803		
Trenchard, Sir-Marshal Sir Hugh M., G.C.B., D.S.O.	1919	Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, G.B.	1801		
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.	1868	Weldon, Sir Anthony Edw. W.	1793		
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, G.B.	1874	Werner, Sir Derrick Julius	1905		
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., G.B.	1900	Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1866		
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest	1848	Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood	1866		
Trolope, Sir Thos. Ernest	1799	White, Sir George Stanley	1904		
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.	1799	Whitehead, Sir George Hugh	1889		
		Whiteley, Sir H. J. Huntington	1918		

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.
Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN MARY; H.M. ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

DUKES.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

MARQUESSSES.—Bath, Breadalbane, Crewe, Curson of Kedleston, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

EARLS.—Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer.

VISCOUNTS.—Grey of Fallodon, Milner.

BARONS.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham

Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William

P. Pakeney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DUKES.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

MARQUESSSES.—Aberdeen and Tenaish, Zetland.

EARLS.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

VISCOUNT.—Haldane

BARONS.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnauld, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas

Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separat? (Who shall separate?)

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—The Duke of Connaught.

EARLS.—Arran, Bandon, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, French, Gosford, Granard, Iveagh, Lisanel, Mayo, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury.

VISCOUNTS.—Powellcourt, Pirrie.

BARONS.—Castletown, Montague of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Usher King of Arms, Maj. Sir Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.R.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1802)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order confers no precedence, but authorizes the holders to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without in itself conferring a knighthood. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorized to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl French, K.P., G.C.B., C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, F.R.S.

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, G.C.B.

Secretary and Registrar. Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. Tris juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1795 and 1825, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

G.B. Mil.

THE SOVERAIGN; Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., Hon. of the Order, The Dean of Westminster; Bath King of Arms, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., A.B.C. etc.;

Registrar and Secretary. The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, *c.v.o.*, *c.m.g.*; **Genealogist.** Sir H. Farnham Burke, *c.v.o.*, *c.b.*; **Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod.** Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, *c.b.*; **Chancery.** The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (a) or (c) for Mil. or Civ. Division.



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon. Light Blue, with White Edges. *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

Sovereign. THE KING-EMPEROR; **Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander.** Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; **Secretary (in India).** John B. Wood, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*; **Registrar.** The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, *c.v.o.*, *c.m.g.*—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon. Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicious mellowers evil.*

THE SOVEREIGN. **Grand Master.** H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, *k.g.*, *G.M.B.E.*, *M.C.*; **Prelate.** Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, *D.D.*; **Chancellor.** The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, *P.C.*, *G.C.M.G.*; **Secretary.** Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, *K.C.B.*; **King of Arms.** Sir M. F. Ommanney, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*, *I.S.O.*; **Registrar.** H. C. M. Lambert, *C.B.*; **Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.** Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*; **Chancery.** Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Ribbon.* Purple. *Imperatrix auspicio*

Sovereign. THE KING-EMPEROR; **Grand Master.** The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, **Secretary (in India).** John B. Wood, *c.i.e.*; **Registrar.** The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon. Blue, with Red and White Edges.



THE SOVEREIGN. **Chancellor.** The Lord Chamberlain; **Secretary.** The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; **Registrar.** Sir Francis M. Bryant, *C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, *I.S.O.*—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon. Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

THE SOVEREIGN. **Grand Master.** H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; **Prelate.** Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; **King of Arms.** Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, *C.B.*, *c.v.o.*; **Registrar.** The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (ex officio); **Secretary.** The Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Home Dept. (ex officio); **Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod.** Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, *K.C.B.* For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. *a.n.s.* Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; *k.n.s.* Knights Commanders; *d.n.s.* Dames Commanders; *c.n.s.* Commanders; *o.n.s.* Officers, *m.n.s.* Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—O.H.

Ribbon. Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Kts. Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon. Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of special services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon. Crimson, with Blue Centre.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the **SOVEREIGN**, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (200 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon. White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1876.

Ribbon. Light Blue, with White Edges.



THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon. Black.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigades, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. **Sovereign Head and Patron.** H. M. King George V.; **Grand Prior.** H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, and Strathmore; **Chancellor-General.** Lord Stanmore, **Chancellor-General.** the "Knights of Justice" and selected "Chaplains," "Knights of Grace" and "Esquires." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

Knights Grand Cross and Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE,
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 172-176.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Atkins, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alban R. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Bayley, Sir Stuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Abdul Qayum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.	Atkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.	Bayly, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred William Lambert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.	Atkins, Col. Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.	Bayly, Adm. Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.	Atkinson, Sir John N., C.C.S.I.	Baynham, Capt. Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., M.D.
Adair, General Sir William T., K.C.B.	Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., M.P.	Beale, Sir John F., K.B.F.
Adams, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.	Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.	Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Adams, Col. Sir Henry E. F. Gould, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Aylmer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fenton John, V.C., K.C.B.	Benson, Col. Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Adams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.	Babar Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Gen. Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Beaumont, Admiral Sir Lewis A., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.	Babington, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., K.B.E.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.	Bacon, Adm. Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.F.
Adye, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.	Bedford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Agar Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Badock, Sir Henry W., K.B.E., C.S.I.	Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.	Bahmani Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.	Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.
Agnew, Sir Patrick D., K.B.E.	Baikie, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh A. D. Simpson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Belfield, Sir Henry Conway, K.C.M.G.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.	Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.	Belfield, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Ajajgarh, H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	Bainbridge, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund G. T., K.C.B.	Bell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur L. Lynden, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Alderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.	Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.	Bell, Florence Evelyn, Lady, D.S.O.
Alexander, Wing-Comm. Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.	Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy D., K.C.M.G.
Alliman, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.	Maldeo Singh, Maj. Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Bell, Sir Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Allardye, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.	Balfour, Brig.-Gen. Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.	Bell, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Alex., K.C.V.O.
Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B.	Balfour, Sir Isaac B., K.B.E., F.R.S.	Bell, Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Allen, Col. Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.	Ballance, Col. Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.	Ballance, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B.	Benares, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Alston, Sir Bellby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.	Bengough, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harcourt Mortimer, K.C.B.
Altham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.	Barker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo., K.C.B.	Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.F., M.P.
Alton, Pymr.-Capt. Sir Francis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.I.	Barlow, Sir C. A. Montague, K.B.E., M.P.	Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Alwar, Col. H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Barnard, His Honour Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.	Bentinck, Br.-Adm. Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.	Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	Beuton, Sir John, K.C.I.F.
Amptall, The Lady, G.B.E.	Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	Bereford, Lord Marcus de-la-Poer, K.C.V.O.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.N.E.	Barnes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.	Baroda, Gaekwar of, H. H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Bernard, Col. Sir Edgar E., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.	Barracough, Lt.-Col. Sir Samuel H. E., K.B.E.	Berridge, Sir T. H. Devereux, K.B.E.
Anderson, Sir John, K.C.B.	Barrett, Field Marshal Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen., I.A.	Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Anderson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.	Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Annesley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur L. Lytton, K.C.V.O.	Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E., M.P.	Bethell, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, C.M.G., K.C.B.
Anson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.	Barrington, Hon. Sir William Augustus Curson, K.C.M.G.	Bethune, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Anstace, Col. Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.	Barrow, Gen. Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	Devan, Hon. Dame Maud Elisabeth, D.N.E.
Anstace, Col. Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.	Barrow, Gen. Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Deveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.N.E.	Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.	Beynon, Maj.-Gen. Sir William G. L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Barter, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Bhainor Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Apurvi Rao Sitole, Lt.-Col. Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.	Barton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.	Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.	Barwani, Capt. H. H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.	Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.	Bateson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.	Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.	Bhutan, H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.N.E.	Bayly, Capt. Sir Henry D. Readett, K.B.E.	Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.		Blawar, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Arur Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.		Bikram, Maj.-Gen. H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Ashdown, Sir Geo. Hy., K.B.E., I.S.O.		Bilotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Asser, Lt.-Gen. Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.		Bingham, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.
Atton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Grey, K.B.E., K.B.A.		
Attholl, The Duchess of, D.N.E.		

Bingham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Bridges, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George T. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Bute, The Marchioness of, D.S.E.
Bingley, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred H., K.C.B., C.B.	Briggs, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, K.S.E.
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.	Briggs, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Charles J., K.C.B.	Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.S.E.
Birch, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Jas. Fredk., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Bris, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles, K.C.B.	Butler, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Birkbeck, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Bris, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harold G. Ruggles, K.C.M.C., C.B., M.V.O.	Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.	Brittain, Sir Harry, K.S.E., M.P.	Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B.	Brock, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Fredk. Edward E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Butler, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Blackwell, Sir Emley Robertson H., K.C.B.	Brock, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Buxton, The Viscountess, G.S.E.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.S.E.	Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., R.A.	Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Blake, <i>Capt.</i> Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.S.E.	Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.	Byrne, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Joseph A., K.S.E., C.B.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.S.E.	Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.	Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Blenkinsop, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Brooking, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.	Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.S.E.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.	Brookman, Sir George, K.S.E.	Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blood, Gen. Sir Bindon, C.B.	Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.S.E.	Caino, Sir Hall, K.S.E.
Bols, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Louis J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.	Caird, Sir Andrew, K.S.E.
Bond, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis G., K.S.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.S.E.	Callwell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles E., K.C.B.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.	Brown, Col. Sir G. McLaren, K.S.E.	Calthorpe, <i>Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(m), G.R.(c), C.V.O.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, C.B.	Brown, <i>Maj.</i> Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., I.S.O.	Cameron, Sir Douglas C., K.C.M.G.
Booth, <i>Br.-Adm.</i> Sir Francis F. Haworth, K.C.M.G.	Browne, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur G F., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.	Brown, Col. Lord Arthur Howe, K.S.E.	Cameron, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Downquet, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Day H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	Brown, Dame Sidney Jane, G.S.E., K.S.E.	Campbell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Downquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Browning, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Montague E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.	Campbell, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Frederick, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Rose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.	Bruce, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir David, K.C.B.(m), C.B.(c), M.S.E.	Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.S.E.
Bourke, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Bruce, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.	Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.	Bunker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Campbell, Col. Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., K.S.E., C.M.G.	Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Campbell, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nowater, Sir Fredk. Wm., K.S.E.	Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.	Campbell, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott, K.C.B.	Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.	Campbell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir B Douglas, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bower, <i>Comm.</i> Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.A.	Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Cantile, Sir James, K.S.E., M.S.
Bower, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.	Buchanan, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Jas., K.C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.	Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Bower, <i>Capt.</i> Sir J. W. Nott, K.C.V.O.	Buckland, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Capper, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Bowly, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Anthony A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.S.E.	Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.S.E.	Carden, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.S.E., C.M.G.	Bulfin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Cardow, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Boyce, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.S.E., R.S.C.	Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Buller, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Henry Yarde, K.S.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.	Carylle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.S.E.	Bullock, <i>Lieut.-General</i> Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.	Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
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Bradbury, Sir John S., G.C.B.	Bunbury, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert Napier, K.C.B.	Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
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 Charles, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard H.,
 C.C.V.O.
 Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F.
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 Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W.,
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 Cheale, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lon-
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 Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Christie, Sir William Henry
 Mahoney, K.C.B.
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 Clarke, *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
 Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Travers
 Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
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 Thorpe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Clayton, *R.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F.,
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 Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
 Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E.,
 V.O.
 Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
 Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Clerly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis,
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 Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
 Codrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred
 Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Coghill, Sir Timothy A., K.C.M.G.,
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 Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E.
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 Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
 Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G.,
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 Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley
 Osofi-Ames, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.,
 Prince A.R.G.
- Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
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 Congreve, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter N.,
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 Coocoh Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of,
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 Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, C.M.G.
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 Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander,
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 Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
 Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward
 Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Coryndon, Sir Robert T., K.C.M.G.
 Couchman, Sir F. D., K.B.E., C.I.E.
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 Cox, Sir Edward Owen, C.B.E.
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 V.O., C.C.B., C.C.I.E.
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 Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
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 Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
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- Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
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 K.B.E.
 Dare, *Adm.* Sir C. Holcombe,
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 Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Dattia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.B.I.
 David, Sir Tannatt W. E., K.B.E.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
 David, Sir William E., K.B.E., C.M.G.,
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 Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H.,
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 Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady,
 D.B.E.
 Davidson, *Sir Samuel* C., K.B.E.
 Davidson, Sir Walter E., K.C.M.G.
 Davidson, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.C.M.G.,
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 Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
 Davies, *General* Sir Francis John,
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 Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E., M.P.
 Davies, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
 Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E.,
 C.B., M.P.
 Davy, Col. Sir H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
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 Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.,
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 De Brath, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest,
 K.C.B., C.I.E.
 De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R.
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 R., K.C.B.
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 de la Sota, Sir Ramon, K.B.E.
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 Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
 Denny, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector T.,
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 Denham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
 Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
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 Des Gras, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
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 De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.C.M.G.
 Dew, Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Breton,
 K.C.I.E., C.B.I.
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 K.C.B.I.
 Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of,
 K.C.B.I.
 Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
 D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tenay-
 son, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.B.I.
 Dholpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaj
 Raja of, K.C.B.I.
 Dhruvadas, H.H. Maharaja of,
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 C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
 Dick, Col. Sir Arthur Robert,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.
 Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby
 H., K.B.E.
 Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.

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 Dobell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
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 Don, Sir William, K.R.E.
 Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
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 Donovan, Surg.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B.
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 Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady D.R.E.
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 Duff, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector L., K.R.E., C.M.G.
 Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.R.E.
 Duke, Sir Fredk. Wm., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Dukas, Sir Paul, K.R.E.
 Dundas of Dundas, Vice-Adm. Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
 Durgapur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
 Dunne, Gen. Sir John H., K.C.B.
 Dunnell, Sir Robert F., K.C.B.
 Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, C.M.G., C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., LL.D., V.D.
 Duthie, Sir John, K.R.E.
 Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thistelton, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
 Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.I.E., K.C.I.R.
 Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Edgarley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Edis, Col. Sir Robert W., K.R.E., C.B., V.D.
 Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred H. M., K.R.E., C.B., K.V.O.
 Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Rice, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
 Egerton, Admiral Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(M).
 Egerton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
 Elington and Winton, The Dowager Countess of, D.R.E.
 Eliot, Sir Chas. N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Elliot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmund R., K.C.I.E., K.C.B.
 Elliot, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ellington, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Elliot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.

Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.R.E.
 Elliott, Sir Signall G., K.R.E.
 Ellis, Sir Chas. E., K.R.E., K.C.B.
 Ellis, Rear-Adm. Sir Edward H. F. Heaton, K.R.E., C.B., M.V.O.
 Ellis, Sir William Hy., K.R.E.
 Ellison, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.R.E.
 Englehart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.
 English, Col. Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
 Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.G.
 Eustace, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.
 Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.O., C.B.E.
 Evans, Gen. Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B.
 Eratt, Maj.-Gen. Sir George J. H., K.C.B., M.D.
 Ero, Sir Herbert T., K.R.E.
 Everett, Rr.-Adm. Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Everett, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Ewart, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
 Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.R.E.
 Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Fane, Maj.-Gen. Sir Vere B., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Fanshawe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
 Fanshawe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
 Fanshawe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Faridounji Jamahidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Farquhar, Admiral Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Faussett, Capt. Sir Bryan G. Godfrey, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
 Fawkes, Admiral Sir Willmot H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Feilding, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.A., C.S.I.
 Fellows, Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Housnom Butler, K.C.B.
 Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
 Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
 Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro, K.C.M.G.
 Ferguson, Sir John, K.R.E.
 Ferguson, Rear-Adm. Sir James Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Field, Adm. Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.R.E.
 Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Filios, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
 Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.R.E.
 Findlay, Sir Mansfield de Cardonnel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.R.E., K.C.
 Firth, Col. Sir Robert, K.R.E., C.B.
 Fisher, Admiral Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
 Fisher, Sir N. F. Warren, K.C.B.
 Fisher, Capt. Sir Thomas, K.R.E., R.N.
 Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.R.E.
 FitzGeorge, Rear-Adm. Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.

FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 FitzHerbert, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
 FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
 FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
 FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Fitzwilliam, Capt. Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth, G.C.V.O.
 Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.R.E., M.D.
 Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
 Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.M.G.
 Foote, Admiral Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Forbes, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wm., K.R.E., C.B.
 Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
 Ford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Fortescue, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
 Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.R.E.
 Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, K.C.M.G.
 Fottrell, Sir George, K.C.B.
 Fowke, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Fowle, Col. Sir Henry W. H., K.R.E.
 Fowler, Col. Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
 Fowler, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.R.E.
 Fowler, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Sharnan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.R.E.
 Fraser, Sir Everard D. H., K.C.M.G.
 Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Fraser, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Fraser, Hon. Sir William, K.C.V.O.
 Freeland, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
 Freeman, Sir Philip Hooze, K.R.E.
 Fremantle, Adm. Hon. Sir Edmund R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Fremantle, Vice-Adm. Sir Sydney R., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
 Friend, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.R.E., C.B.
 Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
 Fry, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
 Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.R.E., C.M.G.
 Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
 Fuller, Maj. Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Furse Dame Catherine, G.R.E.
 Furze, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Galloway, Sir James, K.R.E., C.B., M.D.
 Galloway, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Gaiway, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gamble, Admiral Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
 Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.R.E., LL.D.
 Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.R.E.
 Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
 Garratt, Brig.-Gen. Sir Francis Ludlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Garrod, Col. Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
 Garstin, Sir Wm. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

- Garton, Sir Richard C., G.C.M.G.
 Gascoigne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm Julius, G.C.M.G.
 Gatsara, M.-G. Sir John, G.C.B.
 Gates, Sir Frank C., G.C.B., G.C.L.
 Gaunt, Vice-Adm. Sir Ernest F. A., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Gaunt, Br.-Adm. Sir Guy R. A., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Gay, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wm., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.B., M.D.
 Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B. (ol), G.C.B., G.C.B. (2nd), M.P.
 Gelikie, Sir Archibald, G.M., G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Gellibrand, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 George, Dame Margaret Lloyd G.C.B.
 Gorman, Maj. Sir James, G.C.B.
 Ghamshyamshinji Ajitajitji, H.I.I., of Dharmadharma, G.C.B.
 Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.B.
 Gibbs, Br.-Gen. Sir Alex., G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Gibbons, Sir William, G.C.B.
 Gibbons, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter, G.C.B.
 Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, G.C.B.
 Gibson, Sir Henry James, G.C.B.
 Gibson, Sir Herbert, G.C.B.
 Gibson, Col. Sir John Merison, G.C.M.G.
 Gibson, Sir Robert, G.C.B.
 Gidhaur, Maharaja Bahadur of, G.C.B.
 Gillan, Sir Robt Woodburn, G.C.B.
 Gilman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Webb, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gilmotte, Surg.-Gen. Sir Thomas Diamond, G.C.B., R.N.
 Giraud, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Percy C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Glarebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, G.C.B., F.R.S.
 Glasgow, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gleichen, Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward, G.C.V.O., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Glubb, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederic M., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Goadby, Sir Kenneth, G.C.B.
 Godley, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alex. J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Goodman, Dame Alice Mary, G.C.B.
 Goldbach, Sir Arthur H., G.C.B.
 Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman, G.C.M.G.
 Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.B.
 Gonsler, Sir K. Carter Kersey, G.C.B.
 Goode, Sir William A. M., G.C.B.
 Goodenough, Vice-Adm. Sir William E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Goodrich, Adm. Sir James E. C., G.C.V.O.
 Goodwin, Emgr.-Vice-Adm. Sir George G., G.C.B.
 Goodwin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas H. J. C., G.C.B., D.S.O., G.C.B.
 Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.C.B.
 Gordon, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Frederic, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gordon, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alex. Hamilton, G.C.B.
 Gore, Sir Francis Charles, G.C.B.
 Gorges, Sir Edmond H. L., G.C.M.G., M.P.
 Gorrings, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Fredk., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Goshen, Hon. Sir William H., G.C.B.
 Gosford, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, G.C.B.
 Gosford, The Countess of, G.C.B.
 Gough, Gen. Sir Hubert de la Motte, G.C.B., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Gould, Hon. Sir Lower, G.C.M.G.
 Gould, Sir A. Pearce, G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
 Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Lovell, G.C.B.
 Graeff, How. Sir Jacobus A.C., G.C.M.G.
 Gracie, Sir Alex., G.C.B., M.P.
 Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Ritchie C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Graham, Sir Frederick, G.C.B.
 Graham, Sir Henry J. L., G.C.B.
 Graham, Sir John James, G.C.M.G.
 Graham, Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas, G.C.B.
 Grammo, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.V.O.
 Grant, Sir A. Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Grant, Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund P. F., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
 Grant, Sir James Dundas, G.C.B.
 Grant, Vice-Adm. Sir Heathcoat S., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
 Grant, Adm. Sir Wm. Lowther, G.C.B.
 Gray, Sir Albert, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Gray, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Mol. W., G.C.B., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.P.
 Grayson, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Mullen, G.C.B., M.P.
 Greame, Maj. Sir Philip Lloyd, G.C.B., G.C.B., M.P.
 Greaves, Gen. Sir George B., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Green, Eng. Rear-Adm. Sir Donald P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Green, Sir Frederick, G.C.B.
 Green, Rear-Adm. Sir John F. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Greco, Sir Wm. Graham, G.C.B.
 Greville, Sir George, G.C.M.G.
 Greville, Hon. Sir Elnsey R., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
 Grey, Lt.-Col. Sir Raleigh, G.C.B., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, G.C.B.
 Grierson, Sir George Abraham, G.C.B.
 Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir John Norton, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
 Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., G.C.B.
 Grover, Gen. Sir Malcolm H. S., G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Grubbe, Admiral Sir Walter J. Hunt, G.C.B.
 Gubbins, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Launcelotte, G.C.B., M.P., G.C.B.
 Guillemand, Sir Laurence N., G.C.B.
 Gurbakhah Singh Badli, Sir, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Guthrie, Sir Connop, G.C.B.
 Gwalior, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Willoughby G., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Hadcock, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert G., G.C.B., T.D., F.R.S.
 Hadden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. F., G.C.B.
 Haggard, Sir H. Rider, G.C.B.
 Haggard, Sir William Henry Dove, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Haji Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab Sir, G.C.B.
 Haking, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.C.B., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Haldane, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hall, Admiral Sir George Fowler King, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hall, Adm. Sir Herbt. G. King, G.C.B., G.C.B., D.S.O., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Hall, Sir Alfred D., G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.B., M.P.
 Hall, Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Reginald, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., M.P.
 Halsey, Sir Lawrence R., G.C.B.
 Halsey, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Hambro, Sir C. Eric, G.C.B.
 Hambro, Sir Eward A., G.C.V.O.
 Hambro, Col. Sir Percival O., G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Gen. Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Hamilton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Owen Fisher, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G.F., G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace P., G.C.B.
 Hamilton, General Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hammett, Sir Murray, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hands, Sir Harry, G.C.B.
 Handyside, Surg. Rear-Adm. Sir Patrick R., G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hankoy, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice A. P., G.C.B.
 Harcourt, The Viscountess, G.C.B.
 Harding, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Hare, Sir Lancelot, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hare, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stewart W., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Harrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles H., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hari Singh, Raja, Sir, G.C.B.
 Harman, Sir Chas. A. King, G.C.M.G.
 Harmer, Sir Sidney F., G.C.B., F.R.S.
 Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, G.C.B.
 Harper, Lt.-Gen. Sir George M., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
 Harrington, Lt.-Col. Sir John Lane, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
 Harris, Sir Arthur H., G.C.B.
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, G.C.B.
 Harris, Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Harris, Sir Charles Alex., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Harris, Col. Sir David, G.C.M.G., V.D.
 Harris, Sir Henry Percy, G.C.B., M.P.
 Harris, Adm. Sir Robt. H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Harrison, Sir Cecil R., G.C.B.
 Harrison, Gen. Sir Richard, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Harrowby, The Countess of, D.S.O.
 Hart, Sir George Sankey, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hart, Gen. Sir Reginald C., V.C.
 Harve, Sir Ernest Mace, G.C.B.
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Mugrave, G.C.B.
 Harvey, Col. Sir George S. A., Pasha, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Harvey, Sir Henry P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 Hawkes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington, G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Hay, Sir James Shaw, G.C.M.G.
 Hayes, Commodore Sir Bertram Fox, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., G.C.B.
 Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, G.C.B.
 Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, G.C.M.G.
 Hearn, Sir Walter Ristley, G.C.B.
 Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, G.C.M.G.
 Heath, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Ernest, G.C.B. (M), G.C.B., G.C.B.
 Heath, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard M., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, G.C.B.
 Heath, Admiral Sir Herbert L., G.C.B., M.P.
 Heath, Sir Thomas Little, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Hedley, Col. Sir Walter C., G.C.B., G.C.B.

- Hehr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, *K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.*
Haines, *Col.* Sir George C., *K.C.B., C.M.G.*
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, *K.B.E.*
Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, *K.B.E.*
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, *Lady, D.B.E.*
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd. F. H., *C.B.*
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. F., *K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.*
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir John S., *K.C.M.G., C.V.O.*
Heneker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. C., *K.C.B., D.S.O.*
Henley, Sir Thomas, *K.B.E.*
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., *K.B.E.*
Hennessey, Dame Una Constance, *Pope, D.B.E.*
Henriques, Sir Philip G., *K.B.E.*
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., *K.B.E.*
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir E. C., *K.B.E.*
Heron, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, *K.B.E., C.B.*
Herties, Hon. Sir William Herbert, *K.C.M.G.*
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmet, *K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.*
Hertalet, Sir Cecil, *K.B.E.*
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, *K.C.V.O., C.I.E.*
Hewett, Sir John P., *C.C.S.I., K.B.E.*
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, *K.B.E.*
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, *K.C.B.*
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, *K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.*
Higgins, Sir John Michael, *K.C.M.G.*
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., *C.B.*
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel Joseph, *O.B.E., K.C.B.*
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., *K.B.E.*
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, *K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.*
Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander, *K.C.B.*
Hillier, Sir Walter C., *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, *K.C.B.*
Hobbs, *Col.* Sir Joseph J. T., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.*
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., *K.C.M.G.*
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, *K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.*
Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., *K.B.E., M.D.*
Hogg, Sir Frederick B., *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., *K.B.E., V.D., M.P.*
Holden, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel, *Lt. K.C.B., F.R.S.*
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, *K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.*
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, *K.C.V.O., C.I.E.*
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.*
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, *K.C.B., K.C.I.E.*
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Holmes, Sir Osborn G., *K.B.E.*
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, *K.B.E.*
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., K.B.E.*
Holt, Sir Vesey G. M., *K.B.E.*
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, *K.C.V.O.*
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Wobley, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., *K.C.B.*
Horne, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, *K.B.E., K.C., M.P.*
Horner, Sir John F. F., *K.C.V.O.*
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., *K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.*
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, *K.C.B., D.S.O.*
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., *C.B., C.V.O.*
Houston, Sir Alexander C., *K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.S.O.*
Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Eamé William, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.*
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, *K.C.I.E.*
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., *V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, *K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.A.*
Hudson, Sir Robert A., *K.B.E.*
Humphreys, *Engr.-Rt.-Adm.* Sir Henry, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, *D.B.E.*
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, *G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.*
Hunter, Sir George B., *K.B.E., D.S.O.*
Hunter, Sir John, *K.B.E.*
Hunza, The Mir of, *K.C.I.E.*
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., *K.C.B., K.C.*
Hutchings, Sir Alan, *K.B.E.*
Hutchings, Sir Philip P., *K.C.S.I.*
Hutchinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, *K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H. E. H. the Nizam of, *G.C.S.I., G.B.E.*
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, *K.C.S.I.*
Iberty, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, *G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., *K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.*
Indore, H. H. Maharaj Holkar of, *G.C.I.E.*
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., *K.B.E.*
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., *K.C.M.G.*
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax, *K.C.M.G.*
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, *K.B.E.*
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, *K.C.M.G.*
Irvine, Sir Henry T., *G.C.M.G.*
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Jackson, Sir Cyril, *K.B.E.*
Jackson, Sir Fdk. J., *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry B., *C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.*
Jackson, Sir Herbert S., *K.B.E., F.R.S.*
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., *K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I.*
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.*
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., *K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.*
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., *K.C.V.O.*
Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claude W., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., *K.C.S.I.*
Jaipur, *Lieut.-Gen.* H. H. Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.*
Jaisalmer, H. H. Maharawal, *K.C.S.I.*
James, Sir Henry E. M., *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*
Jamkhandi, Chief of, *K.C.S.I.*
Jammu and Kashmir—see Pratap Singh (a)
Janjira, H. H. Nawab of, *G.C.I.E.*
Jaura, H. H. the Nawab of, *K.C.I.E.*
Japp, Sir Henry, *K.B.E.*
Jaroudy, Sir Eustace, *K.B.E.*
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, *D.B.E.*
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, *K.C.M.G.*
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., *K.C.I.E.*
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., *K.C.B.*
Jennings, *Gen.* Sir Robt. M., *K.C.B.*
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir Thos. H. M., *K.C.M.G., K.C.B. (M), C.B. (C).*
Jewdine, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., *K.C.B.*
Jhalawar, H. H. Maharaj Rana of, *C.B., C.I.E.*
Jind, H. H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H. H. Maharaja, *K.C.S.I.*
Jodhpur—see Pratap Singh (z)
Johnston, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, *K.C.M.G.*
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., *K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.*
Johnston, Sir George L., *K.B.E.*
Johnston, Sir Harry H., *K.C.M.G., K.C.B.*
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, *G.C.V.O.*
Johore, H. H. Sultan of, *G.C.M.G., K.B.E.*
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, *K.B.E.*
Jones, Sir Edgar Ross, *K.B.E., M.P.*
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, *K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.*
Jones, Sir Roderick, *K.B.E.*
Jones, Sir Thomas George, *K.B.E.*
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, *K.C.M.G.*
Jones, Sir William John, *K.B.E.*
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, *K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Jullian, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R. A., *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.*
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, *K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.*
Kahlur, *Maj.* H. H. the Raja of, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*
Kapurthala, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*
Karauli, H. H. Maharaja of, *G.C.I.E.*
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, *K.C.S.I.*
Kashmir—see Pratap Singh (a)
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, *K.C.I.E.*
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, *K.B.E., C.I.E.*
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., *K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.*
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, *K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.*
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, *K.C.B.*
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., *K.B.E., G.B.*
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., *K.C.M.G.*
Kemp, Hon. Sir Albert E., *K.C.M.G.*
Kempso, Sir John Arrow, *K.C.B.*
Kenderline, Sir Charles H., *K.B.E.*
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W., *MacKenzie, K.B.E., C.B.*
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, *K.C.M.G.*
Kent, Sir Stephenson, *K.C.B.*
Kenyon, Sir Fredk. G., *K.C.B., V.D.*
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, *C.B., C.V.O., C.B., M.D.*
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Collin Richd., *K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.*
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, *G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.*
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos, *G.C.I.E., C.S.I.*
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, *C.B.*
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., *K.C.B.*
Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
Khelet, Khan of, *G.C.I.E.*
Kiggell, *Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Khyia, Sir Ernest F., *K.C.M.G.*
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., *K.B.E.*

- King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.
 King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.S.S.
 King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.B.
 Kluncker, Sir Walter S., K.B.
 Kirk, Sir Hy. Alex., K.C.B.
 Kirk, Sir John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Kishan Prasad, Maharaja, C.I.E.
 Kishanvarh, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaj Dhiraj, of K.C.B.I., K.C.I.
 Kison, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Knapp, Sir Samuel Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Knight, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I., C.B., D.S.O.
 Knolly, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
 Knowles, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles B., K.C.B.
 Knox Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G.
 Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred W K, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Knox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas E, K.C.B.
 Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.
 Kollhapur, Col. H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.B., K.C.I., C.V.O.
 Kotah, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja of, C.B.I., K.C.I., C.B.
 Krishna Gohinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.B.
 Kutha, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.B., K.C.I.
 Legden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.B.
 Lahaj (Al Haula), Sultan of, K.C.I.
 Lake, Lt.-Gen. Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(M), K.C.M.G., C.B.(C)
 Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
 Lakshaj Raj Hawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, K.C.B.
 Lamb, Sir Harry II, K.C.M.G.
 Lamb, Sir Richard A, K.C.B., C.I.E.
 Lambgraon, Lt.-Col. Raja of, K.C.I., C.B.
 Lambert, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.
 Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Lambton, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 London, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick W. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Laps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Lansdowne The Marchioness of, K.C.B., V.A., C.I., C.B.
 Larko, Sir William James, K.B.
 Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson K.B.
 Laurence, Sir Percival Mainland, K.C.M.G.
 Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Lawford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydney T.B., K.C.B.
 Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, K.B.
 Lawley, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.B., K.C.I., K.C.M.G.
 Lawrence, Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.
 Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.
 Lawson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.
 Laycock, Br.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Leach, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund, K.B.
 Leach, Dame Florence Edith, D.S.S.
 Leach, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.
 Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
 Leathes, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Lee, Rear-Adm. Sir Chas. Vaughan, K.B., C.B.
 Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Lee, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Leech, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G.
 Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B., K.C.
 Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.S.S.
 Letroy, Hon. Sir Henry B, K.C.M.G.
 Legard, Col. Sir James D., K.C.B.
 Legg, Capt. Sir George F. W., K.B., M.V.O.
 Legge, Col. Hon. Sir Henry C., K.C.V.O.
 Le Hunte, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
 Leicester, The Countess of, D.S.S.
 Leishman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Boag, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.
 Lely, Sir Frederic S P., K.C.I., C.B.
 Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon, D.B.E.
 Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
 Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.
 Leuchars, Col. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Leveson, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur C, K.C.B.
 Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.
 Lovings, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E, K.C.M.G.
 Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
 Liddell, Maj.-Gen. Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Lumbdi, Thakore Sahab of, K.C.I.E.
 Limpus, Adm. Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Lindsay, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter F L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lister, Col. Sir Wm Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Liverpool, The Countess of, K.B.
 Livsey, Sir Harry, K.B.
 Livingston, Dame Adelaide, D.S.S.
 Livingston, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Llewellyn, Sir Leonard W., K.B.
 Lloyd, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Lloyd, Capt. Sir George Ambrose, K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Lloyd, Sir John H Seymour, K.B., C.M.G.
 Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.I.
 Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.
 Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
 Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
 Long, Br.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Longley, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jno. Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Longmore, Col. Sir Chas. E, K.C.B., V.D.
 Loomis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Loughed, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
 Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.B.I.
 Low, Sir Charles E, K.C.I.E.
 Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.B.I.
 Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.
 Lowther, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.
 Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
 Lowther, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert S, K.C.B.
 Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
 Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.S.S.
 Lugard, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Lukin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry T., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lumsden, Sir John, K.B., M.B.
 Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Lunham, Hon. Col. Sir Thomas Analle, K.C.B.
 Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.
 Lytton, Hon. Dame Edith, D.S.S.
 Lytton, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D.
 McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, K.B.
 Macarrie, Sir Thos. Clehan, K.B.
 Macartney, Sir George, K.C.B.
 Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison, K.C.M.G.
 Macassar, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B., K.C.
 Macaulay, Br.-Gen. Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B., C.B.
 MacBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.
 McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
 McCallum, Col. Sir Henry E, K.C.M.G.
 MacCallmont, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, O.B.E., M.B.
 McMay, Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B., C.B.
 McClelland, Sir Peter H., K.B.
 McCracken, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Macdonagh, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Mark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Macdonald, Maj.-Gen. Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Macdonald, Col. Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 MacDonell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald C, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Macdonogh, Lt.-Gen. Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 McDowen, Sir Harry D., K.B.
 McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.
 McGregor, Sir Evan, K.C.B., I.S.O.
 McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
 McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.
 McKellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaid, K.C.M.G.
 Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K.C.V.O., A.M.A.
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.
 Mackenzie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
 McKenzie, Col. Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
 Mackenzie, Col. Sir Robert C, K.B., C.B., V.D.
 Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
 Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B., K.C.
 Mackinnon, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 MacLagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.
 McLaghtin, Sir Henry, K.B.
 Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B., M.P.
 McLeod, General Sir Donald J. S., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.
 Macleod, Sir John Lorne, K.B.
 Macleod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
 McMahon, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.I.
 McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
 McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 MacMunn, Maj.-Gen. Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.B.I., D.S.O.
 McNabb, Surg. R.-Adm. Sir Daniel J. P., K.B., C.B.
 Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B., K.C.
 Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.
 Macnochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.
 Macpherson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.A.
 Macready, General Sir C. F. Nevil, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.(M), C.B.(C)
 Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O., C.B.I., C.B.
 Magill, Col. Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.A.
 Maher, Maj.-Gen. Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mahmudabadi, Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.

Mahon, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Makina, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
 Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
 Maler Kotla, Lt.-Col. H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
 Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
 Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman, K.B.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
 Mansell, Lt.-Col. Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
 Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
 Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
 Marchant, Rev James, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Manson, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
 Marling, Sir C. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
 Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.B.
 Marshall, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Raine, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.
 Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
 Marwood, Sir William F., K.B.E.
 Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.F., C.S.I.
 Maudsley, Col. Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Maxse, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Maxwell, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir John G., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Maxwell, Capt. Sir William, K.B.E.
 May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B., K.B.F., R.N.
 May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 May, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.M.G.
 May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
 May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Maybury, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.M.G.
 Maybow, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
 Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
 Meeka, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
 Meiba, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
 Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, 1st Lt., K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.
 Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
 Mendi, Sir Stigismund F., K.B.E.
 Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harvey Freder., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
 Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.

Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
 Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Midville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
 Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Miller, Sir Denison S. K., K.C.M.G.
 Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
 Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
 Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
 Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.
 Moncrieff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. K. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
 Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., G.C.I.
 Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
 Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
 Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
 Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Montrose, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
 Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
 Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
 Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(M), C.V.O., C.B.(C).
 Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Moore, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.V.C.
 Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
 Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
 Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
 Morgan, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hill G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Morrison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Morrison, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Morland, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
 Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.
 Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexander, K.C.V.O.
 Morris, Col. Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Morrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Morvi, H.H. Thakur Sahab of, G.C.I.E.
 Mott, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick W., K.B.E., M.D.
 Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
 Mouynihan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 Muhammad Ali Beg, Lt.-Col. Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Muhammad, Khan, Capt. H. H. Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.

Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
 Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
 Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Munro, Sir Thomas, G.B.E.
 Murphy, Lt.-Col. Sir Shirley F., K.B.E., F.R.C.S.
 Murray, Gen. Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Murray, Col. Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.
 Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
 Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., G.C.B., C.I.E.
 Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
 Murray, Sir Thomas. K., K.C.M.G.
 Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
 Mysore, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
 Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
 Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Narsinghar, H.H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Nasrullah Khan, Col. Sir N. M., K.C.S.I.
 Nathan, Col. Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
 Nathan, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
 Nawanagar—see Ranjitsinhji.
 Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart, K.C.B.
 Neville, *Admiral* Sir George, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdegate, K.C.M.G.
 Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., R.N.
 Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.
 Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
 Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Newton, Sir George D. C., K.B.E.
 Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Harward, K.C.B.
 Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B., R.N.A.
 Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
 Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Nicholson, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
 Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
 Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
 Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
 Nixon, *General* Sir John Eccles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.
 Norman, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
 Northcliffe, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
 Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
 Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Notley, *Comma.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.
 Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
 O'Brien, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.

- O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
 O'Connor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
 O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
 O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.N.E.
 O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
 Ogilvie, *Col.* Sir Andrew M. J., K.B.E., C.B., K.E.
 Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
 O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Oldham, *Col.* Sir Henry H., K.C.V.O.
 Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.M.E., K.B.E.
 Oliver, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), M.V.O.
 Olvey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.
 Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
 Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
 Ominanney, Sir Montagu F., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
 Ominanney, *Admiral* Sir Robert N., K.B.E., C.B.
 O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
 Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Oran, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy Jno., K.C.B.
 Oran, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.N.E., K.B.E.
 Orpon, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.A.
 Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Otley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Otley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
 Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.
 Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
 Packe, Sir Edwd. Humsey, K.B.E.
 Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
 Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.N.V.
 Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
 Pahash, Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Pain, *Br.-Gen.* Sir George W. II., K.B.E., C.B.
 Paino, *At.-Vice-Marshal* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Fakenham, *V.-Adm.* Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.
 Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
 Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B., R.M.A.
 Parker, Sir Stephen H., K.C.M.G.
 Parkin, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
 Parratt, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
 Parry, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.
 Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold D. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Parsons, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Laurence W., K.C.B.
 Parthabhar, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
 Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
 Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
 Pashamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
 Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund E., K.B.E., C.B.
 Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
 Pearson Ethel Maud, Lady, D.N.E.
 Peat, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
 Poddor, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Peirce, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (m), K.B.E., C.B. (c), M.V.O.
 Pender, Sir John Denison, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Penon, Sir Thomas Hy., K.B.E.
 Pentland, The Lady, D.N.E.
 Penton, Sir Edward, Jun., K.B.E.
 Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
 Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O.
 Percy, *Col.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
 Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
 Purry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
 Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.B.E.
 Peterson, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Peyton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Elliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
 Phillimore, *V.-Adm.* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
 Phillips, Sir Owen Cosby, G.C.M.G., M.P.
 Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
 Philip, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Pigott, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
 Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
 Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
 Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
 Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
 Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Plender, Sir William, G.B.E.
 Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
 Pollock, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
 Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
 Ponsanby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (c).
 Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
 Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
 Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
 Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., G.B.E.
 Porter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbert, K.C.B., I.A.
 Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
 Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Elliot, K.C.B., G.V.O.
 Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Pratap Singh (a) Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja, Sir, Bahadur of Jodhpur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
 Pratap Singh (a) Lt.-Gen. H.H. Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Prendergast, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert John, K.C.B. (m).
 Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
 Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
 Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
 Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W., K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.
 Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.A.
 Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., V.C., G.C.B. (m & c), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
 Proctor, Sir Phillip H., K.B.F.
 Prothero, Sir George W., K.B.E.
 Provis, Sir Samuel B., C.B., K.C.B.
 Pryn, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., K.C.B.
 Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
 Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.
 Raban, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delme, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
 Raeburn, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E.
 Rahim Baksh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
 Rani Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
 Rana Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 Ramsey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Ramsey, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
 Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawagar, K.B.E., K.C.S.I.
 Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
 Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Reading, The Countess of, G.B.E.
 Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Archibald D., K.B.E., C.M.G., R.M.G.
 Reid, Dame Clarissa, D.B.E.
 Reid Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
 Reid, Sir Geo. A.O.B., K.B.E., M.B.
 Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
 Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
 Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
 Rhodes, *Col.* Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
 Rhonda, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Rice, *Admiral* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
 Rice, Dame Margaret, Kor Pryse, D.B.E.
 Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Richards, Sir Henry Eric, G.C.S.I.
 Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
 Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. B., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

- Richardson, Col. Sir Wedehouse D.,
K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J.
West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Ridley, The Viscountess, D.N.E.
Ridout, Maj.-Gen. Sir Dudley H.,
K.B.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Risdale, Sir Arthur E., G.B.E., F.R.S.
Rigby, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O.,
F.R.G.S., K.B.E.
Rimington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael
Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. S.,
K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Robbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.N.E.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.,
C.I.E.
Robertson, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald,
K.C.S.I.
Robertson, Sir Fredk. Alex., K.B.E.
Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip R.,
K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Wm.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Robinson, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Robinson, Rear-Adm. Sir Hy. Rus-
sell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Maj. Sir Thos. Blibe,
G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir William A., K.C.B.,
G.B.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P.,
K.C.M.G.
Robson, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur W.
Mayo, K.B.E., G.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.,
G.C.B.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rogers, Col. Sir John G., *Pasha*,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roileston, Surg.-Gen. Sir Humphry
D., K.C.B., M.D., R.N.
Roileston, Col. Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.,
D.S.O.
Rosenthal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles,
K.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, Sir Archibald John Campbell,
K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Ross, Brig.-Gen. Sir Walter C.,
K.B.E., G.C.B.
Ross of Bladenburg, Lt.-Col. Sir
John F. G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T.,
K.C.S.I.
Ruck, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard
Matthews, K.B.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Runford Dame Clara Butt, D.N.E.
Rundle, General Sir H. M. Leslie,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew
Hamilton, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael W.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B., A.M.S.
Ryan, Hon. Surg.-Gen. Sir Charles
S., K.B.E., G.C.B., K.B.E.
Ryeroff, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Hy.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward,
K.C.V.O., D.D.
Ryrie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Granville de L.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Sadler, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Hayce, K.C.M.G.,
G.C.B.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., G.C.B.
St. John, Sir Frederick B., K.C.M.G.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
- Salls, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John
M., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, Maj.-Gen. Sir William,
K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Wm.
Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
Sampson, Col. Sir A. Woole, K.C.B.
Samson, Sir Edward Marley, K.B.E.,
K.C.B.
Samthar, H. H. Chief of, K.C.I.F.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis,
G.B.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Samuel Dame Louise Victoria, D.N.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sankoy, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Sardar Mysore Kantary Urs, Sir
K.C.I.F., C.S.I.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, Gen. Sir Robert I., G.C.B.,
K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Schuter Edith Harriet Lady, D.N.E.
Scholar, Gen. Sir Henry C., G.C.B.,
G.B.E.
Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Binny,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S.,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Settle, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. Hamilton,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet, Rt. Hon.
Sir Edward H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Seymour, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward
Hamilton, K.B.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Shabaz Ali Khan, Raja, Khan
Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shakespeare, Dame Ethel Mary
Reader, D.N.E., D.S.O.
Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur,
K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Shams-ul-Huda, Nawab Hon. Sir
Syed, K.C.I.E.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Share, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir Ham-
met H., K.B.E., G.B., K.B.E.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk.
Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, Lt.-Gen. Sir John S. M.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sheppard, Sir W. Didsbury, K.C.I.E.
Shere Shumshere Jung, Bahadur
Rana, Maj.-Gen. Sir, K.B.E.
Sherwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Percy,
K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipley, Sir A. E., G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, Lt.-Gen. Sir William T.,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
Shute, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cameron D.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sillen, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arnold F.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook,
K.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.
Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin,
K.C.I.E.
Sims, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Sinclair, Rear-Adm. Sir Edwyn E.
Alexander, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Sir Walrond A. F.,
K.B.E.
- Singer, Vice-Adm. Sir Morgan S.,
K.C.V.O., G.C.B.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirmur, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja of,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sirohi, H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I.
Sitarnau, H. H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew,
K.C.I.E., G.C.M.G.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O.,
F.R.C.S.
Slade, Admiral Sir Edmond J. W.,
K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, Comm. Sir Sampson, K.B.E.,
R.N.
Sloggett, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arth. Thos.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm.,
K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E.,
M.P.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Smith, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir
Francis H., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Fras Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fred, K.C.M.G.,
G.C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, G.B.E.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert G.,
K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, Lt. Sir Keith Macpherson,
K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E., M.P.
Smith, Sir Ross Macpherson, K.B.E.,
M.C., D.F.O.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydenham
C. U., K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Douglas,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes,
K.C.M.G.
Smith, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir Percy
William Bassett, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Smith, Col. Sir Charles B. Euan,
K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton,
K.C.B.
Smyth, Maj.-Gen. Sir Nevill, M.C.,
K.C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snow, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thos. D'Oyly,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, Hon. Sir Richard Ander-
son, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stack, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee O. Fitz M.,
K.B.E., G.C.M.G.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., K.B.E.
Standing, Comm. Sir Guy, K.B.E.,
R.N.V.R.
Stanford, Col. Hon. Sir Walter
E. M., K.B.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Stanistreet, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Brad-
shaw, K.B.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.D.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lymph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.B.E.,
G.C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.B.

- Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
 Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
 Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
 Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Stephenson, Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
 Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Stewart, *Col.* Sir James Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
 Stillman, *R.-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.C.
 Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Stokes, Sir Fredk. W.S., K.B.E.
 Stokes, Sir Henry K., K.C.B.I.
 Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
 Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
 Stout, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Stratfield, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Strickland, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edward F., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), C.M.G.
 Stronge, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
 Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.B.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.B.I., R.A.
 Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
 Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
 Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.B.
 Sultan Jan Sadozal, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sutherland, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
 Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B., M.P.
 Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Swayne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Swettenham, Sir F. A., C.M.G., C.B.
 Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
 Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., K.B.C.
 Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
 Sykes, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.B.I., C.M.G.
 Symon, Sir Josiah H., K.B.E.
 Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B.
 Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
 Symons, Sir R. Fox, K.B.E., M.C.B.
 Taggart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
 Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
 Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.
 Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, D.B.E.
 Tameduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.B.I.
 Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
 Tavenor, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.M.G.
 Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B.
 Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kylin, K.B.E.
 Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
 Tej Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.B.I.
 Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.
 Thellier, Sir Arnold, C.M.G.
 Theisger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.
 Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir C. Luigi, C.C.B.
 Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.M.L.I.
 Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Thomas, Sir J. Lynn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
 Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
 Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, C.C.B., I.S.O.
 Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Neville, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.H.
 Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
 Thompson, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., M.D.
 Thompson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
 Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtland, K.B.E., C.B.
 Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
 Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.
 Thomson, Sir James, K.C.B.I.
 Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.
 Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hugh D. White, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
 Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
 Thorburn, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
 Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.B.E., C.M.G.
 Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E.
 Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E., K.B.E.
 Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
 Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
 Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
 Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Flenness, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Thurston, Sir Thomas G. O., K.B.E.
 Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.
 Tighe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael J., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Todhunter, Sir Charles George, K.C.B.I.
 Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.
 Tomasson, *Capt.* Sir Wm. H., K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, C.B.E., C.I.E.
 Tothill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
 Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Vere F., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
 Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, C.B.E., C.I.E.
 Treagar, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.
 Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Trevor, *Surv.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.C.B.I., C.B., K.B.E.
 Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
 Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Newsham, K.C.B.
 Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Troubridge, *Admiral* Sir Ernest C.T., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Troup, Sir C. Edw., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
 Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Turner, *Surv.-Br.-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B. (M), C.B. (C)
 Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
 Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Turner, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
 Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
 Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
 Twynham, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
 Tyrrell, Sir William Geo., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Udapuri, H.H. Maharana of, C.C.B.I., C.I.E.
 Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.B.I.
 Umar Hayat Khan, *Maj.* Sir Malik, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Unlucko, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Van Doventer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jacob L., K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Van Rynveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hesperus A., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Wynne, D.B.E.
 Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables, K.B.E.
 Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, C.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.
 Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, K.C.B.I.
 Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.
 Wade, Hon. Sir Charles Gregory, K.C.M.G., S.P.
 Wake, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
 Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
 Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
 Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.B.I.
 Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forrester, K.C.B.
 Walker, Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
 Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
 Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Wallace, *Col.* Sir Johnstone, K.B.E.
 Wallace, Sir Laurence, K.B.E.
 Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
 Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.
 Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
 Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Wapshare, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.I.
 Ward Dame Genevieve, D.B.E.
 Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
 Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
 Warrack, Sir James H., K.B.E.
 Warren, *Gen.* Sir Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
 Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.I.
 Waterford, The Marchioness of, K.B.E.
 Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
 Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.

Waskin, Gen. Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.	Wilkinson, Maj. Sir Neville R. K.C.V.O., F.R.A.	Wodehouse, General Sir Joceline H., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.	Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Watson, Col. Sir Chas. Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	Willcock, Gen. Sir James, G.C.B. C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.	Wood, Maj.-General Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir David, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Willcock, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Wood, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Leigh, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry D., K.B.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.	Willcox, Col. Sir William Henry K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.	Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.	Woodhead, Col. Sir G. Sims, K.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.	Willis, Admiral Sir George L. Atkinson, K.C.B.	Woodhouse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Tom P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Watts, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Williams, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur J. Allon, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.	Woods, Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Watts, Col. Sir William, K.B.E.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh B., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Woodward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., G.B.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.	Williams, Sir W. Ellis Hume, K.B.E., K.C.M.P.	Woolcombe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Webb, Col. Sir Arthur L. A., K.B.E., C.B., G.M.G.	Williams, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Han- bury, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Woon, Gen. Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Webb, Sir Anton, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.A.	Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.	Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Webb, Rear-Adm. Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.	Willington, The Lady D.R.F., C.I.	Worthington, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Wehrer, Dame May, D.N.E.	Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.	Wortley, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Weigall, Lt.-Col. Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.	Willis, Dame Janet Stancomb, D.N.E.	Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Welby, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.	Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley, K.C.I.E.	Wright, Col. Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Welch, Surg.-Rr.-Adm. Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C.B.	Wyndham, Sir Guy Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wemyss, Capt. Sir Maynard, F. C., K.B.E.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wynne, General Sir Arthur Single- ton, G.C.B.
West, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.	Wynne, Sir Trevorlyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Western, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer G. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.	Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.	Yarr, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael T., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Wilson, Surg.-Gen. Sir William D., K.C.M.G.	Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Whigham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D. A. Fleet- wood, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.	Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.	Young, Lt.-Col. Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
White, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Brudenell H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Wilson, Sir William Grey, K.C.M.G.	Young, Capt. Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E., R.N.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.B.E.	Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.	Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.	Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
White, Col. Sir William Hailo, K.B.E.	Winchester, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.	Younger, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.B.E.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir William Thos., K.C.M.G.	Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.	Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Whitehead, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hayward R., K.C.B., F.R.C.S.	Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, D.N.E.	Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beetham, K.C.M.G.	Winsloe, Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Younger, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.	Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.	Younghusband, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.	Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.N.E.	Younghusband, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Whitley, Col. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.G.	Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Wilberforce, Br.-Gen. Sir Herbert W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wodehouse, Maj. Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.		

METEOLOGICAL NOTES AND RECORDS.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is—28° Fahr., or 5° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Jan. 17, 1881.

The greatest rain/fall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.35 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1907. This rainfall is equal to 935 tons of water per acre.

The total rain/fall for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 30 years 1884 to 1913

ranged from 240.05 inches at the summit of Ben Nevis in 1898 to 12.02 inches at Chatteris, Cambs, in 1884.

The maximum wind-velocity on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilly, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1900, when a gust exceeded the rate of 120 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 55½ inches. From June 15 to 16, 1896, 12½ inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 23 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40 to inches fell in 24 hours.

Knights Bachelor.



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1861 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1567 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., c.v.o.; *Vice-President*, Sir William Bull, Kt., m.p.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Harry North; *Clerk*, H. Wheelbourn; *Registry and Library*, a Mitre Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., etc., q.v.)

- Abdul Hussain Sahib, Khan Bahadar, Sir
Abdur Rahim, Hon. Sir
Acland, Sir K. B. Dyke, c.c.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Acworth, Sir Wm. Mitchell
Adams, Sir John Ooole.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, c.m.p.
Adleck, Sir J. Orulston, m.p.
Aikins, Sir James A. M.
Aird, Sir John.
Aitken, Sir Robert.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, m.c.
Alexander, Sir Sidney K.
Allen, Sir H. Montagu, c.v.o.
Allen, Sir Harry B., m.d.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., m.m.d.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allison, Sir Charles.
Ambalawanan Kanagasabai, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Arthur Robt., c.i.e., c.b.e.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., m.p.
Andrews, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, f.r.s.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anthony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Archibald, Sir William F.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Th. Walker, c.i.e.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ashdown, Sir (Curtis) George.
Ashley, Sir W. J.
Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Hon. Sir.
Ashutosh Mukarji, Sir, c.s.i.
Aske, Sir Robt. W., r.d., l.d.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Aschbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Mair.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., m.s.d.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, i.s.o., l.d.
Atlay, Sir Wilfred.
Avery, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Aylling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayar, Hon. Sir T. Jheagaraja.
Ayyar Sadashiva.
Baddelley, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, c.m., i.s.o., m.v.o.
Bailhache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, c.s.i.
Balas, Sir Frank, c.m.m., m.v.o.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Baker, Sir John, m.d.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, m.s.c.s.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ballantine, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canius van Blomestein Stewart, c.s.e.
Banatvala, Col. Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, c.s.i.
Bancroft, Sir Squire R.
Bandarawala, Sir Solomon Dias, c.m.o.
Banerjee, Sir Surendra Nath.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood, m.p.
Barber, Sir Edward F.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, l.l.s.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barker, Capt. Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Francis H.
Barker, Col. Sir Fras. W. J.
Barker, Sir Fredk. E.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnley, Br.-Gen. Sir John, m.p.
Barr, Sir James, c.s.m., m.d.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, f.r.s.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Folgerston, i.s.o.
Barton, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, c.s.
Barton, Sir William, m.p.
Bachelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard L., f.r.s.
Bates, Sir George W.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank O. O.
Bean, Sir George.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beardell, Sir William A.
Beattie, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew.
Beattie, Sir Jno. Carruthers.
Beauchamp, Sir Sidney.
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T., m.p.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles H., l.d., m.s.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, Lt.-Col. Sir John Geo., d.s.o.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Beilby, Sir George Thos., f.r.s.
Bell, Sir James, c.v.o.
Bell, Sir James.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., c.i.e.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Thos. J., c.i.e., m.p.
Bennett, Sir Wm. Fletcher.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrej, m.d.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andrea, m.s.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Bertram, Brig.-Gen. Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Sir Anton, k.c.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bewin (Dadabhoj) Mehta, Sir.
Bhalachandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Sir.
Biggar, Sir Edward Coey.
Bigs, Maj. Sir Arthur W.
Biles, Sir John Harvard.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Binay Krishna Basu, Sir.
Bisai Babudur, c.i.e.
Bird, Sir Alfred Fredk., m.p.
Bird, Sir Henry Dusey.
Bird, Sir James.
Bird, Sir William B. M.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blades, Sir Geo. Rowland, m.p.
Blair, Sir Reginald, m.p.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bolkin, Sir Archibald.
Bols, Sir Stanley.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Bonquet, Sir Fredk. A. K.C.
Boswell, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith, m.p.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., c.m.g.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., c.s.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, Col. Sir A. Montague, f.r.s.
Branson, Sir Thos. A., m.p.
Branson, Hon. Sir Geo. A. H.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd.
Bray, Br.-Gen. Sir Edward Hugh.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., c.i.e.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., c.v.o.
Briggs, Hon. Sir Henry.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. W. Drake.
Brookbank, Sir Joseph H.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir McLeavy, c.m.o.
Brown, Sir Robt. Chrs., m.s.
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Brown, Sir Edmond.
Brownie, Sir Jas. Crichton.
Browne, Sir John Walton, m.d.
Browne, Sir Francis Gore, k.c.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, c.s.e., i.s.o.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, c.s.(e).
Bruton, Sir James, m.p.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, c.s.e., m.v.o., i.s.o.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) Jno.
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Buckall, Sir Robert.
Buckham, Sir George E. F.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, c.s.e.
Buckmill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, l.t.s.
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William J., m.p.
Burge, Sir Charles Henry.
Burke, Sir John.
Burlis, Sir E. Grant, c.s.i.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., a.r.a.
Burn, Maj. Sir Gerald A. F.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butlin, Sir William Henry.
Butt, Sir Alfred.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Calder, Sir James Charles, c.s.i.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, c.b.k., m.d.
Campbell, Sir Henry.
Campbell, Sir James.
Campbell, Hon. Sir Marshall.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carmichael, Sir Duncan.
Carr, Sir Emaley.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carson, Maj.-Gen. Sir John W., c.b.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., k.c., m.p.
Carter, Sir Frank W., c.i.e., c.s.e.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Wm. Morris, c.s.e.
Carmel, Sir Harry.
Cassels, Hon. Sir Walter G. P.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne, c.s.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, m.p.
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Chalmers, Col. Sir Charles.
Chamberlain, Sir George M.
Chambers, Sir K. Newman.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. Des Champs.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, c.m.o.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Sir Samuel.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Outcluck P., c.m.g.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c.i.e.
Chetti Garu, Diwan Bahadur.
Sir Pitti Theagaraya.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, c.i.e.
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Sir.
Chitral, Sir Valentine.
Chitty, Sir Chas. Wm.
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clare, Sir Harcourt Edward.
Clark, Sir Ernest, c.s.e.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatterfield.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., k.c.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Ernest M.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick W. A.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clagg, Sir William E., c.s.e.
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Claugh, Sir Robert, M.P.	De Frece, Sir Walter, M.P.	Fleming, Sir James.	Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Cobbett, Sir William.	De lafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.	Fleming, Sir John.	Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir
Cockburn, Sir George J.	Denby, Sir Ellis.	Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.	Albert John, M.P.
Cochran, Sir Charles P. J.	Denham, Sir Gilbert.	Fletcher, Sir Daniell Flight, F.R.S.E.	Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.	Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.	Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.	Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E.
Collins, Sir John, C.M.G., M.D.	De Saumarez, Sir H. Walter.	Fletcher, Com. Sir E. Lionel, C.B., M.M.	Gratham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Collins, Sir George H. C.M.	Dever, Sir James, F.R.S.	Fletcher, Col. Sir Henry A., C.V.O.	Gratham, Sir Oliverhouse.
Collins, Capt. Sir Robt. H.	Dibbs, Sir Chas. Albright.	Fletcher, Col. Sir Henry A., C.V.O.	Gratham, Sir Robert.
Muirhead, C.M.G.	Didkin, Sir Lewis T., C.	Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.	Gratham, Sir Thos. Lyndoch.
Collins, Sir Stephen.	Dickinson, Sir Arthur Lewes.	Flower, Sir Ernest.	Grant, Sir (W.) Guy.
Collins, Sir Thomas.	Dickinson, Sir John.	Forbes, Lt.-Col. Sir William.	Granger, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitta.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, M.P.	Dill, Sir Samuel, L.D.	Forde, Sir Henry J.	Gray, Sir Reginald.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.	Dinshah Edmul Vachha, Sir.	Fordham, Sir (H.) George.	Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Connell, Sir Isaac.	Dixson, Sir Hugh.	Foreman, Sir Henry, O.B.E., M.P.	Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Connolly, Sir Jas. Daniel.	Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.	Forget, Sir Rodolphe.	Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.	Dobbie, Sir Joseph.	Forrest, Sir Geo. William, C.B.E.	Greenwood, Sir George.
Conyngham, Col. Sir Gerald P. Lenox, M.P.	Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.	Forrest, Sir William Croft.	Greer, Sir Francis Nugent, C.B., K.C.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.	Dockrell, Sir Maurice E., M.P.	Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.	Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.	Dolly, Maj. Sir George Alexander.	Foster, Sir Norris Thilaslasy, M.P.	Gregg, Sir Henry.
Cooke, Sir Henry Paget.	Donaldson, Sir George.	Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.	Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Theophilus.	Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.	Kowler, Sir George Jefford.	Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Cooper, Col. Sir William E., C.M.	Doulette, Sir George P.	Fox, Sir Douglas.	Grice, Col. Sir Janus Wm., C.B., C.V.O., M.P.
Cope, Sir Tyre.	Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.	Fox, Sir Francis.	Greig, Sir Robert B., L.L.D.
Cope, Sir Arthur Stockdale, M.P.	Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.	Fox, Sir John Charles.	Giles, Sir John.
Corbett, Sir Julian.	Downes, Sir Joseph.	Fox, Sir Robt. J. Jas.	Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Corke, Sir John Henry.	Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.	Frampton, Sir George, M.A.	Griffin, Capt. Sir Henry Daly.
Cotterill, Lt.-Col. Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.	Franklin, Sir Thos. Mansel.	Griffith, Sir John Purner.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.	Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.	Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.	Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.	Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.	Fraser, Sir Edw. Henry.	Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Courties, Sir John W.	Duke, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward.	Fraser, Sir Gordon.	Grunty, Sir Cuthbert C.
Cousens, Sir George Edwin.	Dunayne, Sir Frederick G.	Fraser, Sir Hugh Stehn.	Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Cowan, Sir John.	Dunbar, Sir Lorraine Geddes.	Fraser, Sir John Foster.	Gurney, Sir Walter Edwin.
Cowan, Sir William Hy., M.P.	Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.	Fraser, Sir Jas. Geo., F.R.S.	Guthrie, Sir James.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.	Duncan, Sir David.	Fraser, Sir Bartle H. T., M.C.	Hacking, Sir James.
Cowan, Sir Frederic Hymen.	Duncan, Sir James Hastings.	Friswell, Sir Charles.	Hadow, Sir William H., C.B., M.M.S.D.
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Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.	Dunning, Sir Leonard.	Fry, Sir William.	Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.P.	Durant, Sir Arthur J., C.B.E., M.V.O.	Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.	Hall, Sir Henry, K.C.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.	Dutton, Sir Frederick.	Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.	Hall, Sir Henry James.
Craig, His Hon. Sir John Walker, K.C. (M.D.)	Dween, Sir Joseph.	Gales, Sir Robert Richard.	Halliday, Maj. Sir Fredk. Loch, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.F.	Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.	Gallagher, Sir James.	Hambling, Sir Henry Herbt.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., F.R.C.S.	Dwyer, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.	Gallagher, Sir William, F.R.S.	Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.	Dyson, Sir Frederick.	Gamble, Sir Reginald A.	Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm.
Crawford, Sir William.	Eaton, Sir John Craig.	Ganzoni, Capt. Sir Fras. J. C., M.P.	Handover, Lt.-Col. Sir H. G.
Croum, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.	Edgumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce.	Gardner, Sir Jas. T. Agg., M.P.	Hansen, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Crosmann, Sir William.	Edgar, Rt. Hon. Sir John.	Garland, Sir R. Archibald.	Herdle, Lt.-Col. Sir David.
Cruckshank, Sir W. D., C.B.E.	Edgar, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.	Garland, Sir (J.) George.	Herring, Sir Charles O'Brien.
Crum, Sir Walter Erskine, O.B.E.	Egan, Sir Henry K.	Garth, Sir William, K.C.	Hare, Sir John.
Crunp, Sir William John.	Ererton, Sir Read. Arth., C.B.	Gastrell, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Houghton, C.M.O.	Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.	Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.	Gatty, Sir Stephen H.	Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Oullinan, Maj. Sir Thos Major, D.S.O.	Ellar, Sir Edward, O.M.	Gavey, Sir John, C.B.	Harris, Sir Matthew.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.	Ellot, Sir Whately.	Gauvain, Sir Henry John.	Harris, Sir Walter Henry, C.M.O.
Cure, Sir Henry Cayel.	Ellot, Maj. Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.	Gelder, Sir Alfred.	Harrison, Sir J. Burchmore, C.M.G.
Dadabhy, Sir Marakjee Byramjee, C.B.E.	Ellott, Sir Geo. Saml., M.P.	Gentle, Sir William B.	Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
Dalsiel, Col. Sir T. Kennedy.	Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe.	George, Sir Ernest, M.A.	Harrison, Sir John.
Daniel, Sir John.	Elverston, Sir Harold.	Gibb, Sir George Stegmans.	Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B.	Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.S.A.	Gibbs, Sir Charles Hy.	Hartley, Sir William P.
Danson, Sir Fras. Chatillon.	Essex, Sir Richard Walter.	Gibson, Sir Walter Mathew, C.V.O., F.R.C.	Hartley, Sir Percival Horton-Smith, C.V.O., M.D.
Darling, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. J.	Evans, Sir Arthur, F.R.S.	Giffard, Sir Henry Alex., C.B.	Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.	Evans, Sir J. Wren.	Gill, Sir Charles F., K.C.	Harvey, Sir (John) Martin.
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Davison, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Kenneth S., <i>C.B.</i>	de Saram, <i>John</i> Henricus, <i>C.M.G.</i>	Doran, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Walter R. B., <i>C.B., D.S.O.</i>
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Davy, <i>Col.</i> Cecil W., <i>C.M.G., R.E.</i>	De Sauzarez, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Cecil, <i>C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Dorman, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> J. Cotter, <i>C.M.G.</i>
Davy, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Philip C. T., <i>C.M.G., M.B.</i>	Desbarats, <i>George Joseph</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Doughty, <i>Arthur George</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>
Dawkins, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Henry S., <i>C.B.</i>	Deshon, <i>Edward</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Douglas, <i>Col.</i> Archibald P., <i>C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>
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Dawson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Herbert J., <i>C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Des Voeux, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry B., <i>C.M.G.</i>	Douglas, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry E. M., <i>M.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>
Dawson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Robert, <i>C.B.</i>	Des Voeux, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Herbert, <i>C.S.I.</i>	Douglas, <i>Capt.</i> Hy. Percy, <i>C.M.G., R.N.</i>
Dawson, <i>Maj.</i> Thos. Hy., <i>C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>	Deverell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Cyril J., <i>C.B.</i>	Douglas, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> James Archibald, <i>C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E.</i>
Dawson, <i>Vernon</i> , <i>C.I.E.</i>	Dewar, <i>Col.</i> Thomas F., <i>C.B.</i>	Douglas, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Montagu W., <i>C.S.I., C.I.E.</i>
Day, <i>Rev.</i> Edw. Rouviere, <i>C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>	de Wiart, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Adrian Carton, <i>M.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.</i>	Douglas, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Wm. Chas., <i>C.B., D.S.O.</i>
Daya, <i>Kishan</i> Kaul, <i>Rai Sahab</i> , <i>Diwan</i> , <i>C.I.E.</i>	de Winton, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Charles, <i>C.M.G.</i>	Douglas, <i>Hon.</i> Aretas Akers, <i>C.M.G.</i>
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Dealy, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> John A., <i>C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.</i>	Dhrangadhra, <i>Dewan</i> of, <i>C.I.E.</i>	Dowell, <i>Col.</i> George C., <i>C.M.G.</i>
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De Barry, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Philip P. E., <i>C.M.G.</i>	Dickie, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> John E., <i>C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Drake, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Bernard F., <i>C.B.</i>
De Bretz, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Harry Simonds, <i>C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Dickinson, <i>John A. E.</i> , <i>C.B., I.S.O.</i>	Drake, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William H., <i>C.M.G.</i>
de Burgh, <i>Col.</i> Ullick G. C., <i>C.B.</i>	Dickson, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Ernest, <i>C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>	Draper, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Denis C., <i>C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>
de Candolle, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Ratymond, <i>C.B.</i>	Dickson, <i>Capt.</i> Harold R. P., <i>C.I.E.</i>	Drayton, <i>Edward Rawle</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>
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	Digby, <i>Samuel</i> , <i>C.I.E.</i>	
	Diggle, <i>Commdr.</i> Neston W., <i>C.M.G.</i>	
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	Dillon, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Eric F., <i>C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	

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 Duff, *Col. Geo. Mowat*, c.b., r.n.
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 Dujana, *The Nawab of*, c.b., c.b.
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 Duncan, *Maj.-Gen. John*, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
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 Dundas, *Robert T.*, c.b.
 Dundas, *Wm. Chas. M.*, c.b.
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 Dunhill, *Col. Thos. Peel*, c.m.g.
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 Dyer, *Br.-Gen. Hugh M.*, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Dyer, *Brig.-Gen. Reginald E. H.*, c.b.
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 Earle, *Col. Robert G.*, c.m.g., d.s.o.
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 Eastwood, *Col. John Chas. B.*, c.b., c.m.g.
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 Eden, *Col. Archibald J. F.*, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Eden, *Lt.-Col. Schomberg H.*, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Edge, *Maj.-Gen. J. Dallas*, c.b.
 Edmonds, *Brig.-Gen. Jas. Edward*, c.b., c.m.g.
 Edmunds, *Surg.-Gen. Arthur*, c.b., r.n.
 Edwardes, *Br.-Gen. Stanley M.*, c.b., c.m.g., c.b., d.s.o.
 Edwardes, *Stephen M.*, c.b., c.v.o.
 Edwards, *Br.-Gen. Christopher V.*, c.m.g., d.s.o.
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 Elliston, *Col. George S.*, c.b.
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 Elsmie, *Maj.-Gen. Alex. M. S.*, c.b., c.m.g.
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 Embury, *Br.-Gen. John F. L.*, c.b., c.m.g.
 Embury, *Lt.-Col. Richard P. Robinson*, c.m.g.
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 English, *Alexr. Emanuel*, c.b.
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 Errington, *Lt.-Col. Francis Hy. L.*, c.b., c.b., v.d.
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 Erskine, *Col. James F.*, c.b., c.m.g., m.v.o.
 Erskine, *Admiral Seymour E.*, c.b.
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 Essery, *Wm. Joseph*, c.v.o.
 Esson, *Col. James Jacob*, c.m.g.
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 Evans, *Lt.-Col. Cuthbert*, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Evans, *Br.-Gen. Edward*, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
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 Gubby, *Moses* M. S., *C.I.E.*
 Gubbins, *John* Harrington, *C.M.G.*
 Guggisberg, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick G.,
C.B., *D.S.O.*
 Guider, *James* Adolphus, *C.I.E.*
 Guilmess, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Wm. N.,
C.B.
 Gulland, *Maj.* George L., *C.M.G.*, *M.D.*
 Gully, *Hon.* Edward W. K., *C.B.*
 Gundry, *Richard* S., *C.B.*
 Gunn, *Brig.-Gen.* John Alex., *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O.
 Gurdon, *Maj.* Bortram E. M., *C.I.E.*,
D.S.O.
 Gurdon, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip R. T., *C.B.*
 Gurney, *Hugh*, *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*
 Gurney, *Martin* Cecil, *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*
 Guy, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S., *C.B.*
 Gwyer, *Maurice* Linford, *C.B.*
 Gwynn, *Col.* Chas. Wm., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O.
 Gwynn, *John* Tudor, *C.I.E.*
 Gwynn, *Lt.-Col.* William P., *C.M.G.*
 Gwynne, *Comm.* Alban L., *C.B.*, *R.N.*
 Gwynne, *Rt. Rev.* Llewellyn H.,
C.M.G., *C.B.E.*, *D.D.*
 Gwynne, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald J., *C.M.G.*
 Habibur Rahman Khan Khan Sahib,
 Rossaldar, *C.I.E.*
 Haddock, *Capt.* Herbert J., *C.B.*,
R.N.
 Hadow, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L., *C.M.G.*
 Haffkine, *Waldemar* M. W., *C.I.E.*
 Haggard, *Capt.* Vernon H. S., *C.M.G.*,
R.N.
 Haider, *All* Khan, *Lt.-Col.* *C.I.E.*
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Alan G., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., *C.M.G.*,
C.V.O.
 Haig, *Col.* Nell W., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick H., *C.B.*, *R.N.*
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. W., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
C.B.E.
 Hailey, *Hammett* R. C., *C.B.E.*, *C.B.E.*
 Hailey, *William* Malcolm, *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*
 Haine, *Paym.-Com.* Alec E., *C.M.G.*,
R.N.
 Haines, *Henry* H., *C.I.E.*
 Haji Bukhah Ellahie, *C.I.E.*
 Halahan, *Air Commodore* Fredk. C.,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*, *M.V.O.*
 Haldane, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L., *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O.
 Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Wyatt, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
C.B.E.
 Halkett, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Marjori-
 banks Craigie, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas K. E., *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O.
 Hall, *Col.* Ernest F., *C.M.G.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Edward G., *C.I.E.*
 Hall, *Maj.* George, *C.M.G.*, *M.D.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* George Clifford Miller,
C.M.G., *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Thompson, *C.M.G.*,
C.B.E.
 Hall, *Col.* Henry S., *C.B.*
 Hall, *Surv.-Com.* John F., *C.M.G.*,
R.N.
 Hall, *Col.* John Hamilton, *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O.
 Hall, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis M. Murray, *C.B.*
 Hall, *Capt.* Sydney S., *C.B.*
 Hall, *Wm.* Thomas, *C.B.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph E. Carr, *C.I.E.*
 Hall, *Group Capt.* Robert Hamilton
 Clark, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick W. C.,
 Gordon, *C.B.*
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon C. W. Gordon,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Hallett, *Col.* James W. Hughes,
C.B., *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*
 Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., *W.C.*,
C.B.
 Hallifax, *Charles* Joseph, *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*
 Hallows, *Col.* Francis Wm., *C.B.*,
C.I.E.
 Hals, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley C., *C.M.G.*
 Ham, *Eng.-Capt.* John W., *C.B.*, *R.N.*
 Hamerton, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E., *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O., *R.A.M.C.*
 Hamid Khan, *C.I.E.*
 Hamilton, *Col.* Andrew Lorne, *C.M.G.*
 Hamilton, *Charles* Boughton, *C.M.G.*
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud, *C.M.G.*,
M.V.O., *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Claud Lorn
 Campbell, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, *Capt.* David M., *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest G., *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O., *M.C.*
 Hamilton, *Gavin* M., *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*
 Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert C., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., *C.B.*
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* John A., *C.M.G.*
 Hamilton, *Col.* Percy Douglas, *C.B.*,
C.M.G.
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. E. Archi-
 bald, *C.I.E.*
 Hamilton, *Col.* Robt. S., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. G., *C.B.*,
C.I.E., *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Haywood,
C.I.E., *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Claude G. Cole,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Hammersley, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., *C.B.*
 Hammon, *Maj.* George H. L.,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Hammond, *Brig.-Gen.* Dayrell T., *C.B.*,
C.B.E.
 Hammond, *Col.* Peter H., *C.B.*
 Hammett, *George*, *C.B.*
 Hampden, *Ernest* M. Hobart, *C.M.G.*
 Hanafin, *Capt.* J. B., *C.I.E.*
 Hanbury, *Col.* Lionel Hy., *C.M.G.*
 Hanbury, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip Lewis,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Handley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, *C.B.*
 Hankin, *Arthur* C., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*
 Hanley, *Allen* Hastings, *C.M.G.*
 Hannay, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Rains-
 ford, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Hannay, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick Rains-
 ford, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *R.A.*
 Hannay, *Col.* Robt. S., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hannard, *Col.* Arthur C., *C.M.G.*
 Hansell, *Henry* P., *C.V.O.*
 Hansford, *Capt.* Benjamin, *C.B.*
 Hanson, *Fredk* Wm., *C.I.E.*
 Hapgood, *Henry* James, *C.B.*
 Haran, *Maj.* Jas. Augustine, *C.M.G.*
 Hara Prasad Shastri, *C.I.E.*
 Harari, *Victor*, *Pasha*, *C.M.G.*
 Harbord, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril Rodney,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Harbottle, *Lt.-Col.* Colin Clark,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Harding, *Col.* Colin, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Harding, *Edward* John, *C.M.G.*
 Harding, *Lt.-Col.* Maynard F., *C.M.G.*
 Hardy, *Col.* Edwin G., *C.M.G.*
 Hardy, *George* F., *C.B.*
 Hardy, *Richard* G., *C.B.*
 Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Henry, *C.B.*
 Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* How. John F.,
 Gatherne, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hare, *Col.* Frederick S. C., *C.M.G.*
 Hare, *Reginald* Chas., *C.M.G.*
 Hare, *Robert* D., *C.I.E.*
 Hare, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Hugh,
C.B., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.V.O.*
 Hare, *Col.* Robt. Wm., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*

Harford, Frederic D., c.v.o.	Hawtrey, Lt.-Col. Henry C., c.m.g., D.S.O., R.F.	Henvey, Lt.-Col. Ralph, c.m.e., D.S.O.
Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.	Hay, Lt.-Col. Chas. J. B., c.m.g., c.m.e., D.S.O.	Hepburn, Brig.-Gen. Bernard R., c.m.g.
Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.	Hay, Clifford Henderson, c.m.g., M.V.O.	Hepburn, Surp.-Col. David, c.m.o.
Harrington, Lt.-Col. John, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hay, Maj.-Gen. E. Owen, c.m.	Herbert, Charles St. J. S., c.m.
Harkness, Col. Henry D'A., c.m.	Hay, Br.-Gen. Jas. R. M. Dalrymple, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Herbert, Brig.-Gen. Edmund A., c.m.g., M.V.O.
Harnman, Col. Alex. Ramsay, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hay, John Binny, c.m.g.	Herbert, Col. Edward S., c.m.g., c.m.e.
Harnman, Col. Antony E. W., c.m., D.S.O.	Hay, Francis K. Drummond, M.V.O.	Herbert, Col. Edward Wm., c.m.
Harnman, Edward G., c.m.	Hay, Col. Westwood N., c.i.e., D.S.O.	Herbert, Maj.-Gen. Lionel N., c.v.o., c.m.
Harness, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, c.m.	Haycock, Lt.-Col. Vaughan R. Hine, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Herbert, Col. Lionel Norton, c.m.
Harrel, W. Vesey, c.m., c.m.e., M.V.O.	Hayes, Hon. John Blyth, c.m.o.	Herbert, Brig.-Gen. Otway C., c.m.g., M.C.
Harriott, George Moss, c.s.i., c.i.e.	Hayes, Lt.-Col. Robert Hall, c.m.o.	Herbert, Group Capt. Philip L. W., c.m.g., c.m.e.
Harris, Surg.-Gen. George F. A., c.s.i., M.D.	Haynes, Col. Alleyne, c.m.o.	Horbert, Br.-Gen. Wm. Norman, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harris, Leonard Tatham, c.s.i.	Haynes, Col. Chas. Edw., c.m.	Herdon, Col. Hugh E., c.i.e.
Harris, Br.-Gen. Richard H. W. H., c.m.	Haynes, Lt.-Col. Kenneth E., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Heron, Lt.-Col. Alex. R., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harris, Sidney West, c.v.o., c.m.	Hayter, Lt.-Col. Ross J. F., c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Heron, Maj. Davis, c.i.e., M.M.
Harrison, Col. Arthur H. Pryce, c.s.i.	Hayward, Lt.-Col. William T., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Herrick, Col. Henry, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harrison, Albert John, c.i.e.	Haywood, Lt.-Col. Austin H. W., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Herrick, Br.-Gen. Sydney C. E., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harrison, Col. Charles E., c.m.g., c.v.o.	Hazell, Comm. William, c.m., M.M.	Herrod, Lt.-Col. Ernest E., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harrison, Col. Chelmeley E. C. B., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Hazelton, Maj.-Gen. Percy O., c.m., c.m.g.	Hertz, Henry F., c.i.e.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. Edgar G., c.m., D.S.O.	Head, Lt.-Col. Alfred Searle, c.m.g.	Hertz, William Axel, c.s.i.
Harrison, Francis Capel, c.s.i.	Headlam, Com. Edw. J., c.m.g., D.S.O., R.N.	Hortzberg, Col. Halfdon F. H., c.m.g., D.S.O., M.C.
Harrison, Col. Gilbert H., c.m.g.	Headlam, Lt.-Col. Hugh R., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hoseligne, Harry N., c.i.e.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. Norman, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Healey, Col. Charles, c.m.g.	Hoseligne, Michael, c.m.
Harrison, Percy, c.i.e.	Healey, Col. Coryndon W. R., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Hoskoth, Maj. James A., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harrison, Br.-Gen. Robt. A. G., c.m.g.	Hean, Hon. Alexander, c.m.g.	Hewby, Louis John, c.m.
Harrison, Col. Thos. Aylet, c.m.	Heane, Col. James, c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hewby, Wm. Potch, c.m.g.
Harrison, Wm. Montagu Graham, c.m.	Heaton, Group Capt. John G., c.m., D.S.O.	Hewett, Lt.-Col. Edward V.O., c.m.g., D.S.O., D.S.E.
Harrison, Brig.-Gen. Geoffrey Har- nett, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Heath, Col. Edward, c.m.g., A.D.C.	Hewett, R.-Adm. Geo. Hayley, c.i.e.
Harrison, Sydney Thirlwall, c.m.g., c.m.e.	Heath, Lt.-Col. Fras. W., c.m., c.m.g.	Hewitt, Maj. D. R., c.i.e.
Hart, Col. Charles J., c.m., c.m.e., D.D.	Heath, Col. Harry H. R., c.m.	Hewitt, Surg.-Comm. David W., c.m., c.m.g., R.N.
Hart, Col. Edward C., c.m.g.	Heath, Maj. Lewis M., c.i.e., M.C.	Hewitt, Group Capt. Edgar R. Lud- low, c.m.g., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Hart, Brig.-Gen. Herbert E., c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Heath, Lt.-Col. Ronald M., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hewlett, Lt.-Col. Ernest, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Hartigan, Col. James A., c.m.g., D.S.O., M.M.	Heathcote, Lt.-Col. Charles E., c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hewlett, Paym.-Capt. Graham, c.m., M.M.
Hartigan, Lt.-Col. Marcus M., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hebbalalu V. Nanjundayya, c.i.e.	Hewlett, Wm. Meyrick, c.m.e.
Hartley, Lewis W., c.i.e.	Herberton, Wm. Buller, c.m.	Hext, Col. Lyono John, c.m.o.
Hartog, Philip J., c.i.e.	Hefferman, Col. Nesbitt E., c.m.	Heywood, Lt.-Col. Cecil P., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harvey, Col. David, c.m.g., c.m.e., M.M.	Hegan, Col. Edward, c.m.	Hibbert, Br.-Gen. Godfrey L., c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. Fras. Hy., c.m.g.	Heidenstam, Frederick C., c.m.g.	Hickle, Lt.-Col. Carlos J., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. Geo. A. D., c.m.g.	Hellard, Col. Robert C., c.m.	Hickley, Vice-Adm. Cecil Spencer, c.m., M.V.O.
Harvey, Col. Robert N., c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hemming, Maj.-Gen. Edward H., c.m.g.	Hickley, Lt.-Col. Victor N., c.i.e., D.D.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. Wm. Fredk., c.i.e.	Hemming, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. W., c.m.	Hickman, M.-Gen. Hugh P., c.m.
Harward, Col. A. J. Netherton, c.m.	Hemming, Col. Norman M., c.m.	Hickman, Br.-Gen. Thomas E., c.m., D.S.O., M.F.
Harwood, Ralph E., c.v.o., c.m.g.	Hemming, Brig.-Gen. Thomas D. R., c.m.g.	Hicks, Br.-Gen. Henry Tempest, c.m.
Haskard, Lt.-Col. John McD., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Henderson, Alfred Fairlie, c.m.o.	Hickson, Br.-Gen. Robert A., c.m.
Hastgrave, Lt.-Col. Henry J., c.m.g., D.D.	Henderson, Lt.-Col. Andrew, c.m.g.	Hickson, Br.-Gen. Samuel Arthur Elism, c.m., D.S.O.
Hasted, Col. Arthur Walter, c.m.g.	Henderson, Comm. Francis B., c.m.g., D.S.O., R.N.	Higgins, Henry V., c.v.o.
Hastings, Adm. Alexander P., c.m.	Henderson, John R., c.i.e., M.M.	Higgins, Lt.-Col. Charles G., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Hastings, Maj.-Gen. Edw. R., c.m., D.S.O.	Henderson, Capt. Reginald G. H., c.m., R.N.	Higgins, Air Vice-Marshal John F. A., c.m., D.S.O.
Hawell, Lt.-Col. John F., c.i.e.	Henderson, Robert, c.m.	Higgins, John C., c.i.e.
Hatch, Capt. George P., c.m.g.	Henderson, Robert Hugh, c.m.g.	Higgins, Group Capt. Thomas C. R., c.m.g.
Hathaway, Surg.-Gen. Harold G., c.m.	Henderson, William, c.m.	Higginson, Capt. Archibald B. W., c.m., D.S.O., R.N.
Hatton, Br.-Gen. Edward Heneage Finch, c.m.g., D.S.O.	Henderson, Lt.-Col. Wm. Alex., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Higginson, Br.-Gen. Cecil P., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Hawes, Col. Benjamin R., c.m.	Hendley, Maj.-Gen. Harold, c.s.i.	Higginson, Col. Harold W., c.m., D.S.O.
Hawker, Lt.-Col. Claude Julian, c.m.g., c.m.e.	Hendry, Br.-Gen. Patrick W., c.m., V.D., T.D.	Higgs, Henry, c.m.
Hawkes, Lt.-Col. Corlis St. L. G., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Heneage, Maj. Godfrey C. W., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Hignell, Sidney R., c.i.e.
Hawkins, Lt.-Col. Arthur V., c.i.e.	Henley, Br.-Gen. Hon. Anthony M., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Hildebrand, Brig.-Gen. Arthur B.R., c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Hawkins, Lt.-Col. Thomas H., c.m.	Hennessey, Lt.-Col. John, c.m., c.m.g., R.A.M.C.	Hildyard, Br.-Gen. Harold C. T., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Hawkins, Col. Walter Francis, c.m.	Hennessy, Col. John P. C., c.m.g.	Hildyard, Col. Regd. J. T., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Hawksley, Capt. Jas. R. Price, c.m., c.v.o., R.N.	Henry, Lt.-Gen. George, c.m.	
Hawksley, Brig.-Gen. Randall P. T., c.m.g., D.S.O.	Henry, Col. Vivian, c.m.	
Haworth, Maj. Richard, D.S.O., M.V.O.		

- Hill, Arthur, *c.i.e.*
 Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil, *c.w.*
 Hill, *Lt.-Col.* David J. J., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Felix F., *c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Wm. R., *c.m.g., d.s.o., c.i.e.*
 Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Frederic Wm., *c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hill, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Cecil de la M., *c.b., c.m.g.*
 Hill, *Col.* Hy. Warburton, *c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* John, *c.b., d.s.o.*
 Hill, Montague, *c.i.e.*
 Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., *c.i.e.*
 Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Walter P. H., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hilliam, *Br.-Gen.* Edward, *c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hillier, Edward Guy, *c.m.g.*
 Hills, *Col.* Edmond H. Grove, *c.m.g., c.i.e.*
 Hinde, *Col.* Alan, *c.m.g.*
 Hinde, *Col.* John H. E., *c.b.*
 Hinge, *Col.* Harry Alex., *c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o., a.m.c.*
 Hippiusley, *Col.* Richard L., *c.b.*
 Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred G., *c.b.*
 Hipwood, Charles, *c.b.*
 Hirsch, *Maj.* L., *c.i.e., i.m.s.*
 Hirst, *Lt.-Col.* Edward A., *c.m.g.*
 Hitchcock, *Maj.-Gen.* Basil F. Burnett, *c.b., d.s.o.*
 Hitchina, *Col.* Chas. Hy. M., *c.m.g.*
 Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., *c.b.*
 Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert G., *c.m.g., c.i.e.*
 Hoare, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald, *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy E. F., *c.b., c.m.g.*
 Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Regd. F.A., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hobday, *Col.* Edmund A. P., *c.m.g.*
 Hobday, *Maj.* Frederick T. G., *c.m.g.*
 Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., *c.b.*
 Hobkirk, *Br.-Gen.* Clarence J., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hobbey, Charles Wm., *c.m.g.*
 Hobson, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald W., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hodges, *Lt.-Col.* Ambrey D. P., *c.m.g.*
 Hodges, *Rear-Adm.* Michael H., *c.b., c.m.g., m.v.o.*
 Hodgetts, *Col.* Chas. A., *c.m.g.*
 Hodgins, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Egerton, *c.m.g.*
 Hodgkinson, *Lt.-Col.* C., *c.i.e.*
 Hodgson, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard T., *c.m.g., d.s.o., t.d.*
 Hodgson, Robert MacLeod, *c.m.g.*
 Hofmeyr, Gysbert Roits, *c.m.g.*
 Hogarth, *Commdr.* David G., *c.m.g., k.n.v.r.*
 Hogarth, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald McD., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Hogg, *Lt.-Col.* Conrad Chas. H., *c.m.g.*
 Hogg, *Brig.-Gen.* Rudolph E. T., *c.m.g., c.i.e.*
 Hohler, Thomas Beaumont, *c.b., c.m.g.*
 Holbrow, *Col.* Hon. William H., *c.m.g.*
 Holbrooke, *Br.-Gen.* Philip L., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Holden, *Col.* Charles W., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Holdsworth, *Br.-Gen.* George L., *c.b., c.m.g.*
 Holdsworth, *Lt.-Col.* John J., *c.i.e., c.b.*
 Hole, Robert S., *c.i.e.*
 Holford, *Maj.* James H. E., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Holland, Bernard H., *c.b.*
 Holland, *Capt.* Hubert H., *c.b., r.n.*
 Holland, *Robt.* Erskine, *c.i.e., c.i.e.*
 Hollis, Alfred Claud, *c.m.g., c.b.*
 Holland, *Col.* Spencer E., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Holloway, Basil Edward, *c.b.*
 Holloway, *Maj.-Gen.* Benj., *c.i.e.*
 Holmes, Allan Thomas, *c.i.e.*
 Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard R. A., *c.m.g., c.b.*
 Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon M., *c.m.g., c.b., m.d.*
 Holmes, *Br.-Gen.* Hardress G., *c.m.g., c.b.*
 Holmes, *Maj.* Robt. Heuston, *c.m.g.*
 Holmes, John M., *c.b.*
 Holms, Wm. Fredk., *c.i.e.*
 Holt, *Group Capt.* Fenton V., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
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 Honey, de Symons M. G., *c.m.g.*
 Honey, John William, *c.m.g.*
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 Hood, George P. Jacoby, *m.v.o.*
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 Hood, Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Hood, Hon. Victor A. Nelson, *c.m.g.*
 Hooper, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
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 Hope, *Capt.* Herbert W. W., *c.b., d.s.o., k.n.*
 Hope, *Maj.* John Owen W., *c.m.g.*
 Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., *c.b.*
 Hopkins, Henry Mayne Reid, *c.b.*
 Hopkinson, *Capt.* Henry C. B., *c.m.g., c.b.*
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 Hopwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbt. R., *c.i.e.*
 Hopwood, *Capt.* Ronald A., *c.b., r.n.*
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 Horn, *Capt.* Edward J. C., *c.m.g.*
 Horn, *Br.-Gen.* Gwyn V., *c.b., c.m.g.*
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 Hore, *Knt.-Capt.* Fred, *c.b., r.n.*
 Horn, David B., *c.i.e.*
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 Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund John Philip, *V.C., c.b., c.m.g.*
 Hornby, *Vice-Adm.* Robert Stewart Philipps, *c.m.g.*
 Horne, *Col.* Edw. W., *c.m.g., c.b.f.*
 Horne, Wm. Ogilvie, *c.b.*
 Hornell, William W., *c.i.e.*
 Hornblow, *Col.* Frederick, *c.b.*
 Hornblow, *Br.-Gen.* F. H., *c.b.*
 Hornburgh, Benjamin, *c.m.g.*
 Hose, John Walter, *c.b.*
 Howie, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew, *c.m.g., w.d.*
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 Hotham, *Br.-Gen.* John, *c.b.*
 Houston, William, *c.m.g.*
 Houston, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfred B. Davidson, *c.m.g.*
 Howard, Albert, *c.i.e.*
 Howard, *Col.* Hy. Cecil L., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
 Howard, *Col.* Geoffrey W., *c.m.g., d.s.o.*
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 Howard, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. B. L., *c.b.*
 Howe, George Frederick, *c.b.*
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 Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Harry A. L., *c.m.g.*
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 MacDonell, Edgar Errol Napier, c.m.g.
 MacDonnell, Col. Hon. Angus, c.n., c.m.g.
 Maconnell, Insp.-General Henry, c.n., c.n.
 MacDonnell, Col. John, c.n.
 MacDonnell, Richard G. P. P., c.n.e.
 McDouall, Lt.-Col. Robert, c.n., c.m.g., c.n.e., d.s.o.
 McDougall, John, c.m.g.
 McDougall, Brig.-Gen. Alexander, c.n.
 McDougall, Col. Alexander J., c.m.g.
 MacDougall, Maj.-Gen. James C., c.m.g.
 Macdowell, Lt.-Col. Chas. C., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 McDowell, Lt.-Col. Donald K., c.m.g., c.n.e.
 MacEwen, Col. Douglas L., c.n., c.m.g.
 MacEwen, Col. Maurice L., c.n.
 MacEwen, Wing-Comm. Norman D. K., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 MacFadden, Arthur Wm. J., c.n.
 MacFarlan, Br.-Gen. Frederick A., c.n.
 MacFarlane, Col. David J. M., c.m.g., c.n.e.
 MacFarlane, Br.-Gen. Duncan A., c.n., d.s.o.
 Macfarlane, Lt.-Col. George J., c.m.g.
 Macfarlane, Lt.-Col. Thomas J. M., c.m.g., c.n.e.
 Macfie, Br.-Gen. Andrew I., c.n., d.s.o.
 MacGrogan, Lt.-Col. Hy. K., c.n.
 MacGill, Adm. Thomas, c.n.
 McGilnn, Lt.-Col. John P., c.m.g., c.n.e.
 MacGregor, Col. Hy. Grey, c.n.
 MacGregor, Lt.-Col. James, c.m.g.
 MacGregor, James Comyn, c.m.g.
 McGrigor, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Roderick Robert, c.n., c.m.g.
 McHardy, Col. Alex. A., c.n., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 MacIlwaine, Capt. Alex. G. J., c.n.
 McInerney, Maj. Timothy M., c.m.g.
 MacInnes, Col. Chas. Stephen, c.m.g.
 McInnis, Lt.-Col. Edward B., c.m.g.
 McIntosh, Col. Alexr. M., c.m.g., m.d.
 Macintyre, Maj.-Gen. Donald C. F., c.n.
 Mackay, Lt.-Col. David W., c.m.g.
 McKay, Col. Hy. Kellock, c.n., c.n.e.
 Mackay, Brig.-Gen. Ivan Gifford, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Mackay, Col. Hon. Jas. A. K., c.n.
 Mackay, Maj. William B., c.m.g., m.d.
 McKean, Col. Alexander C., c.m.g.
 McKee, Lt.-Col. Samuel H., c.m.g.
 MacKellvie, Lt.-Col. Maxwell, c.n.
 MacKellvie, Maj. Thomas, c.m.g., v.d.
 MacKenna, James, c.n.e.
 Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Alexander F., c.m.g., m.v.o.
 Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Chas., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Mackenzie, Maj. Charles F., c.n.
 Mackenzie, Capt. Collin, c.n.e., d.s.o.
 Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Edward I., c.n.
 Mackenzie, Col. Frederick F., c.n.
 Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. George B., c.n., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Mackenzie, Maj. John, c.n.e.
 MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. John Alex., c.m.g.
 Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. John Hugh, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 McKenzie, Lt.-Col. Ronald P., c.m.g.
 Mackesy, Lt.-Col. Chas. E. R., c.m.g., c.n.e., d.s.o.
 Mackey, Brig.-Gen. Hugh J. A., c.m.g., v.d., d.s.o.
 Mackie, Col. Tom D., c.m.g., c.n.e.
 Mackinnon, Maj. Archibald D., c.m.g., c.n.e.
 Mackinnon, Col. William Tom Morris, c.m.g.
 Mackintosh, Col. Donald J., c.n., m.v.o.
 Mackintosh, Col. George, c.n., c.n.e.
 Mackison, James Walls, c.n.e.
 Mackworth, Capt. Godfrey, c.m.g., d.s.o., c.n.
 Mackworth, Lt.-Col. Harry Lowellyn, c.n., d.s.o.
 MacLachlan, Rear-Adm. Crawford, c.n.
 MacLachlan, Duncan C., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 MacLachlan, Maj.-Gen. Jas. Douglas, c.n., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 MacLagan, Col. Robert S., c.n., c.n.e., c.n.e.

MacLagan, Maj.-Gen. Ewen G.
 Sinclair, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 MacLaren, Br.-Gen. Chas. Hy., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 MacLaren, Col. Murray, C.M.G.
 MacLaughlin, Lt.-Col. Alex. J. M.,
 C.I.E.
 MacLaughlin, Lt.-Col. Lorne T.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 McLaurin, Eng.-Capt. John, C.B.,
 R.E.
 McLean, Rev. Alex. Miller, C.M.G.
 McLean, Lt.-Col. Chas. W.W., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 MacLean, Capt. Colin K., C.B.,
 D.S.O., R.N.
 Maclean, Lt.-Col. George Gilbert
 Croswick, C.I.E.
 Maclean, Henry, C.M.G.
 Maclean, Insp.-Gen. John C. B.,
 C.B., R.N.
 Macleay, Jas. Wm. Ronald, C.M.G.
 MacLellan, Col. Duncan, C.M.G., C.B.,
 R.E.
 MacLeod, Col. Charles William,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 MacLeod, Fredk. Hy., C.B.
 MacLeod, James McIvor, C.M.G.
 MacLeod, Lt.-Col. Jno. Norman, C.M.G.,
 C.I.E.
 MacLeod, Lt.-Col. Norman, C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 MacLeod, Norman Magnus, C.M.G.
 Macleod, Col. Robert L. R., C.B.,
 R.E.
 MacLeod, Col. Roderick Wm., C.M.G.
 MacLeod, Br.-Gen. William Kelly,
 C.I.E.
 McLoughlin, Col. Geo. S., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O., R.N.
 Macure, Lt.-Col. Alan F., C.B., T.D.
 McMahon, Col. Bernard W. L., C.M.G.
 McMaster, Col. John Maxwell, C.M.G.,
 V.D., T.D.
 McMicking, Maj. Gilbert, C.M.G., M.F.
 MacMullen, Col. Cyril N., C.B., C.M.G.,
 C.I.E., D.S.O.
 McMullen, Lt.-Col. Osmond R., C.M.G.
 McMunn, Col. James R., C.B.,
 C.M.G.
 Macnab, Col. Alan J., C.B., C.M.G.
 Macnabb, Lt.-Col. Donald J. C., C.B.,
 R.E.
 MacNachtan, Lt.-Col. Neil F., C.B.,
 R.E.
 Macnaghten, Lt.-Col. Chas. M., C.M.G.
 Macnaghten, Br.-Gen. Ernest B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 McNalty, Lt.-Col. Arthur G. P.,
 C.M.G., C.B.E.
 McNamara, Col. Arthur Edward,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 McNaughton, Br.-Gen. Andrew G. L.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 McNicoll, Br.-Gen. Walter R., C.B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Maconchy, Br.-Gen. Ernest W. S. K.,
 C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Macoun, James Melville, C.M.G.
 MacPhail, Col. Alex., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Macpherson, Lt.-Col. Alex. Duncan,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Macpherson, Lt.-Col. Cluny, C.M.G.
 Macpherson, Maj. Colin F., C.I.E.
 Macpherson, Col. David Wm., C.M.G.
 Macpherson, Ewan Francis, C.B.
 Macpherson, Rev. Ewen G. F., C.M.G.,
 C.B.E.
 Macpherson, Lt.-Col. George, C.I.E.
 Macpherson, Hugh, C.B.
 Macpherson, James Simpson, C.M.G.
 Macpherson, John, C.B.
 Macpherson, Wm. Charles, C.B.
 Macpherson, Br.-Gen. Charles Edward
 Every Francis Kirwan, C.I.E., D.S.O.
 McRae, Br.-Gen. Alex. Duncan, C.B.
 Macrae, Maj. Robert S. F., C.I.E.,
 C.B.E.
 Macrae, Capt. Arthur K., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O., R.N.

MacTaggart, Col. Chas., C.B.I., C.I.E.
 McTear, Michael, C.M.G.
 McVean, Lt.-Col. Donald A. Dugald,
 C.B., D.S.O. (Bar).
 McVittie, Col. Robert Henry, C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 McWatt, Lt.-Col. Robert C., C.I.E.
 McWatters, Arthur C., C.I.E.
 McWhae, Col. Douglas M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Madden, Archd. Maclean, C.M.G.
 Maddox, Lt.-Col. Ralph H., C.B.
 Maddox, Stuart Lockwood, C.B.
 Madge, Walter Culley, C.I.E.
 Madho Lal, Munshi, C.B.
 Madhu Sudhan Das, C.B.
 Madocks, Lt.-Col. William R. N.,
 C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Magna, Lt.-Col. Arthur T. S., C.M.G.
 Maganlal Thakordas Balmukandas
 Modi, C.I.E.
 Magill, Andrew P., C.B.
 Maginnos, Edmund J., C.B., M.V.O.
 Maguire, Lt.-Col. Charles Laure,
 C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Mahendro Lal Garker, C.I.E.
 Mahon, Col. Harry J., C.I.E.
 Mahon, Maj.-Gen. Reginald Henry,
 C.B., C.I.E.
 Main, Col. Thomas R., C.B., C.M.G.
 Mainwaring, Maj.-Gen. Rowland B.,
 C.B.
 Main, George Herbert, C.M.G.
 Main, Lt.-Col. Geo. T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Main, Lt.-Col. Robert J. B., C.M.G.
 Mainland, Maj.-Gen. Polham J., C.B.
 Mainland, William Whitaker, C.B.
 Mainland, Col. James D. Heriot,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Majendie, Lt.-Col. Bernard J., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Major, Francis Wm., C.M.G., T.D.
 Makbul Hosain, Khan Bahadur
 Sheikh, C.I.E.
 Makins, Br.-Gen. Ernest, C.B., D.S.O.
 Malcolm, Col. Edward D., C.B.
 Malcolm, Br.-Gen. Hy. Huntly L.,
 C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Malcolm, Maj.-Gen. Neill, C.B., D.S.O.
 Malik Khuda Baksh Khan Tiwana,
 C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Malkin, Herbert W., C.M.G.
 Man, Edward H., C.B.
 Man, Capt. Joseph, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
 Manoe, Lt.-Col. Harry O., C.B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Manders, Richard, C.B.
 Mangies, Col. Roland H., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Manifold, Maj.-Gen. Courtenay C.,
 C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Manifold, Col. John Foster, C.M.G.
 Manisty, Paymr.-Comm. Hy. W.
 Eldon, C.B., C.M.G.
 Manning, Maj. Arthur P., C.I.E.,
 C.B.E.
 Mansell, Rear-Adm. Geo. R., C.B.E.,
 M.V.O.
 Maat, Reginald A., C.B.
 March, George Edward, C.M.G.
 Marchant, Br.-Gen. Alfred E., C.B.
 Marden, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Owen,
 C.B., C.M.G.
 Marceaux, Capt. Alfred E. H.,
 C.M.G., R.N.
 Margeson, Col. Evelyn Wm., C.M.G.
 Margeson, Capt. Wentworth H. D.,
 C.B., R.N.
 Marindin, Col. Arthur H., C.B., D.S.O.
 Marintich, Hugo, C.B.
 Marjoribanks, Norman E., C.I.E.
 Marks, Paymr.-Comm. Percy D'E., C.M.G.,
 R.N.
 Markwick, Col. Ernest E., C.B., C.B.E.
 Marling, Col. Percival R. T., C.B.
 Marlow, Col. Benjamin Wm., C.B.,
 C.I.E.
 Marnach, Prof. John, C.V.O., R.N.

Marr, Wm. Alexander, C.I.E.
 Marriable, Br.-Gen. Arthur G., C.B.
 Marriott, Capt. John F.R., C.M.G., R.N.
 Marriott, Br.-Gen. John, C.B., M.V.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Marris, Maj. R. W. Hildyard, C.I.E.
 Marrs, Capt. R., C.B.
 Marsh, Edwd. Howard, C.B., C.M.G.
 Marsh, Lt.-Col. Frank G., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Marsh, Henry, C.I.E.
 Marsh, Lt.-Col. Jeremy T., C.M.G.
 Marsh, Thomas Robertson, C.M.G.
 Marshall, Col. Francis J., C.B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Marshall, Lt.-Col. Frank, C.M.G.
 Marshall, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Loycester,
 C.I.E.
 Marshall, Guy Anstruther Knox,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Marshall, Hugh Charles, C.M.G.
 Marshall, Brig.-Gen. Hugh Jno. M.,
 C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
 Marshall, John Brown, C.I.E.
 Marshall, Br.-Gen. J. W. Astley,
 C.B.
 Marshall, Lt.-Col. Kenric R., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Marshall, Br.-Gen. Thos. Edwd.,
 C.B., C.M.G.
 Marshall, Lt.-Col. Wm. L. W., C.M.G.
 Marten, Capt. Francis A., C.M.G.,
 R.N.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Claude B., C.M.G.,
 R.N.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Chas. Jas., C.M.G.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Edward C. de R.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Martin, Br.-Gen. Edward F., C.B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Martin, Capt. Edward H., C.M.G.,
 R.N.
 Martin, Col. Ernest Edmund, C.M.G.,
 C.B.E.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Gerald H., C.M.G.,
 C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Martin, Br.-Gen. Herbert, C.B.
 Martin, Col. Hy. Graham, C.M.G.
 Martin, Maj. James E. B., C.V.O.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Jas. Fitzg., C.M.G.,
 C.B.E., R.N.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Robert E., C.M.G.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Thomas M., C.M.G.
 Martin, Paymr.-Capt. Wm. Ernest
 Russell, C.M.G.
 Martin, Robert M. Holland, C.B.
 Martindell, Herbert E. W., C.I.E.
 Martineau, Col. Ernest, C.M.G.
 Marton, Lt.-Col. Richard Oliver,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Martyn, Br.-Gen. Arundel, C.B.,
 C.M.G.
 Martyn, Lt.-Col. Athelstan Markham,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Marx, Adm'l John L., C.B., M.V.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Masfield, Col. Robert T., C.B.
 Mason, Lt.-Col. Percival L., C.V.O.
 Mason, Walter, C.I.E.
 Masie, Brig.-Gen. Roger Henry,
 C.B., C.M.G.
 Massey, Brig.-Gen. Edward C., C.B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Massey, Col. Godfrey, C.M.G.
 Massey, Col. Wm. Geo., C.M.G.
 Masterman, Air Commodore Edwd.
 A. D., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Masters, Col. Alexander, C.B.
 Matheson, Maj.-Gen. Torquhill Geo.,
 C.B., C.M.G.
 Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
 Mathews, Hy. M. Segundo, C.B.
 Mathies, Moe. Rev. Mgr. Olivier
 Elzeur, C.M.G.
 Mathew, Col. John S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Matthew, Regd. Walter, C.M.G.
 Matthews, Ernest L., C.M.G., R.N.

- Matthews, *Br.-Gen.* Frank B., c.b.
D.S.O.
- Matthews, *Lt.-Col.* Harold H., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Maud, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip, c.m.o., c.m.e.
Maud, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hartley, c.m.o.
- Maude, *Maj.* Alan H., c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Maude, *Col.* Frederic N., c.b.
- Maula, *Bakhsh*, c.i.e.
- Maula, *Lt.-Col.* Henry N. St. J., c.m.o.
- Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., c.m.o.
- Maunsell, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. G., c.b.,
c.m.o., c.m.e.
- Maunsell, *Col.* Geo. Wm., c.m.o.
- Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., c.b.
- Maurice, *Col.* Geo. T. K., c.m.o.,
c.b.e.
- Maurice, *Henry G.*, c.b.
- Maw, Wm. Newton, c.i.e.
- Mawbey, *R.-Adm.* Hy L., c.b.
- Mawhinny, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. J. W., c.b.
- Maxse, *Ernest G.* Berkeley, c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Col.* Arthur, c.m.o., D.S.O.,
T.D.
- Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., c.b.i.
- Maxwell, *James Crawford*, c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Brig.-Gen.* James MoC.,
c.b., D.S.O.
- Maxwell, *John*, c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Br.-Gen.* Laurence L.,
c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Richard P.*, c.b.
- Maxwell, *Com.* Wellwood G. C.,
c.m.o., R.N.
- Maxwell, *Wm. George*, c.m.o.
- Muy, *Barry*, c.m.o.
- Muy, *Col.* Henry A. R., c.b.
- Muy, *Col.* Reginald S., c.b., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- May, *Maj.* W. S. R., c.i.e.
- May, *Maj.* Thomas James, c.m.o.
- May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, c.b.
- Mayhew, *Arthur I.*, c.i.e.
- Mayne, *Col.* Charles R. G., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Mayne, *Col.* George N., c.b.
- Mayno, *Col.* Richard C. G., c.b.
- Mayor, *Robert J. G.*, c.b. (c)
- Mayston, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Robt., c.b.
- Mazumdar, *Rai Bahadur* Jadu Nath,
c.i.e.
- Mond, *Percy James*, c.b.i., c.i.e.
- Moade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., c.i.e.
- Mouden, *Surg.-Comm.* Edward H.,
c.m.o., R.N.
- Meares, *Col.* Mervyn, c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Moars, *Lt.-Col.* Trevor I. N., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Measham, *Paym.-Comm.* Herbert S.,
c.m.o., R.N.
- Measures, *Harry Bell*, c.b.e., M.V.O.
- Meek, *Maj.* Arthur N., c.m.o.
- Meek, *Col.* James, c.b.
- Meers, *James B.*, c.b.
- Mehdi Shah, *Khan Bahadur* Sayyid,
c.i.e., c.b.e.
- Mehr Mohammed, *Khan Bahadur*,
c.i.e.
- Mehrulla Khan, *Mir Raisani*, Nazim
of Mekran, c.i.e.
- Mehta, *Manubhai*, N., c.b.i.
- Meighen, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Stephen,
c.m.o.
- Melkilejohn, *Roderick S.*, c.b.
- Mekdrum, *Brig.-Gen.* William, c.b.,
c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Melhado, *Carlos*, c.m.o.
- Melitus, *Paul G.*, c.b.i., c.i.e.
- Mell, *Lt.-Col.* Felix O. N., c.i.e.
- Mellis, *Col.* Wm. Alex., c.b., v.d.
- Mellish, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, c.b., v.d.
- Mellor, *Lt.-Col.* Abel, c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Mellor, *Col.* John E., c.b., v.d.
- Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* James G. S., c.b.,
c.m.o., R.C.
- Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach.* James,
c.b., R.N.
- Melville, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Wm., c.b.,
c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Melville, *Col.* Charles H., c.m.o., M.B.
- Menary, *Surg.-Comm.* John, c.b., R.N.
- Monds, *Br.-Gen.* Horatio R., c.b.
- Mercoer, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Gilbert, c.m.o.
- Mercoer, *Lawrence*, c.i.e.
- Meredith, *Richard*, c.b.i., c.i.e.
- Merowether, *Lt.-Col.* John W. B.,
c.i.e.
- Merk, *Wm. R. Hy*, c.b.i.
- Messent, *Phillip G.*, c.i.e.
- Metcalfe, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Edwd.,
c.b., c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Metcalfe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sydney F., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Mewburn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sydney C., c.m.o.
- Mews, *Arthur*, c.m.o.
- Meynell, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey, c.m.o.
- Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet-Surg.* James, c.b.
- Mian Muhammad Shah, *Khan* Bahadur,
c.i.e.
- Mian Rahim Shah, *Khan Bahadur*,
c.i.e.
- Micheel, *Roland L.* Noworthy, c.m.o.
- Micklen, *Col.* Henry A., c.b., c.m.o.,
c.b.e., D.S.O.
- Micklen, *Maj.* Ralph, c.m.o.
- Middlemiss, *Charles S.*, c.i.e.
- Middleton, *John*, c.m.o.
- Midgley, *Maj.* Stephen, c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Midwinter, *Capt.* Edward Colpoys,
c.b., c.m.o., c.b.e., D.S.O.
- Mifsud, *Oreste* Grech, c.m.o., D.D.
- Mildren, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Fredk., c.b.,
c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Miles, *Alfred* Henry, c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Miles, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G. N., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Miles, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip John, c.b.,
c.m.o.
- Milkin Ram, *Rai Bahadur*, c.i.e.
- Mill, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, c.m.o., c.b.e.,
M.B.
- Millard, *Col.* Reginald J., c.m.o., c.b.e.
- Miller, *Rear-Adm.* Chas. Blois, c.b.
- Miller, *Col.* David, c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Miller, *Vice-Adm.* Francis, S., c.b.
- Miller, *Henry*, c.i.e.
- Miller, *Rev.* William, c.i.e.
- Millett, *George P.*, c.i.e.
- Milligan, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley L., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Mills, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur, c.b.
- Mills, *Col.* Herbert J., c.b.
- Mills, *Stephen*, c.m.o.
- Milman, *Brig.-Gen.* Lionel Charles
Patrick, c.m.o.
- Milne, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Dawson,
c.m.o., R.N.
- Milne, *Col.* George, c.b.
- Milward, *Lt.-Col.* Clement Arthur,
c.i.e., D.S.O.
- Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred B., c.i.e.
- Minchin, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick
Falkner, c.b.
- Minchin, *Col.* Wm. C., c.b.
- Mitchell, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Hamilton,
c.b., c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* John Douglas,
c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid James,
c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Mitford, *Maj.-Gen.* Bertram R.,
c.b., c.m.o., D.S.O.
- Mitford, *Robt.* Sidney, c.b.
- Mitford, *Col.* Wm. Kenyon, c.m.o.
- Mitter, *Provasa* Chandra, c.i.e.
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- Mockler, *Col.* Percy Rice, c.m.o.
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- Moens, *Lt.-Col.* Seabrian G. A. M.,
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- Moggridge, *Lt.-Col.* Harry W., c.m.o.
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- Mohendra Nath Ray, c.i.e.
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- Molesworth, *Col.* Herbert E., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
- Molesworth, *Col.* Richard Pigot,
c.m.o.
- Molesworth, *Col.* Wm., c.i.e., c.b.e.,
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- Mollison, *Maj.* Edwin Jas., c.i.e., I.A.
- Mollison, *James*, c.b.i.
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- Money, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Douglas,
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- Money, *Brig.-Gen.* Gordon Lorne
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- Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., c.b.
- Money, *Maj.* Noel E., c.m.o., D.S.O.
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 Smith, Adam, c.m.g.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F. E., c.m.g.
 Smith, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur G., c.m.
 Smith, *Rear-Adm.* Aubrey C. H., c.m., m.v.o.
 Smith, Cecil Archd., c.m.e.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Atchison, c.m.e.
 Smith, Charles Michie, c.m.e.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* E. Miller, c.m.
 Smith, *R.-Adm.* Edmund H., c.m.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edward O., c.m.g.
 Smith, *Col.* F. Braybrooke, c.m.g.
 Smith, *Col.* Fredk., c.m., c.m.g., m.m.e.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey Samuel, c.m.g., d.s.g.

Smith, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Geo. Barton, c.b., c.m.g.	Southey, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> William M., c.m.g.	Steele, <i>Air-Comm.</i> John Miles, c.m.g., c.m.e.
Smith, George Douglas, c.m.g.	Southwell, Rt. Rev. Henry K., c.m.g.	Steel, Col. Richard Alex., c.m.g., c.i.e.
Smith, Col. George Edwd., c.m.g., d.s.o., R.E.	Spain, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. R. B., c.m.g., T.D.	Steele, John, c.b.
Smith, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Gilbert Boys, c.b.	Spalding, Col. Warner W., c.m.g.	Steele, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Julian M., c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George Melver Campbell, c.m.g.	Sparkes, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Robert Copland, c.m.g.	Steele, Col. St. George I., c.b.
Smith, Henry Moncrieff, c.i.e.	Sparks, <i>Capt.</i> Hubert Conrad, c.m.g., d.s.o., M.C.	Steele, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William L., c.m.g.
Smith, Henry Whitby, c.i.e.	Sparrow, Col. Richard, c.m.g.	Stenning, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John Frodck, c.b., c.m.e.
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Herbert Austen, c.i.e.	Spears, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Edward L., c.b., c.m.e., M.C.	Stephen, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles M., c.m.g.
Smith, Col. James Aubrey, c.m.g.	Spedding, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Edwd. W., c.m.g., O.R.E.	Stephen, Col. Robert C., c.b.
Smith, Jas. Cowlishaw, c.i.e.	Spicer, <i>Capt.</i> Frederick Shirley Litchfield, c.m.g., d.s.o., R.V.	Stephens, Berkeley John R., c.i.e.
Smith, Jas. Edward M., c.b.	Spence, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Alex. H. O., c.i.e., c.m.e.	Stephens, George Henry, c.m.g.
Smith, <i>Surp.-Gen.</i> Jas. L., c.b., M.V.O., R.N.	Spence, Col. Gilbert O., c.b., d.s.o., T.D.	Stephens, <i>Paym.-R.-Idm.</i> Montagu, c.b., R.N.
Smith, John, c.b.	Spence, Thomas W. L., c.b.	Stephens, Comd. Richard M. T., c.m.g., R.N.
Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> John Blackburn, c.b.	Spencer, Hugh, c.i.e.	Stephenson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smith, Col. Kenneth, c.m.g.	Spencer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John A. W., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stephenson, <i>Capt.</i> Gilbert O., c.m.g., R.V.
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lionel F., c.m.g., M.B.	Spencer, Col. Maurice, c.m.g.	Stephenson, Guy, c.b.
Smith, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Robert, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Speng, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Jas., c.b., c.m.g.	Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, c.b., c.i.e.
Smith, Robert Addison, c.v.o.	Sperling, Rowland Arthur Charles, c.m.g.	Stephenson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John, c.i.e., M.B.
Smith, Col. Sidney Browning, c.m.g.	Spicer, Gerald S., c.b.	Stephenson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Theodore E., c.b.
Smith, Col. Sidney Maynard, c.b.	Spickernell, <i>Paym.-Commr.</i> Frank T., c.b., d.s.o., R.N.	Sterling, Geo. C. Beraford, c.i.e.
Smith, Thomas William, c.v.o., c.b.	Spiro, Frederick, c.m.g.	Stevens, <i>Maj.</i> Arthur B., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Wilfrid Ernest Bowmas, c.b., c.m.g.	Spooner, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur Hardwicko, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stevens, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. F., c.m.g.
Smith, Col. William Apsley, c.b., c.m.g.	Sprawson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Cuthbert A., c.i.e.	Stevens, Frank, c.m.g.
Smith, Col. Wm. Dunlop, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Spriddle, <i>Eng.-Com.</i> Wm. P. C., c.m.g., R.N.	Stevens, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George A., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smith, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Wm. Hugh U., c.b., d.s.o.	Spring, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Fredk. G., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stevens, John Algernon, c.i.e., c.m.e.
Smith, William Rose, c.b., c.v.o.	Spurrier, Alfred Henry, c.m.g., O.R.E.	Stevens, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Nathaniel M. C., c.m.g.
Smith, Col. Stuart Bogle, c.b., c.b.e.	Stack, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Charles Spottiswoode, c.m.g.	Stevenson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Alexander G., c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smith, Col. George Moultrie Bullen, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stacy, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Bertie V., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stevenson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Edwd. Hall, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edwd. C. Castlemae, c.b.	Stafford, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Wm. F. H., c.b.	Stevenson, Edward S. B., c.i.e.
Smith, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Kenneth John Kincaid, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stallard, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Stacy F., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stevenson, Col. Francis, c.b.
Smith, Francis St. George Manners, c.i.e.	Standen, Bertram P., c.b., c.i.e.	Stevenson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George I., c.m.g.
Smith, Col. Edwin C. Montgomery, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Standish, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ivor T., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stevenson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hy. W., c.b.
Smith, Right Rev. Bishop Taylor, c.m., c.v.o.	Stanley, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Hon. Ferdinand C., c.m.g., d.s.o., M.F.	Stevenson, Col. James, c.b., V.D.
Smithells, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur, c.m.g.	Stanley, Col. Geoffrey, c.b.	Stevenson, Malcolm, c.m.g.
Smyth, Charles Edward Owen, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stanley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Geo. F., c.m.g., M.F.	Stevenson, Col. Robert, c.m.g.
Smyth, Col. Etwahl W., c.b.	Stanley, Geo. Joshua, c.b., c.m.g.	Stevenson, <i>Capt.-Gen.</i> Thomas R., c.b.
Smyth, Geo. Watson, c.b.	Stanley, Herbert James, c.m.g.	Stevenson, <i>Capt.</i> Wm. D. H., c.b., M.D.
Smyth, <i>Capt.</i> Harry Hesketh, c.m.g., d.s.o., R.E.	Stanley, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> John, c.m.g.	Stevenson, <i>Surp.-Gen.</i> Wm. F., c.b.
Smyth, Herbert Warrington, c.m.g.	Stanley, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Hon. Victor A., c.b., M.V.O.	Stewart, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Albert F., c.m.g., c.b.e.
Smyth, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robt. R., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stansbury, <i>Capt.</i> Hubert, c.b., R.N.	Stewart, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Alexr. E., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smyth, Sydney A. Armitage, c.b.	Stansfeld, Col. James R., c.b., c.b.e.	Stewart, Col. Cosmo G., c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Smyth, Col. John Ambard Bell, c.b., c.m.g.	Stansfeld, Charles H. R., c.b.	Stewart, Col. Dudley S., c.b.
Smythe, <i>Maj.</i> Rupert Cesar, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stansfeld, <i>Capt.</i> Logan S., c.m.g., R.V.	Stewart, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> George, c.b.
Snell, Col. Arthur E., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stansfeld, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Thomas W., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stewart, <i>Maj.</i> Hugh, c.i.e., I.A.
Snow, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Humphry W., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stansfeld, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stewart, Col. Hugh, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Snow, Philip C. H., c.i.e.	Stanton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edward A., c.m.g.	Stewart, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Ian, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Soady, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> George Joseph Fitzmaurice, c.m.g.	Stannell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Herbert S. McC., c.m.g.	Stewart, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> James C., c.b.
Sokoto, The Sultan of, c.m.g.	Stapleton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Francis H., c.m.g.	Stewart, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Jas. Campbell, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Soltan, Col. Alfred B., c.m.g., c.b., T.D.	Starkie, Robt. Fitzw., c.b.	Stewart, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John Hy. Keith, c.b., d.s.o.
Somerset, Col. Charles W., c.b., c.m.g., M.V.O.	Stirling, Ernest H., c.m.g., M.D.	Stewart, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> John Wm., c.b., c.m.g.
Somerville, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George C., c.b., d.s.o.	Starr, Col. Wm. Henderson, c.b., c.m.g., c.b.e.	Stewart, <i>Admiral</i> Robt. H. J., c.b., M.V.O.
Somerville, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Henry B. T., c.m.g.	Statham, Col. John Chas. B., c.m.g., c.b.e.	Stewart, Samuel F., c.i.e.
Somerville, Col. John Arthur Coghill, c.m.g., c.b.e.	Staveley, <i>Capt.</i> Cecil M., c.m.g., R.N.	Stewart, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wm. Murray, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Sorabji Besonji Mehta, c.i.e.	Staveley, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Wm. C., c.b.	Stewart, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Wm. Robert, c.b., c.b.e.
Sorabia, Col. Robt. F., c.b., c.b., c.i.e.	Steeney, Rev. Richard Hy., c.m.g.	Stewart, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Basil H. Shaw, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Souter, Col. Hugh Maurice W., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stead, <i>Commr.</i> Alfred, c.m.g., R.N.V.R.	Stikeman, Wm. Rucker, c.i.e.
Souter, William Lochiel B., c.i.e.	Stevenson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Charles John, c.m.g.	Still, Charles, c.i.e.
Southey, Hon. Charles Wm., c.m.g.	Steel, Gerald A., c.b.	Stirling, <i>Capt.</i> Anselan Jno. E., c.b., R.N.
	Steele, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. E. B., c.i.e., c.b.e.	

- Stirling, George, *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*
 Stirling, Herbert John, *c.m.g.*
 Stirling, *Brig.-Gen.* James W., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Stock, Col. Philip G., *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*
 Stock, Col. Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Stockdale, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert E., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Stockley, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur U., *c.m.g.*
 Stockley, Col. Charles M., *c.b.*
 Stockley, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., *c.i.e.*
 Stockwell, *Lt.-Col.* Clifton I., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Stodart, Col. Thomas, *c.i.e.*
 Stoddart, *Adm.* Archibald P., *c.b.*
 Stoker, George, *c.m.g.*
 Stoker, Thomas, *c.s.i.*
 Stokes, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Claude B., *c.i.e.*, *d.s.o.*, *c.m.g.*
 Stokes, Hopetoun Gabriel, *c.i.e.*
 Stollery, Col. John, *c.b.*, *v.d.*
 Stone, *Lt.-Col.* Ervin Lockwood, *c.m.g.*
 Stone, *Br.-Gen.* Francis Gleadows, *c.m.g.*
 Stone, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel G. T., *c.m.g.*
 Stone, *Br.-Gen.* Percy V. P., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Stoney, Edward W., *c.i.e.*
 Stonor, Hon. Henry J., *c.v.o.*
 Stoodley, Edwin E., *c.b.*
 Stoddard, Col. Hon. Arthur, *c.m.g.*
 Stoddard, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel A. M., *c.b.*
 Storr, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot, *c.b.*
 Storr, Ronald, *c.m.g.*, *c.i.e.*
 Story, Col. Wm. Frederick, *c.b.*
 Story, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., *c.b.*
 Strachey, Charles, *c.b.*
 Strachey, Col. Richard J., *c.m.g.*
 Straight, Douglas M., *c.i.e.*
 Strange, *Br.-Gen.* Robert G., *c.i.e.*
 Strangways, Maurice W. Fox, *c.b.*
 Stratford, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil V. Wingfield, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace C. R., *c.i.e.*
 Stratfield, Henry Cuthbert, *c.i.e.*
 Strick, Col. John A., *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Strohmenger, Ernest J., *c.b.*
 Strong, *Br.-Gen.* Wm., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Stroud, *Brig.-Gen.* Edw. J., *c.m.g.*
 Struben, William Charles Marinus, *c.m.g.*
 Stuart, Andrew E. Castle Stuart, *c.b.*
 Stuart, *Brig.-Gen.* Burleigh F. B., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Stuart, *Maj.* Godfrey R. C., *c.b.*
 Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Louis, *c.i.e.*
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* John Theodosius Burnett, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Studd, Col. Herbert Wm., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Sturdee, Col. Albert Hobart, *c.m.g.*
 Sturges, *Paym.-Adm.* Richard E. S., *c.b.*
 Sturrock, John, *c.i.e.*
 Stuart, *Br.-Gen.* William H., *c.m.g.*
 Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Murray F., *c.b.*, *v.f.*
 Sugden, *Br.-Gen.* Richard E., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*, *v.d.*
 Suleman Hall, Sardar Sahib, *c.i.e.*
 Sullivan, Col. Edward L., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Sumnerford, *Eng.-Capt.* Horace G., *c.m.g.*, *v.f.*
 Summers, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald Hy., *c.m.g.*
 Summers, Thomas, *c.i.e.*
 Sunder Singh, Sardar Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Supple, Col. James F., *c.b.*
 Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikary, *c.i.e.*, *v.d.*
 Surtees, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*, *v.f.*, *v.p.*
 Suther, *Lt.-Col.* Percival, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Sutherland, Algn. Robt., *c.b.*
 Sutherland, Angus, *c.b.*
 Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* David W., *c.i.e.*
 Sutton, Col. Alfred, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Arthur, *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Sutton, *Surg.-Capt.* Edward, *c.m.g.*, *v.f.*
 Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Clement, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Swaby, Col. Wilfrid Spodding, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.i.e.*
 Swain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L. D., *c.m.g.*, *v.d.*
 Swain, Col. Jas., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *v.d.*
 Swaine, Col. Charles E., *c.b.*
 Swan, Col. Charles A., *c.m.g.*
 Swan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. G., *c.i.e.*, *v.m.f.*
 Swan, *Maj.-Gen.* William T., *c.b.*
 Swann, Frederick S. P., *c.i.e.*
 Swann, *Atr-Comm.* Oliver, *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*
 Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, *c.b.*
 Swayne, Charles Richard, *c.m.g.*
 Swayne, Col. Harold G. C., *c.m.g.*
 Swoony, *Lt.-Col.* Tarence H., *c.m.g.*
 Swost, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Swony, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. F., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Swinoy, *Br.-Gen.* Alexander John Henry, *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*, *c.m.g.*
 Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, *c.b.*
 Swinton, Col. Charles William, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest D., *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E., *c.i.e.*, *v.m.f.*
 Sykes, *Capt.* Alfd. Chas., *c.m.g.*, *v.f.*
 Sykes, Col. Clement A., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Synon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., *c.m.g.*
 Symonds, *Capt.* Frederick T. Loder, *c.m.g.*, *v.f.*
 Synons, *Br.-Gen.* Adolphe, *c.m.g.*
 Symons, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Bertie Owen, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Synnot, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur H. S. Hart, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tagore, Rabindranath, *c.i.e.*
 Tallyour, Col. Thomas F. B. Renny, *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*
 Talbot, *Com.* Gerold, *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*, *v.f.*, *v.p.*
 Talbot, Col. Hon. Milo Geo., *c.b.*
 Talbot, Walter Stanley, *c.i.e.*
 Tallents, *Capt.* Stephen G., *c.b.*
 Tancock, *Lt.-Col.* Osborne K., *c.m.g.*
 Tancrock, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. A., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Taundy, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Napper, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tan Jia Kinn, *c.m.g.*
 Tanjore, Madava Rao Ananda Rao, *c.i.e.*
 Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* William E. C., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tarbot, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tarver, Col. Alexander L., *c.i.e.*, *d.s.o.*, *v.f.*
 Tarver, Col. Wm. Knapp, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Tatan, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*
 Tate, Col. Alan E., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Tate, Frank, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tate, Col. Gerard Wm., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tatham, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., *c.b.*
 Taw Sein Ko, *c.i.e.*, *v.f.*
 Tawney, Charles Hy., *c.i.e.*
 Taylor, Col. Arthur Jas., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W. N., *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*
 Taylor, Col. Edward, *c.b.*
 Taylor, *Capt.* Ernest A., *c.m.g.*, *c.v.o.*, *v.f.*
 Taylor, Col. Ernest Fitzw., *c.b.*
 Taylor, Col. Francis P. S., *c.m.g.*
 Taylor, Col. Haydon D'A. P., *c.m.g.*
 Taylor, Jno. Norman, *c.i.e.*
 Taylor, Col. Maurice G., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. O'Brien, *c.m.g.*, *c.i.e.*
 Taylor, *Brig.-Gen.* Reynold H. B., *c.b.*, *v.f.*
 Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley S., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Taylor, Col. Walter William Pitt, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Togart, Chas. Aug., *c.i.e.*, *v.f.*
 Teichman, Eric, *c.i.e.*
 Temperley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tempest, Col. Roger S., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Temple, Chas. Lindsay, *c.m.g.*
 Temple, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank V., *c.m.g.*
 Temple, John, *c.b.*
 Temple, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril Frank, *c.m.g.*, *c.i.e.*
 Tennant, Hercules, *c.m.g.*
 Tenynson, Charles B. L., *c.m.g.*
 Ternan, *Brig.-Gen.* Trevor Patrick Brefney, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Tew, *Br.-Gen.* Harold Stuart, *c.m.g.*
 Towseley, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril H., *c.m.g.*
 Thacker, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thacker, *Maj.-Gen.* Percival E., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Edward F., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thackwell, Col. Colquhoun Grant Roche, *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thakurdas, Purushottamdas, *c.i.e.*, *v.f.*
 Thesiger, *Capt.* Bertram S., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *v.f.*
 Thom, Col. George St. Clair, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Algernon D'Arcy, *c.m.g.*
 Thomas, Col. Francis H. S., *c.b.*
 Thomas, Frederic George, *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*
 Thomas, Col. Hy. Melville, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, *c.m.g.*
 Thomas, Kinsey Beaumont Welford, *c.i.e.*
 Thomas, *Rear-Adm.* Hugh Evan, *c.b.*, *c.v.o.*
 Thomas, *Brig.-Gen.* Gwyn Gwyn, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thompson, Col. Albert Geo., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*, *v.f.*
 Thompson, Col. Alex. G., *c.m.g.*
 Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thompson, *Surg.-Major.* Daniel R., *c.i.e.*
 Thompson, D'Arcy W., *c.b.*
 Thompson, Henry Nilus, *c.m.g.*
 Thompson, Herbert, *c.b.*
 Thompson, John P., *c.b.*
 Thompson, Matthew Alfred, *c.i.e.*
 Thompson, *Capt.* Percival Hy. Hall, *c.m.g.*, *v.f.*
 Thompson, Col. Richard, *c.b.*
 Thompson, *Maj.* Richard Jas. C., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* William A. M., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Hackett, *c.b.*, *v.f.*
 Thompstone, Sydney Wilson, *c.m.g.*
 Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew G., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., *c.b.*, *c.i.e.*, *v.f.*

- Thomson, David Alexander, c.i.e.
Thomson, Frank David, c.m.g.
Thomson, Lt.-Col. Geo. R., c.m.g.
Thomson, Maj.-Gen. Henry, c.m.
Thomson, Col. Hy. Alexis, c.m.g.,
M.D.
Thomson, Maj.-Gen. James, c.m.,
c.m.g.
Thomson, Br.-Gen. Noel A., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Thomson, Lt.-Col. Roger G., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Thomson, Col. Samuel J., c.i.e., c.m.g.
Thomson, Col. Wm David, c.m.g.
Thomson, Lt.-Col. Alexander Milne,
c.m.g.
Thorburn, Capt. Harold H., c.i.e.
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, c.m.g.
Thorne, Br.-Gen. Augustus Francis
Andrew Nicol, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Thornicroft, Maj.-Gen. Alexander
W., c.m.
Thornhill, Col. Cuthbert John Massey,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Thornton, Lt.-Col. Chas. E., c.m.g.
Thornton, Hugh Aylmer, c.i.f.
Thornton, Hugh Cholmondeley,
c.m.g., C.V.O.
Thornton, Lt.-Col. Leslie H., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Thornton, Lt.-Col. Charles J., c.m.g.
Thorp, Lt.-Col. Arthur Hugh, c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Thorpe, Lt.-Col. Edward I. de S.,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Thorpe, Lt.-Col. Gervase, c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Thresher, Lt.-Col. James Henville,
c.m.g., M.V.O.
Thring, Paym.-Comdr. Ernest W. C.,
c.m., R.N.
Thubron, John B. S., c.i.e.
Thullier, Maj.-Gen. Henry F.,
c.m., c.m.g.
Thunder, Lt.-Col. Stuart H. J.,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Thurburn, Col. James W., c.m.
Thursfield, Paym.-Cr. Raymond S.,
c.m.g., R.N.
Thurstan, Edward Wm. Paget, c.m.g.
Thurston, Edgar, c.i.e.
Thurston, Col. Hugh Stanley, c.m.,
c.m.g., R.A.M.C.
Thynne, Capt. Denis G., c.m.g., R.N.
Thynne, Lt.-Col. Ulric O., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Tickell, Capt. Frederick, c.m.g.
Tickell, Richd. Hugh, c.i.e.
Tidswell, Br.-Gen. Edward C., c.m.,
D.S.O.
Tillard, Maj.-Gen. John A., c.m.
Tindall, Christian, c.i.e.
Tipping, Lt.-Col. Robert F. Gartaide,
c.m.
Tisdall, Col. Arthur Lance, c.m.g.
Tivey, Br.-Gen. Edwin, c.m., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Tiwari Chhajuram, Diwan Bahadur,
c.i.e.
Tizard, Capt. Thos. Hy., c.m., R.N.
Tod, Col. John Kelsa, c.m.g.
Todd, Col. Chas. Campbell, c.m.g.
Todd, Serj.-Gen. Howard, c.m., R.N.
Todd, Lt.-Col. Thos. J., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tোধunter, Lt.-Col. Herbert W.,
c.m.g.
Toller, Col. Hamlet Bush, c.m.g.
Tollinton, Henry F., c.i.e.
Tomkins, E. W., c.i.e., c.m.g.
Tomkins, Lt.-Col. Harry Leith,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tomkins, Herbert Gerard, c.i.e.
Tomkins, Lionel L., c.i.e.
Tomkins, Stanley Charles, c.m.g.
Tomkins, Geo. Wm. Percival, c.i.e.
Tomkinson, Capt. Wilfred, c.m.,
M.V.O., R.N.
Tomlin, Capt. George N., c.m.g.,
M.V.O., R.N.
Tompon, Col. Hugh W., c.m.g.
Tompon, Lt.-Col. Reginald Henry
Dairymple, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Toop, Engr.-Rear-Adm. William, c.m.
Tooth, Lt.-Col. Howard H., c.m.,
c.m.g., M.D.
Topping, Lt.-Col. Thos. Edwd.,
c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tottenham, Admiral H. Loftus,
c.m.
Tours, Berthold George, c.m.g.
Tovey, Lt.-Col. George S., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Townsend, Capt. Cyril S., c.m., R.N.
Towsay, Br.-Gen. Francis W., c.m.g.,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Toynbee, Maj. Guy Elliston, c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Traill, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Travers, Capt. Francis E., c.m.g., R.N.
Travers, Lt.-Col. George A., c.m.g.
Travers, Br.-Gen. Jonas H. du B.,
c.m., c.m.g.
Travers, Col. Joseph O., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Trebble, Col. George Walker, c.m.g.
Trefry, Lt.-Col. Edward, c.m.g.,
c.m.g.
Trefusis, Col. Hon. John S., c.m.g.
Tremblay, Brig.-Gen. Thos. Louis,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Trench, Lt.-Col. A. H. C., c.i.f.
Trench, Col. Frederick A. Le F.,
c.m., c.m.g.
Trench, Frederic J. A., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Trench, Lt.-Col. Geo. F. Chenevix,
c.i.e.
Trench, Maj. Lawrence Chenevix,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Trent, Col. George Alex., c.m.g.
Tresidder, Capt. Talmie J., c.m.g.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. Arthur P., c.m.,
c.i.e.
Trevor, Frederick G. B., c.i.e.
Trevor, Col. George H., c.m.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. Herbert Edward,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Trew, Br.-Gen. Edward F., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Trewby, Capt. Geo., c.m.g., D.S.O.,
R.N.
Trimble, Col. Charles J., c.m., c.m.g.
Trimnell, Lt.-Col. Wm. D. C., c.m.,
c.m.g.
Tripp, George Henry, c.m.
Triscott, Brig.-Gen. Charles Pri-
deaux, c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Trotter, Col. Chas. Wm., c.m.
Trotter, Brig.-Gen. Gerald F., c.m.,
c.m.g., c.m.g., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Troup, Robert Scott, c.i.e.
Trower, Col. Courtney Vor, c.m.g.
Troyte, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Johnaciand,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Truninger, Lionel, c.i.e.
Truter, Theodorus Gustaf, c.m.g.
Tubby, Col. Alfred H., c.m., c.m.g.
Tuck, Lt.-Col. Charles Harold Amys,
c.i.e.
Tuck, Capt. Gerald L. J., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Tucker, Alexander L. P., c.i.e.
Tucker, Maj.-Gen. Louis H. E., c.i.e.
Tucker, Thomas George, c.m.g.
Tucker, Hon. William Kidger, c.m.g.
Tudor, Brig.-Gen. Ernest A. T.,
c.m.g.
Tudor, Maj.-Gen. Henry Hugh,
c.m., c.m.g.
Tudway, Br.-Gen. Robert J., c.m.,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tufnell, Br.-Gen. Lionel C. G., c.m.
Tufnell, Adm. Lionel Grant, c.m.g.
Tufnol, Hon. Charles Henry, c.m.g.
Tulloch, Major Hector, c.m.
Tulloch, Col. James B. G., c.m.,
c.m.g.
Tulloch, Col. John A. S., c.m., c.m.g.
Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. John W. G., c.m.
Tunbridge, Lt.-Col. Oliver A., c.m.g.
Tunbridge, Lt.-Col. Walter H.,
c.m., c.m.g., c.m.g.
Turgeon, Hon. Adelard, c.m., c.m.g.
Turnbull, Col. John, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Turner, Engr.-Rear-Adm. Arthur W.,
c.m.
Turner, Col. Arthur J., c.m., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Turner, Col. Augustus Hy., c.m.
Turner, Col. Ernest V., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Turner, Lt.-Col. Francis C., c.m.g.
Turner, Franklin L., c.m.
Turner, Col. Henry F., c.m.
Turner, Maj.-Gen. James G., c.m.,
c.m.g.
Turner, John Andrew, c.i.e., M.D.
Turner, Lt.-Col. John E., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Turner, Br.-Gen. Martin N., c.m.,
c.m.g.
Turner, Br.-Gen. Percy A., c.m.g.
Turner, Maj. Ralph B., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Turner, Lt.-Col. Reginald G., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Turner, Lt.-Col. William, c.m.g.
Turner, Wm Aldren, c.m., M.D.
Turnor, Algernon, c.m.
Turton, Col. Ralph D., c.m.g.
Tuson, Br.-Gen. Harry D., c.m.g.
Tuxford, Br.-Gen. George B., c.m.,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tweedie, Capt. Hugh J., c.m., R.N.
Tweedie, Lt.-Col. William J. B.,
c.m.g.
Twidale, Lt.-Col. William Cecil
Erammus, c.m.g., D.S.O.
Twigg, Br.-Gen. Robt. H., c.m.
Twiss, Lt.-Col. Francis A., c.m.g.,
D.S.O., M.V.O.
Twiss, Col. John Hy., c.m., c.m.g.
Tyler, Col. Arthur M., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tyler, Henry H. F. M., c.i.f.
Tyler, Br.-Gen. James A., c.m., c.m.g.
Tyler, Maj.-Gen. Trevor B., c.m.,
c.m.g.
Tyndale, Lt.-Col. Wentworth F.,
c.m.g., D.S.O.
Tyrrell, Col. Charles R., c.m., c.m.g.
Tytler, Adam G., c.i.e.
Tytler, Maj.-Gen. Harry Christopher,
c.m., c.m.g., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Umfraville, Col. Percy, c.m.g., c.m.g.
Umfraville, Lt.-Col. Ralph B., c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Underhill, Capt. Edwin V., c.m., R.N.
Uniake, Lt.-Col. Hy. Percy, c.m.
Unwin, Capt. Edward, c.m., c.m.,
c.m.g., R.N.
Upcher, Maj.-Gen. Russell, c.m.,
D.S.O.
Uppcott, Gilbert C., c.m.
Upperton, Maj.-Gen. John, c.m.
Ussborne, Capt. Cecil V., c.m.g., R.N.
Usher, Col. Allan Vesey, c.m.g.
Vakhatsinghi Kewringhi, c.m.
Vais Lakman Meram, c.i.e.
Vale, Capt. Seymour D., c.i.e., R.N.
Vandeleur, Col. Robt. Seymour,
c.m., c.m.g.
Van Geynel, Lt.-Col. John L., c.i.e.
Vansittart, Robt. Gilbert, c.m.g.,
M.V.O.
Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, c.i.e.
Van Straubensee Maj.-Gen. Casimir
Cartwright, c.m., c.m.g.
Van Straubensee, Br.-Gen. Casimir
Hy. C., c.m., c.m.g.
Vassallo, Monsignor Vincenzo,
c.m.g.
Vaughan, Br.-Gen. Edward, c.m.g.,
D.S.O.
Vaughan, Brig.-Gen. Edward James
Forrester, c.m.g., D.S.O.

Vaughan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> John, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Walker, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> James Workman, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>t.d.</i>	Waterhouse, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ronald Dockray, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Vaughan, John C. Tudor, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i>	Walker, <i>Paym.-Comm.</i> Reginald P., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Waters, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robert, <i>c.m.</i>
Vaughan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Louis R., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Walker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Wm. Geo., <i>V.C.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Waters, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Wallcourt Hely-Hutchinson, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>
Vaughan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Robert E., <i>c.m.</i>	Walker, Wm. Hy., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>i.s.o.</i>	Watkins, <i>Col.</i> Chas. B., <i>c.m.</i>
Vaux, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ernest, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>v.d.</i>	Walker, Wm. James Dixon, <i>c.m.</i>	Watkins, Charles R., <i>c.m.</i>
Vaux, <i>Maj.</i> Hy. George, <i>c.m.</i>	Wall, <i>Col.</i> Edwd. Watkin, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watkins, Rev. Owen S., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>
Vawdrey, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Wall, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Frank, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watney, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. N., <i>c.m.</i>
Veganad Vasudwa, Raja Avargal, <i>c.m.</i>	Wall, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Watson, <i>Col.</i> Andrew A., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Venkataramana Aiyar, A. V., <i>c.m.</i>	Wall, <i>Eng.-Capt.</i> Henry, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Watson, Charles C., <i>c.m.</i>
Venning, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Walter King, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.c.</i>	Wallace, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Alexander, <i>c.m.</i>	Watson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Chas. F., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Venris, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Francis, <i>c.m.</i>	Wallace, <i>Col.</i> Nesbit W., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, <i>Maj.</i> Harold F., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Verner, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Thomas E., <i>c.m.</i>	Wallace, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robert Francis Hurter, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, Robert D., <i>c.m.</i>
Verney, Harry, <i>c.v.o.</i>	Wallace, <i>Col.</i> Rt. Hon. Robert H., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Hugh D. R., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i>
Verney, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ralph, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i>	Wallace, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William B., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hugh W. M., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Verrill, Albert C., <i>c.m.</i>	Wallack, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Ernest T., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, <i>Maj.</i> James K., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Vesey, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Ivo Lucius Beresford, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Waller, <i>Capt.</i> Jno. Hampden, <i>c.v.o.</i>	Watson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Jno. Ed., <i>c.m.</i>
Walls, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harry G., <i>c.m.</i>	Waller, Maurice L., <i>c.m.</i>	Watson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John W., <i>c.m.</i>
Vibert, <i>Capt.</i> Fredk. Wm., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Waller, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Richard L., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watson, Regd. George, <i>c.m.</i>
Vickery, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. F., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Waller, <i>Col.</i> Stanley, <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Watson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Standcliffe W., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Vigno, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robert A., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Wallerstein, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Francis E., <i>c.m.</i>	Watson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Wm. Arthur, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>
Villiers, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles W., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Wallinger, <i>Maj.</i> John A., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Watson, <i>Col.</i> Wm. W. Russell, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Villiers, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Edward C., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Wallis, Arthur Hy., <i>c.m.</i>	Watt, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Donald M., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Villiers, <i>Maj.</i> Evelyn F., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Wallis, Henry Richard, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Watt, Samuel, <i>c.m.</i>
Villiers, Francis John, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walmond, Main Swete Osmond, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Watt, <i>Col.</i> Walter L., <i>c.m.g.</i>
Vincent, <i>Col.</i> Arthur Craigie, Fitz-Harding, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walsh, Ernest H. C., <i>c.m.</i>	Watts, <i>Col.</i> Chas. D. R., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Vincent, <i>Col.</i> Berkeley, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walsh, Langton F., <i>c.m.</i>	Watts, James, <i>c.m.g.</i>
Vincent, Frank A. M. H., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i>	Walsh, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Mainwaring Ravell, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.c.</i>	Wauchope, <i>Col.</i> Arthur G., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Vincent, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Henry Osman, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walsh, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Richd. Knox, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Wagh, Alexander Telford, <i>c.m.</i>
Vindeshri Prasad Singh, <i>Col.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Walsh, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry E., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Wavell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Archibald G., <i>c.m.</i>
Viney, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Horace G., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Walter, <i>Maj.</i> Edmund, <i>c.m.</i>	Wavell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Archibald Percival, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.c.</i>
Vishundes, Harohandral, <i>c.m.</i>	Walter, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> John MacN., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Way, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Nowell F. Sampson, <i>c.m.</i>
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, <i>c.m.</i>	Walter, Robert, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Wayland, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edward R., <i>c.m.g.</i>
Vivier, <i>Col.</i> Andrice Petrus, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Walters, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hubert de L., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Waymouth, <i>Admiral</i> Arthur Wm., <i>c.m.</i>
Vivian, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Algernon Walker-Henaoze, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Walters, <i>Col.</i> Wm. Barker, <i>c.m.</i>	Waymouth, <i>Paym.-Comm.</i> Frederick R., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>
Vivian, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Valentine, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i>	Walthal, <i>Col.</i> Edward C. W. D., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Weakley, Ernest, <i>c.m.g.</i>
Volkens, Robt. C. Francis, <i>c.m.</i>	Walton, Frederick T. G., <i>c.m.</i>	Wear, <i>Col.</i> Algernon E. L., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>t.d.</i>
Vose, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Richard Granville Hyton, <i>Adm.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Walton, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Wm. Crawford, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Webb, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Andrew Henry, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Vvyyan, <i>Ator Vice-Marshal</i> Arthur V., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Wadlow, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> David S., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Webb, Charles Morgan, <i>c.m.</i>
Waco, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Edwd. Gurth, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Warburton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William Melvill, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Webb, Philip G. L., <i>c.m.</i>
Waddell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lawrence A., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Ward, <i>Col.</i> Bernard R., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Webb, <i>Col.</i> Walter Geo., <i>c.m.</i>
Waddington, Charles W., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i>	Ward, <i>Paym.-Comm.</i> Cecil A., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Webber, <i>Col.</i> Norman W., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>
Wade, <i>Col.</i> Hy., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.d.</i>	Ward, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harry, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Webber, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Adrian B. Ince-odun, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Wade, <i>Col.</i> Wm. Benton, <i>c.m.</i>	Ward, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Harry Dudley Ossulston, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Webster, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William Herman Frank, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Wadia, Cureshtji Navroji, <i>c.m.</i>	Ward, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.p.</i>	Webster, John Edward, <i>c.m.</i>
Wadia, Nasarwanji Navroji, <i>c.m.</i>	Ward, <i>Col.</i> John C., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.p.</i>	Webster, Thomas L., <i>c.m.</i>
Waghorn, <i>Col.</i> W. D., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Ward, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Joseph, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Wedgwood, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Ralph L., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Wagstaff, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Cyril M., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Ward, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lancelot Edward Seth, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Weekes, <i>Paym.-Capt.</i> Victor H. T., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Wainwright, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur R., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Ward, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Thomas, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Weeks, <i>Eng.-Capt.</i> Edwd. J., <i>c.m.</i>
Wainstall, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Arthur K., <i>c.m.</i>	Wardrop, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Alex. E., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Weir, <i>Col.</i> Geo. A., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Wake, <i>Maj.</i> Chas. St. Aubyn, <i>c.m.</i>	Wardrop, <i>Col.</i> Douglas, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i>	Weir, <i>Maj.</i> Jas. Geo., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>
Wake, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edwd. St. Aubyn, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Wardrop, John Oliver, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Welch, <i>Col.</i> George H., <i>c.m.</i>
Wakoot, Henry Barclay, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Ware, Arthur Wellington, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Welch, <i>Col.</i> Malcolm H. E., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Waldron, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Francis, <i>c.m.</i>	Ware, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. C. Webb, <i>c.m.</i>	Weichman, <i>Col.</i> Edmd. W. St. George, <i>c.m.</i>
Walker, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Bertram J., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Waring, Francis John, <i>c.m.</i>	Weller, <i>Maj.</i> Barnard G., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
Walker, George H. D., <i>c.m.</i>	Warner, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> William W., <i>c.m.g.</i>	Welllesley, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Richard A. C., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>
Walker, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. Kemp, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	Warneck, John, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.d.</i>	Welllesley, Victor A. A. H., <i>c.m.</i>
Walker, Gilbert Thos., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>p.m.</i>	Warren, <i>Col.</i> Peter, <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Wells, Rev. Geo. Anderson, <i>c.m.</i>
Walker, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Hy. Alex., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	Warron, Philip David, <i>c.m.g.</i>	Wells, <i>Col.</i> John B., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>
	Warton, <i>Capt.</i> John F., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i>	Wentworth, <i>Capt.</i> Fredk. C. U. V., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>
	Washington, <i>Capt.</i> Basil G., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	Wenyon, <i>Col.</i> Charles M., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>m.d.</i>
	Wason, <i>Capt.</i> Cathcart R., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> , <i>k.k.</i>	West, Charles Hy., <i>c.m.</i>
	Watchorn, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edward T., <i>c.m.</i> , <i>v.d.</i>	West, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John W., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>m.d.</i>

Westcott, Col. Sinclair, c.m., c.m.g.
 Westley, Lt.-Col. Joseph H. S., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 Westmorland, Lt.-Col. Percy T., c.m.g.
 Weston, Pay.-Com. Arthur F., c.m.g.
 W. N.
 Weston, Lt.-Col. Ernest A., c.m.g.
 Weston, Lt.-Col. Regd. S., c.m.g.
 Westropp, Col. George R. C., c.m.
 Westropp, Col. John Massey, c.m.g.
 Wethered, Lt.-Col. Francis O., c.m.g.
 W.D.
 Wethered, Lt.-Col. Herbert L., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 Wethered, Lt.-Col. Joseph R., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 Wetherill, Lt.-Col. Robt. May, c.m.g.
 Whaito, Col. Thomas Du B., c.m.
 C.M.G., M.F.
 Whatford, Lt.-Col. Stuart Lumley,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Whatman, Col. Wm. Douglas, c.m.g.
 Whentley, Col. Hy. Spencer, c.m.
 Whentley, Lt.-Col. Leonard L., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 Wheatley, Brig.-Gen. Phillip, c.m.
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Wheeler, Maj. Henry L., c.m., D.S.O.
 Wheeler, William, c.m.g., O.B.E.
 Wheelwright, Charles A., c.m.g.
 Whitbread, Samuel H. C. B., c.m.
 White, Col. Arthur Thos., c.m.g.
 White, Aubrey, c.m.g.
 White, Br.-Gen. Edward D., c.m.g.
 White, Lt.-Col. Frank A. K., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 White, Maj. Fredk. Norman, c.m.g.
 I.M.S.
 White, Col. Geoffrey H. A., c.m.g.
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 White, Brig.-Gen. George F., c.m.
 C.M.G., C.I.E.
 White, Lt.-Col. Harold F., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 White, Maj.-Gen. Herbert S. N.,
 c.m., M.V.O.
 White, Col. James Grove, c.m.g.
 White, Lt.-Col. John Hy., c.m.g.
 White, Br.-Gen. Hon. Robert, c.m.
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 White, Br.-Gen. Wilfrid A., c.m.
 C.M.G.
 White, Col. William L., c.m., V.D.
 White, Br.-Gen. Wm. Lewis, c.m.
 C.M.G.
 White, Col. Wm. Westropp, c.m.
 C.M.G., I.M.S.
 White, Lt.-Col. Joshua Clayton,
 c.m.g.
 Whitehead, Rear-Adm. Fredk. A., c.m.
 Whitehead, Col. James, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Whiteley, Frank, c.m.g.
 Whitlam, Lt.-Col. John L., c.m.g.
 Whitkin, Wm. Henry, c.m.
 Whitmore, Lt.-Col. Francis H. D. C.,
 c.m.g., D.S.O., V.D.
 Whittingham, Col. Charles H., c.m.g.
 D.S.O.
 Whittingham, Egr.-Rr.-Adm. Wm.,
 c.m., R.N.
 Whittington, Brig.-Gen. Cecil Hy.,
 c.m.g., C.B.E.
 Whitton, Lt.-Col. Fredk. E., c.m.g.
 Whitty, Jno. Tarlton, c.m.g.
 White, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Wm. M.
 (Charles Hereford, c.m., c.m.g.)
 Wickham, Lt.-Col. Henry, c.m.g.
 Wickham, Col. Henry F., c.m.
 Wickham, Col. Wm. Jas. R., c.m.g.
 Widdicombe, Lt.-Col. George T., c.m.
 Widdows, Archibald Edwards, c.m.
 Widdrington, Br.-Gen. Bertram F.,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wigan, Br.-Gen. John Tyson, c.m.
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Wigram, Lt.-Col. Clive, c.m., C.B.I.,
 C.V.O.

Vigram, Capt. Ernest, c.m.g., D.S.O.,
 R.N.
 Vigram, Col. Kenneth, c.m., C.B.I.,
 C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Wild, Lt.-Col. Ralph Kirby Bagnall,
 c.m.g., C.B.E.
 Wilder, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Alex. G.,
 c.m.
 Wilding, Brig.-Gen. Charles A., c.m.g.
 Wilkins, Roland Field, c.m.
 Wilkinson, Col. Arthur C., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. Chas. Wm., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Wilkinson, Fredk. Edgar, c.m.g.
 Wilkinson, Br.-Gen. Montagu G.,
 c.m., c.m.g., M.V.O.
 Wilkinson, Richd. Jas., c.m.g.
 Wilkinson, Capt. W. H. J., c.m.g.
 Wilkinson, Br.-Gen. Lewis F. Green,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Willan, B.-Gen. Frank G., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Willox, Lt.-Col. Walter T., c.m.g.
 Willes, Lt.-Col. Charles E., c.m.g.
 Willey, Lt.-Col. Francis V., c.m.g.,
 C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., M.F.
 Williams, Charles Riby, c.m.g.
 Williams, Br.-Gen. Coventry, c.m.
 Williams, Br.-Gen. Edward G., c.m.g.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. George M., c.m.g.
 Williams, Br.-Gen. Guy C., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Williams, Col. Hy. David, c.m.g.
 Williams, James Leslie, c.m.g.
 Williams, Lt.-Col. Leslie G., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. Oliver de
 Lancy, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. Raymond B.,
 c.m.
 Williams, Lt.-Col. Robert Carlisle,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Williams, Br.-Gen. Robt. Ernest,
 c.m.g.
 Williams, Br.-Gen. Sydney F., c.m.g.
 Williams, Thos. Mitchell, c.m.
 Williams, Lt.-Col. Thos. Rhys, c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. Victor Arthur
 Seymour, c.m.g.
 Williams, Maj.-Gen. Weir de Lancy,
 c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Williams, Col. Wm. Hugh, c.m.g.
 Williams, Christopher Adams, c.m.g.,
 Williams, Capt. Rupert S. Gwatkin,
 c.m., R.N.
 Williams, Lt.-Col. C. A. Muspratt,
 c.m.g.
 Williamson, Rt. Rev. Andrew W.,
 C.V.O.
 Williamson, Wing-Comm. Hugh A.,
 c.m.g., A.F.C.
 Williamson, Col. John F., c.m., c.m.g.
 Williamson, Col. Robt. F., c.m.
 Williamson, Victor Alexr., c.m.g.
 Williamson, Walter James Franklin,
 c.m.g.
 Willis, Maj.-Gen. Edwd. Hy., c.m.,
 C.M.G.
 Willis, Maj. Geo. Hy., c.m.g., M.V.O.
 Willis, Paym.-Comm. George H. A.,
 C.B.E.
 Willis, Joseph G., c.m.
 Willis, Maj. Richard F., c.m.
 Willoughby, Br.-Gen. Michael E.,
 c.m., C.B.I., c.m.g.
 Willoughby, Lt.-Gen. Michael W.,
 C.B.I.
 Willoughby, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Charles
 Strathavon Heathcote - Drum-
 mond, c.m., c.m.g.
 Wills, Capt. Charles S., c.m.g., D.S.O.,
 R.N.
 Wilmot, Col. Arthur Eardley, c.m.g.
 Wilmot, Maj.-Gen. Revall Eardley,
 c.m.

Wilsheer, Alfred Henry, c.m.g.
 Wilson, Chas. Hy., c.m.
 Wilson, Col. Charles R., c.m., c.m.g.
 Wilson, Col. Cyril E., c.m.g., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 Wilson, Capt. Dunca Wm., c.m.
 Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Erasmus Wm., c.m.g.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Eric E. B. Holt,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wilson, Col. Francis A., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Frank W., c.m.g.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Fredk. A., c.m.
 Wilson, Frederick James, c.m.g.
 Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. M., c.m.,
 c.m.g.
 Wilson, George, c.m.
 Wilson, Capt. George, c.m.g.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Guy G., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Wilson, Horace John, c.m.
 Wilson, Maj.-Gen. James Barnett,
 c.m., c.m.g., M.F.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Lachlan C., c.m.,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wilson, Col. Lancelot M., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Leslie O., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O., M.F.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Nathaniel, c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Wilson, Capt. Neville F. J., c.m.g.,
 c.m., R.N.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Robert B., c.m.g.
 Wilson, Br.-Gen. Saml. H., c.m.,
 c.m.g.
 Wilson, Thomas Corby, c.m.g.
 Wilson, Maj. Walter Gordon, c.m.g.
 Wilson, Egr.-Capt. William A., c.m.g.
 Wilton, Ernest Colville Collins, c.m.
 Wiltshire, Lt.-Col. Aubrey Roy
 Liddon, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wimblerley, Col. Chas. Nell C., c.m.g.
 Windham, Lt.-Col. Joseph, c.m.g.
 Windsor, Lt.-Col. Arthur H., c.m.g.
 Wingate, Col. Alfred W. S., c.m.g.
 Wingate, Col. George, c.m.g.
 Wingfield, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice
 Anthony, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wingfield, Maurice Edward, c.m.g.
 Winner, Brig.-Gen. Chas. Rupert
 Peter, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Winsloe, Col. Alfred B., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Winsloe, Lt.-Col. Herbert E., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Winter, Col. Clifford B., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Winter, Lt.-Col. Ormonde de l'Épée,
 c.m., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Winter, Br.-Gen. Samuel H., c.m.,
 c.m.g.
 Winterbotham, Lt.-Col. Harold St.
 John Lord, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wintour, Maj.-Gen. Fitzgerald, c.m.,
 C.B.E.
 Wintour, Ulric F., c.m., c.m.g.
 Winwood, Lt.-Col. Wm. Q., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O., C.B.E.
 Wisdom, Br.-Gen. Evan A., c.m.,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wise, Edward F., c.m.
 Wise, Wing-Comm. Percival K., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Witham, Col. James K. M., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Withers, Maj. Edgar Clements, c.m.g.
 Withers, Lt.-Col. Samuel Hy., c.m.g.
 Withycombe, Col. William M., c.m.,
 c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, c.m.
 Wodehouse, Lt.-Col. Fredk. W., c.m.g.
 Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, c.m.g.
 Wodehouse, Philip F. J., c.m.g.
 Wolaston, Captain Herbert A.
 Buchanan, c.m.g., R.N.
 Wood, Capt. Arthur E., c.m.g., R.N.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. Charles Mitchell
 Aloysius, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. Cecil Ernest, c.m.g.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. David E., c.m.

Wood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ed. Allan, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Wratislaw, Albert C., c.m., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Yates, <i>Maj.</i> Jas. Ainsworth, c.i.e., d.s.o.
Wood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lewis I., c.m.g.	Wray, <i>Rev.</i> Fredk. Wm., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Yatman, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Clement, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Wood, <i>Philip</i> Francis, c.m., c.e.	Wray, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> John Cecil, c.m., c.m.g., m.v.o.	Yeata, Gerald A. Levett, c.i.e., l.s.o.
Wood, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Philip R., c.m.g.	Wrench, <i>Maj.</i> John Everyn Leslie, c.m.g.	Yelding, <i>Col.</i> Wm. Richard, c.m., c.i.e., d.s.o.
Wood, <i>Walter</i> G., c.e.	Wrey, <i>Capt.</i> William B. S., c.m.g., c.m.e., m.e.	Yeoman, <i>Rev.</i> Alexr. Ross, c.m.e.
Wood, <i>Wm. Alfred</i> R., c.i.e.	Wright, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Archibald J. A., c.m.	Yerburgh, R. Eustre, c.e.
Wood, <i>William H. H. Arden</i> , c.i.e.	Wright, <i>Col.</i> Harry, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Yeshwantrao Trimbak, Ras Bahadur, c.i.e.
Woodall, <i>Col.</i> Frederic, c.m.g.	Wright, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Henry B. H., c.m., c.m.g.	Yorke, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Ralph M., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Woodall, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harold W., c.i.e.	Wright, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Herbert Jas., c.m.g.	Yorstown, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Archibald M. Carthew, c.m.
Woodford, <i>Charles</i> Morris, c.m.g.	Wright, <i>Col.</i> Robert P., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Young, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur Davidson, c.m.g.
Woodhead, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry, c.m.g.	Wright, <i>Col.</i> Robert W., c.m.g., m.e.	Young, <i>Col.</i> Charles Aug., c.m., c.m.g.
Woodfield, <i>Col.</i> Anthony H., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Wright, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wallace Duffield, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Young, <i>Col.</i> Ernest D., c.m.g.
Woodroffe, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Charles Richard, c.m.g., c.m.e.	Wright, <i>Col.</i> William Burgess, c.i.e., v.d.	Young, <i>George</i> M., c.m.
Woods, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Albert E., c.m.	Wrightson, <i>Walsh</i> , c.m.g.	Young, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harry Norman, c.i.e.
Woods, <i>Frank</i> Waverling, c.i.e.	Wrigley, <i>Col.</i> Clement C., c.m.	Young, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Hy. Alfred, c.i.e., c.m.e.
Woods, <i>Insp.-Gen.</i> Henry C., c.m., c.v.o., m.d., m.e.	Wroughton, <i>Col.</i> John B., c.m., c.m.g.	Young, <i>Col.</i> Henry George, c.i.e., d.s.o.
Woods, <i>Percy</i> , c.m.	Wylle, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> David S., c.m.g., c.m.e.	Young, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> James C., c.m.
Woods, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Philip J., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Wylle, <i>Col.</i> Alexander K., c.m.	Young, <i>Col.</i> Julian M., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Woodward, <i>Col.</i> Arthur S., c.m.g., c.m.e., m.d.	Wyllie, <i>Col.</i> Harold C., c.m.	Young, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Julius Ralph, c.m.
Woodyatt, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Nigel G., c.m., c.i.e.	Wynch, <i>Maj.</i> Lionel M., c.i.e., a.m.e.	Young, <i>Morris</i> Y., c.i.e., m.e.
Woodridge, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Wm. H., c.m.g.	Wyncoill, <i>Col.</i> Chas. Edwd., c.m.	Young, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robert, c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Woodcombe, <i>Capt.</i> Louis C. N., c.m., m.v.o., a.d.c., m.e.	Wyndham, <i>Col.</i> Guy P., c.m., m.v.o.	Younghusband, <i>Arthur</i> Delaval, c.s.i., c.m.e.
Woodcombe, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Maurice, c.m.	Wyndham, <i>Percy</i> , c.i.e., c.m.e.	Younghusband, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Leslie N., c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Woolley, <i>Paym.-Rear-Adm.</i> Charles E. A., c.m.g.	Wyndham, <i>Col.</i> Walter G. Crole, c.m.	Younghusband, <i>Romer</i> Edwd., c.s.i.
Wootton, <i>Chief-Insp.</i> Jas., c.m., m.e.	Wynne, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry E. S., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Yusaf Shah, Khwaja, c.i.e.
Worgan, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Rivers Berney, c.v.o., d.s.o.	Wynter, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Francis A., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Zammit, Temistocle, c.m.g., m.d.
Wortham, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harold C. W. H., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Wynter, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry Douglas, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Zaphiro, Photius Philip Constantine, c.m.g.
Wortham, <i>Col.</i> Philip W. T. H., c.m.	Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, c.s.i.	Zia-ud-din Ahmed, c.i.e.
Worthington, <i>of</i> Edwd. Bruen, c.m.g.	Yasin Khan, <i>Subadar Major</i> Sardar Bahadur, c.i.e.	
Wortley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart, c.m., c.m.g., m.v.o., d.s.o.		

* Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign.	All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.	Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
The Prince of Wales.	Five above State Officers if Barons.	<i>M.V.O. (5th); M.E.</i>
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.	Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.	Younger Sons of the younger Sons
Grandsons of the Sovereign.	Barons, in same order as Dukes.	Baronets' younger Sons.
Sovereign's Brothers.	Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.	Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Sovereign's Uncles.	Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.	Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.
Sovereign's Nephews.	Vice Chamberlain of Household.	
Ambassadors.	Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.	
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Viscounts' eldest Sons.	Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brother's wives.
Lord High Chancellor.	Earls' younger Sons.	Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness.
Archbishop of York.	Barons' eldest Sons.	Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*
Prime Minister.	Knights of the Garter if Commoners.	
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.	
Lord President of the Council.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	
Lord Privy Seal (if of Barons rank).	Lord Chief Justice of England.	
Five following State Officers if Dukes:	Master of the Rolls.	
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)	The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.	
(2) Earl Marshal.	Judges of the High Court.	
(3) Lord Steward.	Viscounts' younger Sons.	
(4) Lord Chamberlain.	Barons' younger Sons.	
(5) The Master of the Horse.	Sons of Life Peers	
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:	Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patent.	
1. of England; 2. of Scotland; 3. of Great Britain; 4. of Ireland;	Knights (Grand Cross of the Bath. G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.E.)	
5. Those created since the Union.	Knights Commanders of the above Orders.	
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights Bachelors.	
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.	Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.	
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Serjeants at law.	
Dukes' eldest Sons.	Masters in Lunacy.	
Five above State Officers if Earls.	C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.M.E.; d.s.o.; m.v.o. (4th); c.m.e.; l.s.o.	
Earls, in same order as Dukes.	Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.	
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Baronets' eldest Sons.	
Marquesses' eldest Sons.		
Dukes' younger Sons.		
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.		
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.		
Earls' eldest Sons.		
Marquesses' younger Sons.		
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.		

* For fuller tables (and for Scottish and Irish Precedency) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 2s. net.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. *1856.*

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 26th January, 1856.



Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended to civilians who had borne arms against the Indian mutineers. In 1912 the decoration was extended to the Indian Army. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry.

A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. B., <i>k.c.s.</i> (I.A.), <i>Upper</i>	1897
<i>Natal</i>	
Addison, Rev Wm. Robt. F. (C.F.), <i>Meopotamia</i>	1916
Adlam, Lt. Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Agar, Lieut. Augustus W. S., <i>d.s.o.</i> (R.N.), <i>Baltic</i>	1919
Alexander, Br.-Gen. E. W., <i>c.s.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Allan, Maj. Wm. Barnsley, <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.c.</i> , <i>m.a.</i> (R.A.M.C.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Anney, L.-Col. William (R. War R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Andrew, Corp. Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>France</i>	1918
Angus, Sergt. W. (H.L.I.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1918
Archibald, Napper Adam, (R.E.), <i>France</i>	1918
Auton, Lieut. Harold, <i>d.s.c.</i> , (R.N.R.), <i>Submarine</i>	1918
Axford, Lt.-Corp. Thomas Leslie, <i>m.s.</i> (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Aylmer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fenton J., <i>k.c.s.</i> (R.E.), <i>Hunza-Nagar</i>	1891
Bamford, Capt. Edwd., <i>d.s.o.</i> (R.M.L.I.), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918
Barrett, Lieut. John (Leic. R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Barker, Maj. Wm. G., <i>d.s.o.</i> (Bar), <i>m.c.</i> (s Bars) (R.A.F.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1918
Barrow, Corp. Collin (Canad. Inf.), <i>France</i>	1918
Bartler, Lt. Fredk. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Bassett, Corp. Cyril R. G. (New Zealand) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Beak, (vm. Daniel M. Wm., <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.c.</i> , (R.N.V.R.)	1918
Bees, Priv. W. (Canad. Inf.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Beesley, Priv. William (Rif. Brig.)	1918
Beet, Lt. H. (Sherwood F.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Belcher, and Lt. D. W. (L.R.H.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Bell, Maj. F. W. (W. Australia), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Bellaw, Capt. Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), <i>France</i>	1915
Bennett, Capt. E. P., <i>m.c.</i> (Worce. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Hunt, C.-S. M. S. J. (East Lancs R.), <i>Exp. F.</i>	1914
Bingham, Capt. Hon. E., <i>m.s.</i> , (R.N.), <i>Juland.</i>	1916
Blades, Capt. J. H. (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Bishop, Lt.-Col. William Avery, <i>d.s.o.</i> (Bar), <i>m.c.</i> , <i>d.s.c.</i> (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.)	1917
Blisset, Lieut. William D. (A. & S. H.), <i>France</i>	1918
Blackburn, and Lt. Arthur S. (Australia), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Blackmore, Maj. Wm. Anderson (S. Aust.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917
Bloomington, Brig.-Gen. O. H. (I.A.), <i>Hunza-Nagar</i>	1891
Bonner, Lt. Charles G., <i>d.s.c.</i> , (R.N.R.), <i>Submarine</i>	1917
Booth, Capt. Frederick C., <i>d.s.c.</i> (R. Afr. cav.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Borella, Lieut. Albert, <i>m.s.</i> (Australia) <i>Ex. F.</i>	1918
Borton, Lt.-Col. Arthur D., <i>m.s.</i> , <i>d.s.c.</i> (Lond. R.)	1917
Boulton, and Lt. Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1916
Bourke, Lt.-Com. Roland, <i>d.s.c.</i> , (R.N.V.R.), <i>Ontario</i>	1918
Royle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Bradley, Capt. Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Breerton, Corp. Alexander (Manitoba R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Brooks, C.-Sgt.-M. Edward (Oxf. & B.I.L.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917
Brooks, Sergt. Oliver (Cold. Gds.), <i>Expedition Force</i>	1915
Brown, Corp. Walter Ernest, <i>d.s.c.</i> (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Bryan, Lt.-Corp. Thomas (North. Fus.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
Buchan, and Lt. John Crawford (A. & S. H.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1918
Buchanan, Capt. Angus (S.W. Bord.), <i>Meopotamia</i>	1918
Burgess, Lt.-Col. Dan, <i>d.s.c.</i> (Gibou. R.) <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Burman, Sergt. William Francis (Rif. Brig.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917
Burt, Corp. Alfred A. (Herts R.) <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Butler, Priv. Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.)	1917
Bye, Sergt. Robert (Welch Gds.)	1917
Byrne, Private Thomas (1st Lancers), <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Caffrey, Priv. J. (York. and Lanc. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Caldwell, C.-Sgt.-Maj. Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
Calvert, Sergt. Lawrence, <i>m.s.</i> (K.O.Y.L.I.)	1918
Campbell, Capt. Gordon, <i>d.s.c.</i> (R.N.), <i>Submarine</i>	1917
Campbell, Lt.-Col. John Vaughan, <i>m.s.</i> (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Charles, Seaman John Henry (R.N.), <i>Heligoland</i>	1917
Carmichael, Sergt. John (No Staff. R.) <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Carpenter, Capt. Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918
Carroll, Priv. John (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Cator, Sergt. Harry (E. Surre. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1918
Cartwright, Priv. George (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Chaffer, Priv. George W. (E. York. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Chattia Singh, Sepoy (Bhoval Inf.), <i>Meopotamia</i>	1916
Christian, Priv. Harry (N. O. Royal R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Christie, Lt.-Col. John Alex. (Lond. R.)	1918
Clarke, Sergt. Maj. John (Lanc. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
Clements, Corp. J. J. (Rimgth's Guides), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Cloutman, Adm. Maj. Broth. M., <i>m.c.</i> (R.E.), <i>France</i>	1918
Cobbe, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S., <i>k.c.s.</i> , <i>c.s.t.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>a.d.c.</i> (King's Afr. R.), <i>Somali</i>	1908
Coffin, Maj.-Gen. Clifford, <i>c.s.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>a.d.c.</i> (R.E.)	1917
Coghlan, Sergt. Maj. C. (Gordon Highrs.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Collins, Corp. John, <i>m.s.</i> (R. Welch Fus.)	1917
Coltman, Lt.-Col. William H., <i>d.s.c.</i> , <i>m.s.</i> (N. Staff. R.)	1918
Colvin, and Lt. Hugh (Chesh. R.)	1917
Colvin, Col. J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), <i>Mohmand.</i>	1897
Congreve, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. N., <i>k.c.s.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i> (Rif. R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Cooper, Sergt. Edward (K.R.R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Coppins, Corp. Frederick George (Manitoba R.)	1918
Cosgrave, Sergt. W. (Munat F.), <i>Gallipoli</i>	1915
Costello, Br.-Gen. Edmond W., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , (I.A.), <i>Malakand</i>	1897
Counter, Priv. Jack Thomas (King's R.)	1918
Courry, Lt. Gabriel G. (R. A. F.), <i>Expedition Force</i>	1916
Coverdale, Sergt. Harry (Manch. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Cox, Priv. Christopher (Bedf. R.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Craig, Lt. J. M. (R.A.F.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1917
Crandon, Pte. H. G. (18th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Creagh, Gen. Sir O. Moore, <i>c.s.</i> (I.A.), <i>Afghan</i>	1899
Crean, Maj. T. J., <i>d.s.c.</i> (Imp. Lt. Horse), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Crichton, Priv. James (Anckland R., N.Z.)	1918
Crimmin, Col. John, <i>c.s.</i> , <i>c.v.</i> (I.M.B.), <i>Burma</i>	1889
Croce, Corp. Arthur Henry (M.G.C.)	1918
Crowe, Lt. John (Worce. R.)	1918
Cruickshank, Priv. Robert Edward (Lond. R.), <i>Palestine</i>	1918
Crutchley, Lieut. Victor Alexander, <i>d.s.c.</i> (R.N.), <i>Ontario</i>	1918
Cunningham, Priv. John (E. York. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
Curtis, Sergt. A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Curtis, Sergt. Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dalziel, Driver Henry (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Danaher, Sergt. J. (Connaught Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Daniels, Capt. H., <i>m.c.</i> (Rif. Bde.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Darwan Sing Negi, Naik (Garwal H.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Davey, Corp. Philip, <i>m.s.</i> (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Davies, Corp. John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.)	1918
Davies, Col. J. Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Davies, Col. L. A. E. Price, <i>c.s.</i> , <i>d.s.c.</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Davies, Wing-Com. Richard B., <i>d.s.c.</i> (A.F.C.), <i>m.s.</i> , <i>Salonica</i>	1916
Dawson, Lt. Jas. Lennox (R.E.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1915
Day, Corp. Sidney J. (Rif. R.)	1917
Daykins, Sergt. John B. (Ye & Lancs R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dean, Lieut. Donald (Q. J. R. W. Kent R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dean, Lieut. P. T., <i>m.s.</i> (R.N.V.R.), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918
de Wiart, Maj.-Gen. Adrian Carlton, <i>c.s.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.c.</i> , <i>a.d.c.</i> (4th Dr. Gds.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1916
Dinesen, Priv. Thomas (Quebec R.)	1918
Dobson, Com. Claude C., <i>d.s.c.</i> (R.M.), <i>Kronstadt</i>	1919
Dobson, Lt.-Opt. (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1914
Dogman, Priv. John (1st D.G.), <i>Leining's Nek</i>	1881
Dorrell, Maj. G. T. (R.H.A.), <i>Expedition Force</i>	1914
Douglas, Col. H. E. M., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.c.</i> (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Dowell, Lt.-Col. George Dare (R.M.A.), <i>Baltic</i>	1898
Downie, Sergt. Robert (R. Dub. F.), <i>Expedition F.</i>	1918
Doxat, Capt. Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901

Doyle, C-Sergt.-Maj. Martin, m.m. (R. Munst. Fus.), France	1918	Hansen, Maj. Percy H. (Lincol. R.) Dardanelles	1915
Drain, Driver J. C. H. (R.H.A.), Egypt	1917	Hardham, Capt. W. J. (N.Z.), S. Africa	1901
Dresser, Priv. Tom (Green Howards), Egypt	1914	Harlock, Sergt. E. G. (R.F.A.), Egypt	1914
Drummond, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.), Ostend	1918	Hart, Gen. Sir R. C., c.m.s., c.v.o. (R.E.), Afghan	1879
Duffy, Priv. James (R. Innis. Fus.)	1918	Harvey, Capt. Frederik M. W. (Can. Inf.), Egypt	1917
Dunmore, Maj. Earl of, m.v.o. (56th Lrs.), Upper Mesot	1897	Harvey, Priv. Jack (Lond. R.)	1918
Dunstan, Lieut. William (Australia), Dardanelles	1915	Harvey, Priv. Norman (R. Innis. F.), France	1918
Durrant, Lt.-Corp. E. (Rifle Brig.), S. Africa	1900	Harvey, Priv. Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), Exp. F.	1915
Dwyer, Sergt. John James (Aust. M.G.C.)	1917	Hayward, Capt. Regd. F. Johnson, m.c. (Wills R.)	1908
Edwards, Sergt. Alexander (Sea. Hlhrs.)	1917	Heaton, Sergt. Wm (King's Regt.), S. Africa	1900
Edwards, Corp. Fredk. J. (Midx. R.), Egypt	1916	Heavyside, Priv. Michael (Durh. L. I.), Egypt	1917
Edwards, Priv. Thos. (Black Watch), Sudan	1884	Hedges, Capt. Frederick W. (Beds. R.), France	1898
Edwards, Priv. Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.)	1917	Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Bulawayo), Rhodesia	1898
Egerton, Corp. Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.)	1917	Herring, Maj. Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), France	1918
Elcock, Corp. Roland (Roy. Scots), France	1918	Hewitson, Lt.-Corp. James (K.O. Royal R.)	1918
Engleheart, Sergt. H. (56th Lrs.), S. Africa	1900	Hewitt, Lt.-Corp. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.)	1917
English, Capt. W. John (A.S.C.), S. Africa	1901	Hill, Priv. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Egypt	1916
Evans, P.-S.M. George (Manc. Regt.), France	1916	Hogan, Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), Egypt	1914
Evans, Br.-Gen. Lewis Pugh, c.m.g., d.s.o. (Black Watch)	1917	Holbrook, Con. N. D. (R.N.), Dardanelles	1914
Farmer, Capt. Donald (King's R.), S. Africa	1900	Holland, Maj. E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), S. Africa	1900
Farmer, Corp. J. J. (Army Hosp Corps), Mahjuba	1881	Holland, Lieut. John Vincent (Leinster R.), Egypt	1916
Faulds, Priv. Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), Egypt	1916	Holmes, and Lt. F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), Egypt	1914
Finch, Sergt. N. Augustus (R.M.A.), Zeebrugge	1918	Holmes, Priv. Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.)	1918
Findlater, Piper G. (Gord. Hlhrs.), Thrax	1897	Holmes, Priv. William (Gren Gds.), France	1918
Findlay, Maj. George de C. E., m.c. (R.E.), France	1918	Hornby, Br.-Gen. E. J. Phipps, c.m., c.m.g. (R.A.), S. Africa	1900
Finlay, Sergt. D. (Black Watch), Egypt	1915	Howell, Corp. Geo. Julian, m.m. (Aust. Inf.), Er. F.	1917
Fitz, Sergt. James (W. Riding R.), S. Africa	1900	Howse, Surg.-Gen. Sir Neville R., c.m., c.m.g. (N.S.W. Mod. Staff), S. Africa	1900
Fitzpatrick, Priv. F. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879	Hudson, Capt. Charles Edward, d.s.o., m.c. (Sherwood F.), Egypt	1918
Flawn, Priv. Thos. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879	Huffam, Lt. James (West Riding R.), France	1918
Forshaw, Capt. Wm. T. (M'chester R.), Dardanelles	1915	Hughes, Priv. Thomas (Conn. Rang.), Egypt	1916
Foss, Capt. C. C., d.s.o. (Beds. R.), Egypt	1915	Hull, Shoeing-Smith Chas. (1st Lrs.), Egypt	1916
Foster, Corp. Edward (R. Surre. R.), Egypt	1917	Hunter, Sergt. David Ferguson (High. L.I.), Egypt	1918
Fowler, Colour-Sergt. Edmund (Soc. Rif.), Zulul	1879	Hutchinson, Capt. Bellenden, m.c. (Can. A.M.C.), France	1918
Froyberg, Lt.-Col. Bernard C., c.m.o., d.s.o. (S. Burs. (Gren. Gds.))	1916	Hutchinson, Col. E. D. Brown Synges, c.m. (14th Hrs.), South Africa	1900
Frickleton, Lieut. Samuel (N.Z.), Egypt	1917	Hutchinson, Cpl. James (Lanc. Fus.) Egypt	1916
Frisby, Capt. Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.)	1918	Hutt, Corp. Arthur (R. Warwick R.)	1917
Fuller, Sergt. W. (Welch R.), Egypt	1914	Ind, Farrier-Sergt. A. E. (R.H.A.), S. Africa	1901
Fuller, Sergt. W. D. (Gren. Gds.), Egypt	1915	Ingram, Lt. George M., m.c. (Australia), France	1918
Garforth, Corp. Chas. E. (56th Hns.), Egypt	1916	Inkson, Lt.-Col. Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), S. Africa	1900
Geary, Lieut. Rev. Benj. H. (R. Surre. R.), Exp. F.	1915	Insell, Squadron-Leader Gilbert S.M., m.c. (R.A.F.), Egypt	1915
Geo. Capt. Robert, m.c. m. (Royal Fus.), Egypt	1918	Inwood, Priv. Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Foe.)	1917
Glauock, Driver H. H. (R.H.A.), S. Africa	1900	Jacks, Capt. A., m.c. (Australia), Dardanelles	1915
Gobind Singh, Jemadar (Ind. Cav.)	1918	Jackson, Priv. William (Australia), Egypt	1916
Godley, Priv. Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), Egypt	1914	James, Maj. H., m.c. (Worce. R.), Dardanelles	1915
Good, Sergt. Herman James (Quebec R.)	1918	James, Capt. Manley Angell, m.c. (Glouc. R.)	1915
Gordon, Col. W. E., c.m., d.s.o. (Gord. High), S. Africa	1900	Jarvis, Corp. C. A. (R.E.), Egypt	1914
Gordon, Sergt. Wm. J. (W.I.R.), Gambia River	1898	Jenson, Priv. Jorgan C. Aust. Inf., Egypt	1917
Gorie, Lieut. Robert (R.F.A.) France	1918	Jerrard, Flg.-Capt. Alan (R.A.F.)	1918
Gort, Ad. Lt.-Col. Viscount, d.s.o., m.v.o., m.c. (Gren. Gds.)	1918	Johnson, Lt.-Col. Dudley G., d.s.o. (Bar), m.c. (S.W. Bord.), France	1918
Goaling, Sergt. William (R.F.A.), Egypt	1917	Johnson, Lt. James (Northum. Fus.), France	1918
Gourley, Sergt. Cyril E., m. (R.F.A.)	1917	Johnson, Sergt. William (Sherwood F.), France	1918
Graham, Lt. John R. N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.)	1917	Johnstone, Maj. R. (Imp. Light Horse), S. Africa	1899
Grant, and Lt. John (W.lington R. N.Z.), France	1917	Jones, Priv. Thos. Alfred (Cheah. R.), Egypt	1916
Grant, Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Wm. (I.A. Mariner)	1891	Jones, Lt.-Col. C. Mansel, d.s.o. (W. York. R.), S. Africa	1900
Grant, Lt.-Col. John Duncan (I.A. Trob.)	1904	Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. I.F.), France	1918
Grant, Sergt. John Gilroy (Wellington R. N.Z.)	1917	Judson, Sergt. Reginald Stanley, d.s.o., m.m. (Auckland R. N.Z.)	1918
Greaves, Corp. Fred (Sherwood F.), Egypt	1917	Jurral, Priv. Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), Egypt	1917
Greenwood, Lt.-Col. Harry, d.s.o. (and Bar), m.c. (K.O.Y.L.I.), France	1918	Kelly, Capt. Henry, m.c. (Bar) (W. Riding R.), Egypt	1916
Grogg, Lieut. Milten F., m.c. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), France	1918	Kelly, Lt.-Col. John Sherwood, c.m., d.s.o. (Nort. R. & R. Innis. Fus.)	1918
Grogg, Sergt. William, d.s.o. m.m. (Rif. Bde.)	1918	Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Wm. Clark, c.m., d.s.o. (Bar) (Quebec R.), France	1918
Grieve, Capt. Robert Cathbert (Aust. Inf.), Er. F.	1917	Kenny, Priv. Henry (Loyal R.), Egypt	1916
Grimbaldeston, C.O.M.S. William H. (K.O.S.B.)	1917	Kenny, Lt.-Sergt. Thomas (Durham L. I.), Er. F.	1916
Grimshaw, Lt. John (Lanc. Fus.), Gallipoli	1917	Kenny, Priv. Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), Er. F.	1917
Grogan, Br.-Gen. George Wm. St. G., c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o. (Worc. Regt.), China	1918	Kenny, Sergt. Drummer W. (Gordon H.) Exp. F.	1917
Guy, Lt.-Com. Basil John Douglas, d.s.o. (R.N.), China	1900	Ker, Capt. Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), France	1918
Halliday, Lt.-Col. Lewis S. T., c.m. (R.M.L.I.), China	1918	Kerr, Capt. George, m.c. (Bar) (Aust.), France	1918
Hallwell, Lt.-Corp. Joel (Lanc. Fus.)	1918	Kerr, Lt. George Fraser, m.c., m.m. (Ontario R.), France	1918
Halton, Priv. Albert (K.O. Royal R.)	1917	Kerr, Priv. John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), Egypt	1916
Hamilton, Priv. John (Australia), Dardanelles	1915	Keyser, Priv. Leonard (Australia), Dardanelles	1915
Hamilton, Lt.-Corp. John Brown (High. L.I.)	1917	Khudud Khan, Spce. (14th Bulwh.), Egypt	1916
Hampton, Sergt. H. (King's R.), S. Africa	1901	Kinross, Priv. Cecil John (Canadian Inf.)	1916
Hanna, C-Sergt.-M. Robert (Can. Inf.)	1917		

Kirby, <i>Wing-Comdr.</i> Frank H., <i>c.m.e., d.c.m.</i> , (R.A.F.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Nickerson, <i>Col.</i> William Hy. S., <i>c.m., c.m.e.</i> (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Kirk, and <i>Lt. James</i> (Manchester R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Nurse, <i>Lieut. G. E.</i> (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Knight, and <i>Lt. Alfred J.</i> (Sherwood F.),	1917	Ockendon, <i>Serjt.</i> James (R. Dub. Fus.),	1907
Knight, <i>Capt.</i> H. J. (King's Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	O'Kelly, <i>Capt.</i> Christopher P. (C. Inf.),	1917
Knox, and <i>Lieut.</i> Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	O'Leary, and <i>Lt. Michael</i> (Northam Fus.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Knowall, <i>Corpl.</i> Philip (Canadian Inf.),	1917	O'Meara, <i>Priv.</i> Martin (Australia), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Kulba Thapa, <i>Rtina.</i> (Gurkha R.), <i>Expy. Force</i>	1915	O'Neill, <i>Serjt.</i> John (Leinster R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Kulidaw, <i>Piper</i> Daniel (K.O.S.B.), <i>Expy. Force</i>	1915	Onions, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George (Devon R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Kula Lance Nalk, <i>Serpy</i> (ast Dogras), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Ormsby, <i>Serjt.</i> John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
Kunder, <i>Priv.</i> David R. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	O'Rourke, <i>Priv.</i> Michael J. (Can. Inf.),	1917
Laurent, and <i>Lt. Harry John</i> (N.Z. Rif. Bde.),	1918	Osbome, <i>Priv.</i> Jas. (Northampton R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1917
Lawrence, <i>Capt.</i> T. (27th Lvs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Palmer, <i>Lt. Fredk.</i> Wm., m.m. (R.A.F.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Lawson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> E. (Gord. High.), <i>Tirah</i>	1897	Parker, <i>Serjt.</i> Charles (R.I.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Leach, <i>Capt.</i> J. (Manchester R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1914	Parker, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Leak, <i>Priv.</i> John (Australia), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Pearkes, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. Randolph, m.c. (Can. Inf.),	1918
Leake, <i>Surg.-Lt.-Col.</i> A. Martin (S.A. Const.), <i>S. Africa</i> , 1902; (R.A.M.C.), <i>Clasp</i> , <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Peck, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Cyrus Wealey, d.s.o. (Manitoba R.),	1918
LeQueene, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ferd Simeon (A.M.C.), <i>Burma</i>	1890	Peeler, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Walter (Aust. I. F.),	1917
Lewis, <i>Priv.</i> Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Phillips, <i>Capt.</i> Robert E. (R. War. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
Lister, <i>Serjt.</i> Joseph (Lanc. Fus.),	1917	Pitcher, <i>Petty Off.</i> Ernest, d.s.m. (R.N.), <i>Submarine</i>	1917
Lloyd, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Owen E. P., <i>c.m.</i> (A.M.S.), <i>Burma</i>	1893	Pitta, <i>Lance-Corpl.</i> J. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Lodge, <i>Bombardier</i> Isaac, (R.H.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Polliard, <i>Lt.</i> Alfred O., m.c., d.c.m. (H.A.C.), <i>Kz. F.</i>	1917
Loosemore, <i>Priv.</i> Arnold (W. Rid. R.),	1917	Pollock, and <i>Lt. James D.</i> (Cam. High.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
Lowerson, <i>Serjt.</i> Alfred (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Pool, <i>Capt.</i> A. H. Batten, m.c. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Kz. F.</i>	1918
Luke, <i>Serjt.</i> F. (R.H.A.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1914	Potts, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yoe.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Lynch, <i>Lt.</i> Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Poulter, <i>Priv.</i> Arthur (W. Rid. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Lyttel, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> H. Hammon, <i>c.m.</i> , (B.S.C.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1850	Probyn, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., <i>c.m.</i> (Punjab Cavalry), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
McAulay, <i>Serjt.</i> John, d.c.m. (Scots Gds.),	1918	Procter, <i>Priv.</i> Arthur H. (King's R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
McBeath, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Robert (Seaforth High.),	1918	Prowse, <i>Ch. P.O.</i> George (R.N.V.R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
McCarthy, <i>Lt.</i> Lawrence (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Quigg, <i>Priv.</i> Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
McDougall, <i>Serjt.</i> Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.),	1918	Ramsden, <i>Lieut.</i> H. E. (Proctor Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
MacDowell, <i>Capt.</i> Thain W., d.s.o. (Can. Inf.),	1917	Rana, Karanbahadur, <i>Nait</i> (Gurkha Rif.),	1918
MacGregor, <i>Capt.</i> John, m.c., d.c.m. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), <i>France</i>	1918	Ratcliffe, <i>Priv.</i> William (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
McIntosh, <i>Priv.</i> George (Gord. Highrs.),	1917	Rayfield, <i>Serjt.</i> Walter (Brit. Columb R.), <i>France</i>	1918
McIntyre, <i>Lt.</i> David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.),	1918	Raynes, <i>Serjt.</i> John C. (R.F.A.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
MacKay, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Readitt, <i>Serjt.</i> John (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
McKean, <i>Lieut.</i> George Burdon (Canadian Inf.),	1918	Reed, <i>Mag.-Gen.</i> Hamilton L., <i>c.m., c.m.e.</i> (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
McLeod, <i>Lieut.</i> Alan Arnett (R. Air Fce.),	1918	Rees, <i>Serjt.</i> Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1907
McNally, <i>Serjt.</i> William, m.m. (Green Howards), <i>France</i>	1918	Rees, <i>Wing-Comdr.</i> Lionel W. B., <i>c.m.e., m.c., A.C.</i> (R.A.F.), <i>Kz. F.</i>	1918
McNamara, <i>Lt.</i> Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Kz. F.</i>	1917	Rendle, <i>Corpl.</i> T. E. (D.C.L.I.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1914
McNamara, <i>Corpl.</i> John (R. Surr. R.),	1918	Reynolds, <i>Capt.</i> Henry, m.c. (R. Scots),	1917
McNess, <i>Lt.-Sergt.</i> Fred (Scots G.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Reynolds, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), <i>Bork's Drift</i>	1879
Maling, <i>Capt.</i> Geo. Allan, m.m. (R.A.M.C.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Richards, <i>Serjt.</i> Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Mallison, <i>Sub-Lt.</i> W. St. A., (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Richardson, <i>Serjt.</i> A. H. L. (Strathecona's), <i>S. Afr.</i>	1900
Marling, <i>Col.</i> Sir Percival S., <i>lt.</i> , <i>c.m.</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>Nudan</i>	1884	Richardson, <i>Priv.</i> G. (Border Regt.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1850
Martin, <i>Mag.</i> Cyril G., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Ricketts, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. (R. Newland R.), <i>France</i>	1899
Masters, <i>Priv.</i> Richard George, (A.S.C.),	1918	Ridgway, <i>Col.</i> Richard K., <i>c.m.</i> (I.A.), <i>Naga Hills</i>	1879
Masterson, <i>Mag.</i> J. E. I. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Ripley, <i>Serjt.</i> John (Black Watch), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
Maufe, <i>Capt.</i> Thomas H. (R.H.A.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917	Ritchie, <i>Capt.</i> H. P. (R.N.), <i>Dar-es-Salaam</i>	1914
Maxwell, <i>Lt.</i> Joseph, m.c., d.c.m. (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Ritchie, <i>Corpl.</i> Walter (Seaforth H.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
May, <i>Priv.</i> H. (Scottish R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1914	Roberts, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. C., d.s.o., c.m.e., m.c. (Worc. R.),	1918
Mayson, <i>Lt.-Sergt.</i> Tom F. (K.O. Royal R.),	1917	Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles Graham, m.m. (R. Fus.),	1918
Meekosa, and <i>Lt. Samuel</i> (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> James Forbes, d.s.o., m.c. (Border R.),	1918
Mellish, <i>Rev.</i> Edward Noel, m.c. (C.F.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Meliss, <i>Mag.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. John, <i>c.m.</i> , <i>Ashanti</i>	1900	Robinson, <i>Capt.</i> Eric G., m.m. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1918
Melvin, <i>Priv.</i> Charles (R. Highrs.),	1917	Robson, <i>Priv.</i> H. H. (Royal Scots), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1914
Merrifield, <i>Serjt.</i> William (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Roobfort, <i>Capt.</i> G. A. Boyd (Scots G.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
Metcalf, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William Henry, m.m. (Manitoba R.),	1918	Rogers, <i>Lieut.</i> James (A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1902
Miles, <i>Priv.</i> Francis G. (Glouc. R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Room, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
Mir Dast, <i>Commander</i> (Coke's Rif.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Rouppel, <i>Capt.</i> G. R. F. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
Mitchell, <i>Capt.</i> Coulson N., m.c. (Canad. Engrs.), <i>France</i>	1918	Rutherford, <i>Lieut.</i> Charles Smith, m.c. (Quebec R.),	1918
Molyneux, <i>Serjt.</i> John (R. Fus.),	1917	Ruthven, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore, <i>c.m., c.m.e.</i> , d.s.o. (Welch Gds.), <i>Nudan</i>	1898
Moon, <i>Lt.</i> Robert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917	Ruthven, <i>Serjt.</i> William (Aust. I. F.),	1918
Moore, and <i>Lt. Montagu S.</i> (Hants R.),	1917	Ryan, <i>Priv.</i> John (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Mott, <i>Serjt.</i> Edward J., d.s.m. (Border R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917	Ryder, <i>Priv.</i> Robert (Midk. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Mountain, <i>Serjt.</i> Albert (W. Yorks. R.),	1918	Sadler, <i>Lieut.</i> Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.),	1917
Moyney, <i>Serjt.</i> John (Ir. Gds.),	1917	Sage, <i>Priv.</i> Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.),	1917
Mugford, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harold, (M.G.C.),	1917	Samson, <i>Seaman</i> G. McK. (R.N.R.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Mulhane, <i>Serjt.</i> Maj. Patrick (R.A.), <i>Afghan</i>	1880	Sanders, <i>Capt.</i> George (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Mullen, <i>Serjt.</i> George Harry, m.m. (Can. Inf.),	1918	Sanders, and <i>Lieut.</i> Arthur J. T. Fleming, (E. Surrey R.), <i>Expy. Force</i>	1915
Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry Wm., <i>c.m.e.</i> , d.s.o., d.c.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Kz. F.</i>	1917	Sartorius, <i>M.-G.</i> E. H. c.m. (E. Lanc. R.), <i>Afghan</i>	1879
Murray, <i>Corpl.</i> Jas. (Conn. Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1898	Saunders, <i>Serjt.</i> Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Myles, <i>Capt.</i> Edgar K., d.s.o. (Worc. R.), <i>Mcopot.</i>	1906	Schofield, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Harry N. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1890
Nammoth, <i>Capt.</i> Martin K., c.m. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Scott, <i>G.-M.</i> Serjt. B. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Nasme, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> P. a.c. (R.E.), <i>Expy. Force</i>	1915	Scribner, <i>Capt.</i> F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
Nashitt, <i>Capt.</i> B. C. (Manchobland), <i>Burmah</i>	1891	Shahamud Khan, <i>Howdler</i> (Punjab), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918
Nevilland, <i>Capt.</i> James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917	Shankarwar (Gurkha), <i>Mahara</i>	1918
Nichols, <i>Priv.</i> Henry James (N.Z. Inf.),	1918	Shankland, <i>Capt.</i> Robert (Can. Inf.),	1917

Sharpe, <i>Corpl. C.</i> (Lincs. R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1915	Upton, <i>Corpl. J.</i> (Sherwood F.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1915
Shaul, <i>Serjt. J.</i> (High L. I., S. Africa)	1919	Yeale, <i>Corpl. Theodore W. H.</i> (Deron R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1918
Shepherd, <i>Rsm. Albert E.</i> (K.R.R.C.)	1918	Vickers, <i>Corpl. Arthur</i> (Warwick R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1918
Simpson, <i>Lt. Serjt. Walter</i> (Linc. R.)	1918	Vickers, <i>Capt. Chas. G.</i> (Sherwood For.), <i>Exp. F.</i>	1915
Sinton, <i>Maj. John A.</i> , c.s.s. (I.M.S.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916	Vickers, <i>Corpl. S.</i> (Dorset R.), <i>Tirah</i>	1917
Skinner, <i>C-Sgt. M. John</i> (K.O.S.B.), <i>Sudan</i>	1917	Walker, <i>Maj.-Gen. William George</i> , c.s. (I.A.),	1903
Smith, <i>Gunner Albert</i> (R.A.), <i>Sudan</i>	1915	Walker, <i>Maj. A. R. Hill</i> (Nrhth. R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1912
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col. Clement L.</i> (Som. M.I.), <i>Somaland</i>	1904	Wallace, <i>Lt. Samuel T. D.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Expy. Force</i>	1917
Smith, <i>Lt. Serjt. Edward</i> , c.s.m. (Lanc. Fus.)	1918	Ward, <i>Private C.</i> (Yorksh. L. I.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Smith, <i>Serjt. Isay</i> (Manchester R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1915	Warr, <i>Maj. Blair</i> (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Smith, <i>Serjt. James</i> (The Buffs, <i>Mohand</i>)	1917	Wassall, <i>Private Samuel</i> (S. Staff R.), <i>Zulu</i>	1879
Smith, <i>Private James</i> (Border R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1914	Waters, <i>Maj. Arnold Horace S.</i> , d.s.o., m.c. (R.E.),	1918
Smvth, <i>Capt. J. G.</i> , m.c. (Ludhians Sikhs), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1915	Watt, <i>Serjt. Joseph</i> (R.N.R.), <i>Stra. of Otranto</i>	1917
Smyth, <i>M.-Gen. Sir Nevill M.</i> , c.s.s. (and D.G.)	1915	Weale, <i>Serjt. Henry</i> (R. Welch Fus.)	1918
<i>Sudan</i>	1915	Welch, <i>Corpl. James</i> (R. Berk. R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1917
Speckman, <i>Serjt. Charles Edward</i> (Border R.)	1918	West, <i>Flight-Lieut. Ferdinand M.F.</i> , m.c. (R.A.F.)	1918
Stanton, <i>Serjt. Percy Clyde</i> , m.m. (Aust. I. F.)	1918	Wheeler, <i>Maj. Geo. Campbell</i> (Gurkha R.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1917
Steele, <i>Lieut. Gordon C.</i> (R.N.), <i>Kronstadt</i>	1919	White, <i>Maj. Archie Cecil T.</i> , m.c. (Green Howards), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1916
Steele, <i>Serjt. Thomas</i> (Seaford H.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1917	White, <i>Priv. Jack</i> (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1917
Stone, <i>Gunner Charles Edwin</i> , m.m. (R.F.A.)	1918	White, and <i>Lt. Wm. Allison</i> (M. G. Corps)	1918
Storker, <i>Capt. Percy Valentine</i> (Aust. I. F.)	1918	Whitfield, <i>Priv. Harold</i> (K. Shrop. L. I.)	1918
Strachan, <i>Lieut. Henry</i> , (Can. Cav.)	1917	Whitham, <i>Priv. Thomas</i> (Cold. Gds.)	1917
Stringer, <i>Priv. George</i> (Manch. R.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916	Whittle, <i>Serjt. John W.</i> , c.s.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917
Stuart, <i>Lieut. Ronald Neil</i> , d.s.o. (R.N.R.),	1915	Wilkinson, <i>Y.-Cpl. Alfred</i> (Manch. R.), <i>France</i>	1918
<i>St. M. Ines</i>	1917	Willcox, <i>Lt.-Cpl. Alfred</i> (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.)	1918
Stubbs, <i>Serjt. Francis E.</i> (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gallipoli</i>	1918	Williams, <i>Lt. John</i> (S. Wales Bds.), <i>Rorke's Drift</i>	1879
Sullivan, <i>Cpl. Arthur P.</i> , Roy. Fus., <i>N. Russia</i>	1919	Williams, <i>C-Serjt. Maj. John H.</i> , d.s.o., m.m. (Bar), (S. Wales Bds.), <i>France</i>	1918
Sykes, <i>Priv. Ernest</i> (Northd. Fus.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1917	Williams, <i>Seaman William</i> (R.N.R.), <i>Submarine</i>	1917
Symons, <i>Lieut. Wm. J.</i> (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Wilson, <i>Maj. Richard R.</i> (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Tandy, <i>Corpl. E.</i> , d.s.m., m.m. (W. Riding R.)	1918	Wilson, <i>Private G.</i> (Highland L.I.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1918
<i>Exp. Force</i>	1918	Wood, <i>Lt. Serjt. Harry</i> (Scots Gds.), <i>France</i>	1918
Thackeray, <i>Col. Sir E. T.</i> , c.s.m. (R.E.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Wood, <i>Priv. Wilfred</i> (Northd. Fus.)	1918
Thomas, <i>Lt.-Col. John</i> (N. Staffs. R.)	1918	Woodall, <i>Lt.-Serjt. Joseph Edward</i> (Bif. Brig.), <i>Exp.</i>	1918
Throssell, <i>Lt. H. H.</i> , d.s.o. V. H. (Art.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Woolley, <i>Capt. Geoffrey H.</i> , m.c. (Qn. Vic. Rif.),	1915
Threllton, <i>Private R.</i> (Cameron H.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1914	Wright, <i>Br.-Gen. Wallace D.</i> (R. W. Surrey), <i>Sokoto</i>	1903
Tombs, <i>Lt.-Corpl. Joseph</i> (King's R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1915	Wyatt, <i>Corp George H.</i> (Cold. Gds.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1915
Towers, <i>Priv. James</i> (Scott. Rif.), <i>France</i>	1918	Wyllie, <i>Maj. Guy G. E.</i> (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Townes, <i>Lieut. Edgar</i> , m.c. (Aust. M.G.C.),	1918	Young, <i>Maj. John</i> (Quebec R.), <i>France</i>	1918
<i>France</i>	1918	Young, <i>Priv. Thomas</i> (Durh. L. I.)	1918
Townes, <i>Capt. E. B.</i> , d.s.o. (Gord. Highs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1919	Zengel, <i>Serjt. Raphael L.</i> , m.m. (Saskatchewan R.)	1918
Toye, <i>Capt. Alfred M.</i> , c.s.m. (Mid. R.)	1918		
Train, <i>Serjt. Charles M.</i> , c.s.m. (Lond. R.)	1918		
Traynor, <i>Serjt. W. B.</i> (Yorks. R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901		
Turner, <i>Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W.</i> , c.s.s., c.s.m., c.s.d., n.s.o. (R. Can. Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900		
Turrell, <i>Priv. Theo. Geo.</i> (Worc. R.), <i>Expdny. F.</i>	1916		
Unwin, <i>Capt. E.</i> , c.s.m., c.s.m. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915		

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the conspicuous Service Cross, 1901, is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1915.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designated for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A.; and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service abroad, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal**, for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1889, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the League of Mercy, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1899, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1877 and 1897, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea or 'on Land'."

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, o.m., m.p. (b. 1863)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, m.p. (b. 1853)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, o.m., m.p. (b. 1848)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Birkenhead (b. 1874)	£5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, o.s.e., k.c., m.p. (b. 1871)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, k.c. (b. 1866)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, k.g., o.s.e., (b. 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, m.p. (b. 1874)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., m.p. (b. 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, m.p. (b. 1879)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, k.c., m.p. (b. 1868)	£5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lee, o.s.e., k.c.s. (b. 1862)	£5,000
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, m.p. (b. 1867)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., m.p. (b. 1868)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, L.D., m.p. (b. 1865)	£5,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, m.p. (b. 1865)	£5,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Thomas James Macnamara, L.D., m.p. (b. 1861)	£5,000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	The Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., m.p. (b. 1870)	£4,400
Attorney-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, k.c., m.p. (b. 1870)	£7,000
	(and fees in 1914 £11,397)	

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Secretary for Air, Capt. Rt. Hon. Frederick E. Guest, c.b.e., d.s.o., m.p. (b. 1875)	£3,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Ian Macpherson, m.p. (b. 1880)	£3,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Frederick George Kellaway, m.p. (b. 1870)	£2,500
Assistant Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, m.p. (b. 1867)	£1,800
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, o.s.e., k.c. (b. 1867)	£4,000
First Commissioner of Works, Rt. Hon. Earl of Orford and Balcarres, k.t. (b. 1871)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, k.c., m.p. (b. 1861)	£5,000
Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, m.p. (b. 1866)	£5,000
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Comm. B. M. Fyfe-Moncell, k.s., m.p. (b. 1871)	unpaid
Treasury:—Junior Lords, Lt.-Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., d.s.o., m.p. (b. 1876), £1,000; James Parker, m.p. (b. 1880), £1,000; J. T. Jones, m.p., unpaid; Sir W. Sutherland, k.s., m.p. (b. 1880)	£1,000
Financial Secretary, Lieut.-Comm. F. Hilton Young, d.s.o., d.s.c., m.p. (b. 1879)	£2,000
Joint Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Charles A. McCurdy, m.p. (b. 1870), £1,000; Lt. Col. Leslie Wilson, c.m.g., d.s.o., m.p. (b. 1876)	£1,000
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Air Ministry, Lord Gorell, c.b.e., m.c. (b. 1884)	£1,500
Colonial Office, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, m.p. (b. 1882)	£1,500
Foreign Affairs, Cecil Blashopp Harmsworth, m.p. (b. 1869)	£1,500
Additional do., 1819 P. Lloyd Greame, k.s.e., m.c., m.p. (b. 1884)	£1,500
Home Department, Major Sir J. L. Baird, Bart., c.m.g., d.s.o., m.p. (b. 1874)	£1,500
India Office, Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton (b. 1876)	£1,500
War Office, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., m.p. (b. 1867)	£1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries:—	
Board of Admiralty, Lt.-Col. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, m.p. (b. 1873)	£1,500
Ministry of Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Earl of Ancaster, o.s.e. (b. 1867)	£1,500
Board of Education, Rt. Hon. John Herbert Lewis, m.p. (b. 1858)	£1,500
Ministry of Health, Earl of Onslow, o.s.e. (b. 1876)	£1,500
Ministry of Labour, Sir M. Barlow, k.s.e., m.p. (b. 1868)	£1,500
Ministry of Transport, Arthur Neal, m.p. (b. 1866)	£1,500
Ministry of Pensions, Maj. G. C. Tryon, m.p. (b. 1871)	£1,500
Board of Trade, Sir William Mitchell Thompson, Bart., k.s.e., m.p. (b. 1877)	£1,500
Additional do., 1819 P. Lloyd Greame, k.s.e., m.c., m.p. (b. 1884)	£1,500
Mines (Board of Trade), Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, m.p. (b. 1864)	£1,500
War Office, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, c.m.g., m.p. (b. 1878)	£1,500
† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department).	

Scotland.

Secretary, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, k.c., m.p. (in the Cabinet)	£5,000
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morrison, k.c., m.p. (b. 1868)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Col. Charles David Murray, c.m.g., k.c., m.p. (b. 1866)	£5,000

Ireland.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, Bart. (b. 1864)	£5,000
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., k.c., m.p. (in the Cabinet)	£4,400
Attorney-General, Thomas Watters Brown, k.c., m.p. (b. 1879)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Daniel Martin Wilson, k.c., m.p. (b. 1866)	£5,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Viscount Farnham, c.v.o. (b. 1864)	£5,000
Treasurer, Col. George Gibbs, m.p. (b. 1873)	£5,000
Comptroller, Maj. H. Barnston, m.p. (b. 1874)	£5,000
Lord Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, m.p. (b. 1877)	£5,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Stanmore (b. 1871); Viscount Valentia, c.s., m.v.o. (b. 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, k.c.v.o. (b. 1867); Earl of Bradford (b. 1872); Earl of Lucan, k.s.e., c.s. (b. 1866); Earl of Clarendon (b. 1877)	each £700
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Lord Celebrooke, c.v.o. (b. 1861)	£1,500
Captain, Footmen of the Guard, Lord Hytton (b. 1866)	£1,500
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Chesterfield, k.c., c.v.o. (b. 1864)	£5,000

* All the above vacate office on a change of Government.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1720 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognized. The first men-

tion of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1233, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1792 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1702 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1785)	Foreign (1785)	War (1794)	Colonies (1824)
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox Howick	Gen. Fitzpatrick	W. Windham
Mar. 25, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning.	Gen. Pulteney	Custleragh.
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Bathurst Welllesley	Ld. G. L. Gower Palmerston	Liverpool.
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	(Londonderry) (Castlereagh G. Canning..)	Palmerston	Bathurst
Apr. 24, 1817	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	Goderich
Sept. 5, 1817	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	W. Huskisson
Jan. 25, 1820	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower C. W. W. Wynn	W. Huskisson Sir G. Murray
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	Goderich Hon. E. Stanley
July 12, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	Hon. T. S. B. Race
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	Aberdeen
Apr. 12, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay	Glencle Normanby
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	Stanley W. E. Gladstone
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston. Granville.	Hon. F. Maule	Grey
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	Sir J. Pakington
Dec. 22, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn S. Herbert Newcastle	Newcastle Sir G. Grey
Feb. 20, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Pannure	Lord J. Russell Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. S. S. Estcourt Sir G. C. Lewis	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel Hn S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis	Stanley Sir K. E. Lytton Newcastle
Jun. 12, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1860	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakington Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Ruckingham Buckingham
July 6, 1860	Derby	R. Disraeli	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Granville Kimberley
Feb. 27, 1860	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Sir M. H. Beach
Dec. 9, 1860	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	E. Cardwell	Kimberley
Feb. 22, 1874	R. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	W. E. Gladstone Sir S. Northote	R. Lowe R. A. Cross	Granville. Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M. H. Beach
Apr. 22, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1880	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1880	Salisbury	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 12, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1884	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 4, 1895	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley O. T. Ritchie	Salisbury	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain J. Chamberlain
July 22, 1900	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	H. O. A. Forster	A. Lytton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	Haldane (Vict.) Col. J. E. B. Seely H. H. Asquith Kitchener	Owre L. Harcourt
Coalition	Ministries:—					
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey Grey (Vict.)	Kitchener D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law
	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G. Cave	A. J. Balfour	Derby Milner	W. H. Long
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George (A. Bonar Law) Privy Seal (A. Chamberlain) Ind. Privy Seal	A. Chamberlain Sir R. S. Horne	E. Shortt	A. J. Balfour Curson	W. S. Churchill Sir L. W. Evans	Milner W. S. Churchill

and other Officers of State.

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1792 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801

he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1804 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1821 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1828 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1844 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1852).	Chief Secretary (Ireland)
Erskine	Fitzwilliam Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C. Grey	Minto Hon. T. Grenville	Bedford	O. Long W. Elliott.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	R. R. Dundas	Richmond	Sir A. Wellesley Hon. R. Dundas.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	R. R. Dundas	Richmond	W. W. Pole.
Eldon	Harrowby	Clancarty Hon. F. J. Robinson	Melville	Buckinghamham G. Canning	Richmond Whitworth	R. Peel. O. Grant.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	C. W. W. Wynne	Wellesley	H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	C. W. W. Wynne	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb. Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence Melville	Melville	Angley Northumb. berland	Ld. F. L. Gower. Sir H. Hardinge.
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	C. Grant	Angley Wellesley	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobbouse.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	C. Grant	Harrington	R. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	Ellenborough	Harrington	R. J. Littleton.
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere	Auckland	Sir J. Hobbouse	Mulgrave Ebrington	Morpeth. Elliot.
Lyndhurst	Wharfedale	W. E. Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	Fitzgerald	de Grey	Sir T. F. Fre- mantle.
(Cottenham) (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H. Labouchere	Auckland Sir F. T. Baring	Sir J. Hobbouse	Bomborough Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	J. C. Herries	Eglington	Naas
Cranworth	Granville	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	Sir C. Wood	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham	(Sir C. Wood R. Vernon Smith	Carlisle	R. Hermann. H. A. Herlert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	Ellenborough Stanley	Eglington	Naas.
Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle	R. Cardwell. Sir E. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Wodehouse	Sir E. Peel.
Chelmsford	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S. Northcote Richmond	Sir J. Pakington H. L. Corry	deGrey & Ripon Cranborne	Wodehouse	O. Fortescue.
Calms	Marlborough	Richmond	H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Naas.
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright	H. C. Childers	Argyll	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten.
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen	Salisbury	Spencer	Col. W. Patten.
Calms	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley Sandon	G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Cranbrook	Spencer	O. Fortescue. Harrington.
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington	Abercorn	Sir M. H. Beach J. Lowther.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond	Ld. G. Hamilton	Kimberley	Owper	W. E. Forster.
Herschell	Spencer	E. Stanhope A. J. Mandella	Ripon	Kimberley	Spencer	Ld. W. Cavendish. G. O. Trevelyan.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	Carnarvon	H. O. Sannernan.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mandella	Spencer	Kimberley	Aberdeen	W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Rosebery	J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Londonderry Zetland	Sir W. H. Dyke. J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie	G. J. Goschen	Ld. G. Hamilton	Houghton	Sir M. H. Beach.
Halsbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Houghton	J. Morley.
Loreburn	Londonderry	Salisbury	Cawdor	St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	W. J. Jackson.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Morley.
Loreburn	Tweedmouth	W. S. Churchill	R. McKenna	Morley (Visct.)	Aberdeen	G. W. Balfour.
Loreburn	Wolverton	Sydney Burton	W. S. Churchill	Crewe	Aberdeen	S. Wyndham.
Haldane	Beauchamp	John Burns	W. S. Churchill	Crewe	Aberdeen	G. Wyndham.
Haldane	Morley	W. Runciman	W. S. Churchill	Crewe	Aberdeen	W. H. Long.
Haldane	Beauchamp	W. Runciman	W. S. Churchill	Crewe	Aberdeen	J. Bryce.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell.
Finlay	Earl Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Geddes	E. S. Montagu	Wimborne	H. E. Duke.
Birkenhead	Curzon	Sir A. Geddes	W. H. Long	E. S. Montagu	French	E. Short.
Birkenhead	A. J. Balfour	Sir R. S. Horne S. Baldwin	Lee	E. S. Montagu	FitzAlan	L. Macpherson. Sir H. Greenwood.

THE third Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1918, and met on February 4, 1919. The General Election had returned 478 supporters of the Coalition (334 Unionists; 133 Liberals; 11 Labour) and 229 Non-Coalition (63 Labour; 48 Unionists; 28 Liberals; 73 Sinn Feiners; 7 Nationalists; and 10 Independents), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				PARTY STRENGTH (Jan. 1919).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Coalition.	Non-Coalition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	401	91	310 Coalition.
Wales	24	11	1	36	21	15	6 Coalition.
Scotland	38	33	3	74	56	18	38 Coalition.
Ireland	80	21	4	105	—	105	105 Non-Co.
United Kingdom ...	372	320	15	707	478	229	249 Coalition.

Only successful candidates who received the recognition of the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are included among the supporters of the Coalition. Thus, the Irish Unionists are omitted from the Ministerialists, although, like many other Non-Coalition members, they are in general agreement with the Government.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 223-236, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 707 Members of Parliament.

Co. U. = Coalition Unionist; Co. L. = Coalition Liberal; Co. Lab. = Coalition Labour;
U. = Unionist; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Ind. = Independent; N.P. = National Party;
N.D.P. = National Democratic Party; N. = Nationalist; S.F. = Sinn Fein.

Maj.		Maj.	
Acland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (L), 276	Camborne	Barrand, A. R. (Co. L.), 477	Pudsey & Otley
Adair, Rear-Adm. T. B. S. (Co. U), 553	Shettleston	Barrie, Sir C. C., K.B.E. (Co. L), 569	Bang
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab.), 575	Fife, West	Barrie, Rt. Hon. H. T. (U), 674	Londonberry N.
Addison, Rt. Hon. C. (L), 468	Shoreditch	Barton, R. C. (S.F.), 703	Wicklow, W.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C. (Co. L), 365	Middleton and Prestwich	Barton, Sir W. (L), 189	Oldham
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (U), 103	Bury	Beasley, P. (S.F.), 665	Kerry, E.
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (U), 688	Armagh, N.	Beauchamp, Sir E. (Co. L), 429	Lowestoft
Amery, Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. (Co. U), 80	Sparkbrook	Beck, Sir Cecil T. (L), 320	Saffron Walden
Archdale, Rt. Hon. E. M. (U), 656	Fernagh, N.	Beckett, Major Hon. Sir Gervase, Bt., (Co. U), 465	Scarborough and Whitby
Armitage, R. (Co. L), 138	Leeds, Central	Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (Co. U), 293	Honiton
Armstrong, H. B. (U), 609	Mid Armagh	Bell, J. (Lab.), 368	Ormskirk
Ashley, Col. W. W. (Co. U), 360	Fylde	Bell, Lt.-Col. W. C. H. (Co. U), 452	Devizes
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (L), 560	Paisley	Bellairs, Com. C. (Co. U), 351	Maidstone
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (U), 209	Salford, W.	Benn, Sir A. S. (Co. U), 192	Drake
Astor, Viscountess (Co. U), 193	Sutton	Benn, Capt. Sir Ion H., Bart., C.B., D.S.O. (Co. U), 186	Greenwich
Atkey, A.R. (Co. U), 124	Nottingham, Central	Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (L), 255	Leith
Anstlin, Sir H. (Co. U), 77	King's Norton	Bennett, Sir J. G., C.I.E. (Co. U), 352	Sevenoaks
Bagley, Capt. E. A. A. (U), 359	Farnworth	Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (Co. U), 186	Nottingham, S.
Baird, Maj. Sir J. L., Bart., G.M.G., D.S.O., (Co. U), 447	Rugby	Bethell, Sir J. H. (Co. L), 116	East Ham, N.
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (Co. U), 456	Bewdley	Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (Co. U), 408	Rushokife
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., O.M. (Co. U), 1	City	Bigland, A. (Co. U), 69	Birkenhead, E.
Balfour, G. (Co. U), 24	Hampstead	Birchall, Maj. J. D. (Co. U), 140	Leeds, N.E.
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (Co. U), 550	Partick	Blair, Sir A. (Co. U), 253	Wolverhampton, W.
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (Co. U), 2	City	Blair, Sir W. (Co. U), 444	Chichester
Banner, Sir J. S. Harwood- (Co. U), 123	Everton	Blades, Sir G. R. (Co. U), 435	Epson
Barker, G. (Lab.), 521	Abertillery	Blair, Maj. Sir R. (Co. U), 42	Bow and Bromley
Barker, Maj. R. H. (Ind.), 483	Sowerby	Blake, Sir F. D., Bt., C.B. (Co. L), 401	Berrick
Barlow, Sir C. A. M., K.B.E. (Co. U), 208	Salford	Blane, T. A. (Co. U), 125	Leicester, S.
Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., C.H. (Lab.), 345	Gorbals	Blythe, E. (S.F.), 684	Monaghan, N.
Barnes, Maj. H. (L), 178	Newcastle, E.	Boland, H. (S.F.), 688	Rosecommon, S.
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (Co. U), 45	St. Pancras, S.W.	Borwick, Maj. G. O., D.S.O. (Co. U), 108	Croydon, N.
Barnston, Maj. H. (Co. U), 269	Eddisbury	Boscawen, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith- (Co. U), 417	Taunton
		Bottomley, H. (Ind.), 21	Hackney, S.
		Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (Lab.), 14	Deptford
		Bowles, Col. H. F. (Co. U), 384	Enfield

	Maj.		Maj.
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (Co. U), 263 <i>Buckingham</i>	4,960	Clancy, J. J. (S.F.), 689 <i>Sligo, N.</i>	4,798
Brabazon, Col. T. C. Moore- (Co. U), 208 <i>Chatham</i>	7,320	Clay, Col. H. H. Spender, C.M.G., M.C. (Co. U), 353 <i>Tonbridge</i>	9,616
Bransdon, Sir T. (L), 194 <i>Portsmouth Cent.</i> Brassey, Maj. H. L. C. (Co. U), 399 <i>Peter-</i> <i>borough</i>	4,921	Clough, Sir E. (Co. U), 473 <i>Keighley</i>	1,121
Breeze, Maj. C. E. (Co. L), 509 <i>Carnarvonshire</i> Briant, F. (L), 34 <i>Lambeth</i>	2,343	Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (Lab.), 169 <i>Man-</i> <i>chester, Plaiting</i>	unop.
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (Co. U), 412 <i>Ow-</i> <i>estry</i>	2,885	Coats, Sir Stuart, Bt. (Co. U), 434 <i>Surry, E.</i> Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (Co. U), 17 <i>Fulham, W.</i>	6,905
Briggs, W. J. H. (Co. U), 163 <i>Blackley</i>	3,809	Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (Co. U), 439 <i>Reigate</i>	unop.
Brittain, Sir H. (Co. U), 382 <i>Acton</i>	4,338	Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (U), 155 <i>Liverpool,</i> <i>Fairfield</i>	3,520
Britton, G. B. (Co. L), 97 <i>Bristol, E.</i>	7,430	Colfox, Maj. W. P. M.C. (Co. U), 300 <i>Dorset, N.</i> Colivet, M. P. (S.F.), 621 <i>Limerick City</i>	222
Broad, T. T. (Co. L), 286 <i>Clay Cross</i>	1,221	Collins, C. (S.F.), 672 <i>Limerick, W.</i>	unop.
Bromfield, W. (Lab.), 424 <i>Leek</i>	6,76	Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (L), 556 <i>Greenock</i>	3,607
Brotherton, Col. Sir E. A. (Co. U), 234 <i>Wake-</i> <i>field</i>	3,245	Collins, M. (S.F.), 640 <i>Cork, S.</i>	unop.
Brown, Capt. D. C. (Co. U), 402 <i>Hexham</i> ..	3,595	Colvin, Brig.-Gen. R. B. (Co. U), 316 <i>Kipping</i> Brown, T. W., K.C. (U), 649 <i>Down, North</i> unop.	10,504
Brough, C. (S.F.), 608 <i>Waterford</i>	8,673	Conway, Sir Martin (Co. U), 492 <i>Knights</i> <i>Universities</i>	296
Brunton, Sir J. (Co. L), 122 <i>Gloucester</i>	3,224	Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch, K.B.E. (Co. U), 191 <i>Ply-</i> <i>mouthe, Devonport</i>	9,125
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. A. L. H. (Co. U), 522 <i>Lanark, Coatbridge</i>	5,934	Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (N.P.), 237 <i>Walsall</i> ..	6,155
Buckley, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O. (Co. U), 371 <i>Waterloo</i>	10,636	Coote, Capt. C.R., D.S.O. (Co. L), 341 <i>I. of Ely</i> unop.	
Buckley, D. (S.F.), 666 <i>Kildare, North</i>	3,257	Coote, W. (U), 697 <i>Tyrone</i>	5,179
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W. (Co. U), 23 <i>Hammer-</i> <i>smith, S.</i>	6,037	Cope, Maj. W. (Co.), 516 <i>Landaff & Barry</i> Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir E. A., Bt. (Co. L), 7 <i>Bathnal Green</i>	6,700
Burdon, Col. B., C.B.E. (Co. U), 312 <i>Seaford</i> Burgoyne, Col. A. (Co. U), 306 <i>Kennington, N.</i> unop.	826	Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (Co. L), 279 <i>St. Ives</i>	2,136
Burke, J. A. (S.F.), 602 <i>Tipperary, Mid.</i> ..	9,523	Cory, Sir J. H., Bt. (U), 492 <i>Cardiff, S.</i>	3,122
Burn, Col. C. E. (Co. U), 297 <i>Torquay</i>	unop.	Cosgrave, W. T. (S.F.), 668 <i>Kilkenny N.</i> ..	unop.
Burn, T. H. (U), 608 <i>Belfast, St. Anne's</i> ..	10,039	Courthope, Maj. G. L. (Co. U), 443 <i>Km</i> ..	6,344
Burton, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (Co. U), 255 <i>York</i> unop.	7,403	Cowan, D. M. (Co. L), 601 <i>Scottish Universities</i> unop.	1,928
Burton, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (Co. U), 255 <i>York</i> unop.	10,960	Cowan, Sir W. M. (Co. L), 503 <i>Aberdeen-</i> <i>shire, E.</i>	87
Cairns, J. (Lab.), 174 <i>Morpeth</i>	537	Craig, Capt. C. C. (U), 607 <i>Andrim, S.</i>	10,922
Campbell, J. G. D. (Co. U), 137 <i>Kingston-</i> <i>on-Thames</i>	11,003	Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (Co. U), 602 <i>Scott Union</i> unop.	1,705
Campion, Col. W. R. (Co. U), 442 <i>Lewes</i> ..	3,628	Crawford, Col. R. G. Sharrman- (U), 648 <i>Down, Mid.</i>	unop.
Cape, T. (Lab.), 223 <i>Wokington</i>	4,495	Croft, Br.-Gen. H. Page (N.P.), 89 <i>Lourne-</i> <i>mouth</i>	8,746
Carew, C. R. S. (Co. U), 296 <i>Swinton</i>	4,771	Crowley, Dr. J. (S.F.), 678 <i>Mayno, N.</i>	5,608
Carpenter, Maj. A. Boyd- (Co. U), 92 <i>Brad-</i> <i>ford, N.</i>	4,549	Crowley, N. J. (S.F.), 662 <i>Kerry, N.</i>	unop.
Carr, W. T., C.B.E. (Co. L), 102 <i>Carlisle</i> ..	4,775	Curzon, Viscount (Co. U), 4 <i>Battersea, S.</i> ..	12,287
Carter, R. A. D. (U), 171 <i>Manchester,</i> <i>Withington</i>	6,511	Cusack, Dr. B. (S.F.), 660 <i>Galway, N.</i>	4,897
Carter, W. (Lab.), 406 <i>Manchester</i>	2,279	Dalziel, Sir D., Bt. (Co. U), 32 <i>Brixton</i> unop.	6,260
Casey, T. W. (Co. L), 210 <i>Sheffield, Attercliffe</i> unop.	5,769	Davidson, J. C. C. (Co. U), 334 <i>Hemel</i> <i>Hempstead</i>	unop.
Casley, H. S., K.C. (Co. U), 441 <i>E. Grinstead</i> unop.	6,376	Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (Co. U), 328 <i>Hants, Fareham</i>	unop.
Cayser, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196 <i>Port-</i> <i>smouth, S.</i>	11,559	Davies, A. (Lab.), 257 <i>Clitheroe</i>	1,199
Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71 <i>Birmingham,</i> <i>Acton</i>	5,546	Davies, A. T., C.B.E. (Co. U), 150 <i>Lincoln</i> unop.	4,456
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486 <i>Oxford</i> <i>Univ.</i>	1,959	Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 506 <i>Montgomery</i> unop.	
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (U), 336 <i>Hitchin</i> unop.	4,267	Davies, Sir D. B. (Co. L), 520 <i>Denbigh</i> unop.	11,825
Chadwick, Sir E. B. (Co. U), 668 <i>Barrow-in-</i> <i>Furness</i>	299	Davies, Evan (Lab.), 523 <i>Ebbw Vale</i>	unop.
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81 <i>Bir-</i> <i>mingham, W.</i>	unop.	Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268 <i>Crewe</i>	2,953
Chamberlain, Neville (Co. U), 78 <i>Birmingham,</i> <i>Ladyswood</i>	6,833	Davies, E. J. (Lab.), 372 <i>West Houghton</i> unop.	4,009
Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 602 <i>Scottish Universities</i>	2,138	Davies, T. (Co. U), 622 <i>Cardiff, S.</i>	2,605
Chichester, Col. E. D.P.S. (U), 675 <i>S. Derry</i> unop.	unop.	Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 92 <i>Bristol, S.</i>	7,352
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 158 <i>Liverpool, Walton</i>	6,877	Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 217 <i>Southwick</i>	775
Child, Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Hill, Bt., C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Co. U), 427 <i>St. As</i> unop.	1,995	Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (Co. U), 31 <i>Kensington, S.</i>	5,397
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (Co. L), 533 <i>Dundee</i>	15,325	Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. L), 49 <i>Southwark, S. E.</i> unop.	4,490
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (Co. U), 430 <i>Wood-</i> <i>bridge</i>	1,291	Dawson, Sir P. (Ind. U.), 37 <i>Lewisham, W.</i> unop.	647
		Dean, Lt.-Com. P. T., V.C. (Co. U), 24 <i>Black-</i> <i>burn</i>	14,824
		Deeley, H. Mallaby- (Co. U), 128 <i>Walsden,</i> <i>East</i>	7,097
		De Frece, Sir W. (Co. U), 64 <i>Ashton</i>	727
		Deunis, J. W. (Co. U), 72 <i>Birmingham,</i> <i>Dorland</i>	7,925

	Maj		Maj.
Dennis, E. K. B. (Co. U), 188 Oldham	11, 390	Gilbert, J. D. (Co. L), 47 Southwark, Central	4, 934
de Boiste (Roche), L. (S.F.), 613 Cork	13, 006	Gillis, W. (Lab.), 475 Penistone	576
de Valera, E. (S.F.), 624 Clare, E.	unop.	Gilmour, Col. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (Co. U),	unop.
de Valera, E. (S.F.), 620 Mayo, E.	8, 975	556 Glasgow, Pollok	unop.
Devlin, J. (N), 608 Belfast, Falls	5, 443	Ginnell, L. (S.F.), 699 Westmeath	8, 977
Dewhurst, Lt.-Com. H. (Co. U), 572 Northwich	5, 721	Glanville, H. J. (L), 6 Bermondsey, W.	1, 868
Dixon, Capt. H. (U), 607 Belfast, Pottinger	6, 061	Glyn, Maj. R. G. C. (Co. U), 598 Clackmannan	1, 018
Dockrell, Sir M. (U), 655 Dublin County,		and Eastern	91
Rathmines	1, 834	Goff, Sir P. (Co. U), 463 Cleveland	4, 101
Dolan, J. N. (S.F.), 671 Leitrim	14, 615	Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby (Co. U),	4, 201
Donald, T. (Lab. U), 610 Belfast, Victoria ...	5, 840	426 Stafford	3, 879
Donnelly, P. (N), 630 Armagh, S.	4, 266	Gould, J. C. (U), 493 Cardiff, Central	4, 554
Doyle, N. G. (Co. U), 179 Newcastle, N.	7, 025	Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Co. U), 254 Wor-	4, 554
Du Cros, Sir A. (Co. U), 56 Clapham, S.	6, 706	cester	2, 169
Duffy, G. G. (S.F.), 633 Dublin, S.	779	Graham, D. M. (Lab.), 583 Lanark, Hamilton	5, 557
Dugan, E. J. (S.F.), 683 Meath, S.	3, 691	Graham, R. (Lab.), 175 Nelson	364
Du Pre, Col. W. B. (Co. U), 264 Wycombe ...	unop.	Graham, W. (Lab.), 536 Edinburgh, Central	1, 720
Edgar, C. B. (t. O.), 200 Richmond	4, 749	Grant, J. A. (Co. U), 282 Whitehaven	5, 430
Edge, Capt. W. (Co. L), 68 Bolton	unop.	Gray, Maj. E. (Co. U), 63 Accrington	
Edwards, A. Clement (Co. Lab.), 117 East		Grayson, Lt.-Col. Sir H. M., K.B.E. (Co. U),	5, 208
Ham, S.	2, 311	70 Birkenhead, W.	11, 579
Edwards, C. (Lab.), 522 Bedwelty	1, 560	Greame, Maj. Sir P. Lloyd, K.B.E., M.O.	1, 512
Edwards, Maj. J., D.S.O. (Co. L),		(Co. U), 387 Hendon	14, 223
513 Aberavon	5, 877	Green, A. (U), 112 Derby	5, 754
Edwards, George, O.B.E. (Lab.), 395 S.		Green, J. F. (Co. Lab.), 146 Leicester, W.	8, 434
Norfolk	2, 118	Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir W. R., Bt., D.S.O.	6, 805
Edwards, J. H. (Co. L), 517 Neath	8, 148	(Co. U), 20 Hackney, N.	2, 851
Elliot, Capt. W. E. M. B. (Co. U), 584 Lanark	7, 155	Greenwood, Lt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C.	7, 581
Elliot, Sir G. (Co. U), 29 Ilington, W.	2, 380	(Co. L), 230 Sunderland	4, 398
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (Co. U),		Greenwood, W. (Co. U), 223 Stockport	unop.
220 Southend	7, 968	Greer, H. (Co. U), 418 Wells	unop.
Entwistle, Maj. C. F., M.C. (L), 136 Hull, S. W.	1, 719	Gregory, H. H., K.C. (Co. L), 290 Derbyshire, S.	2, 746
Erskine, J. M. M. (Ind.), 608 George's ...	1, 888	Greig, Col. Sir J. W., C.B., K.C.V.D. (Co. L),	1, 017
Etchingham, J. (S.F.), 702 Wicklow, E.	3, 316	596 Renfrew, W.	4, 414
Evans, Capt. E. (Co. L), 506 Cardigan	3, 590	Gretton, Col. J., C.B.E. (U), 421 Burton ...	5, 356
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington (Co. U),		Griffith, A. (S.F.), 632 Cavan, E.	5, 083
315 Colchester	4, 074	Griffith, A. (S.F.), 696 Tyrone, N. W.	unop.
Fahy, F. P. (S.F.), 662 Galway, S.	8, 877	Griffiths, T. (Lab.), 525 Pontypool	2, 971
Falcon, Capt. M. (Co. U), 395 Norfolk, E.	339	Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton, K.C.B.,	unop.
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (Co. U), 192 Portsmouth, N.	4, 364	D.S.O. (Co. U), 55 Wandsworth, Central	5, 337
Farquharson, Maj. A. C. (Co. L), 139 Leeds, N.	10, 440	Gritten, W. G. H. (Ind. U), 126 The Hartle-	unop.
Fell, Sir A. (Co. U), 123 Great Yarmouth ...	1, 007	pool	6, 716
Fildes, H. (Co. L), 224 Stockport	6, 344	Grundy, T. W. (Lab.), 479 Rother Valley ...	6, 637
Finney, S. (Lab.), 226 Stoke-on-Trent,		Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O.	unop.
Burslem	1, 173	(Co. L), 299 Dorset, E.	3, 612
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (Co. L), 491 English		Guest, J. (Lab.), 472 Hemsworth	5, 537
Universities	478	Guest, Maj. Hon. O. (Co. L), 376 Lough-	unop.
Fitzgerald, T. D. (S.F.), 654 Dublin County,		borough	6, 516
Pembroke	1, 976	Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. E., D.S.O. (Co. U),	unop.
Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E. A. (Co. U), 397 Daventry	3, 352	431 Bury St. Edmunds	unop.
Flannery, Sir J. F. Bt. (Co. U), 318 Maldon	1, 823	Gwynne, R. S. (Co. U), 440 Eastbourne	unop.
Ford, P. J. (Co. U), 538 Edinburgh, N. ...	1, 475	Hacking, Capt. D. H. (Co. U), 356 Chorley	unop.
Foreman, Sir H., O.B.E. (Co. U), 22 Hammer-		Hallwood, A. (Co. U), 162 Manchester,	unop.
smith, N.	3, 243	Ardwick	unop.
Forrest, W. (Co. L), 476 Pontefract	1, 475	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co. U), 342 Isle	unop.
Fox, Maj. G. Lane. (Co. U), 457 Barkston Ash	6, 553	of Wight	unop.
Fox, H. W. (Co. U), 448 Tamworth	unop.	Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Co. U),	unop.
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (Co. U), 67 Bath	10, 361	9 Dulwich	unop.
France, G. A. (Co. L), 68 Batley and Morley	1, 468	Hall, F. (Lab.), 474 Normanton	unop.
Fraser, Maj. Sir K. (Co. U), 375 Harborough	3, 459	Hall, E.-Adm. Sir W. R. (Co. U), 160 W.	unop.
Fremautle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (Co. U.), 337 St.		Derby, L'pool	unop.
Albans	713	Hallas, E. (Lab.), 73 Birmingham, Dud-	unop.
Galbraith, S. (L), 313 Spennymoor	1, 847	deston	unop.
Galligan, P. P. (S.F.), 633 Cavan, W.	unop.	Halls, W. (Lab.), 361 Heywood	unop.
Gange, E. S. (Co. L), 68 Bristol, N.	6, 393	Hambro, Capt. A. V. (Co. U), 301 Dorset, S	unop.
Gannon, Capt. Sir F. J. C. (Co. U), 123 Ipswich	5, 410	Hamilton, Maj. C. G. (Co. U), 266 Altrincham	unop.
Gardiner, J. (L), 593 Kinross and W. Perth	604	Hancock, J. G. (Co. L), 284 Belper	unop.
Gardner, Sir J. T. Agg. (Co. U), 106 Cheltenham	3, 285	Hanna, G. B. (Ind. U), 666 Andover, E.	unop.
Gardner, E. (Co. U), 261 Windsor	5, 625	Hannon, P. J. H. (Co. U), 79 Maccles	unop.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Co. U), 104 Cambridge	7, 764	Hanson, Sir C. A., Bt. (Co. L), 273 Basildon	unop.
Gea, Capt. E., V.E., M.C. (Co. U.), 62 E.		Harbison, T. J. S. (N), 603 Tyrone, N. E. ...	unop.
Woolwich	683	Harnsworth, Cecil (Co. L), 227 Luton	unop.
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (Co. L), 498 Carnarvon	12, 898	Harnsworth, Hon. E. (Ind.), 350 L. of	unop.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (Co. U), 100 Bristol, W.	unop.	Thames	unop.

Harmsworth, Sir R. L. (Co. L), 571 Caithness and Sutherland.....	unop.	Jellett, W. M., K.C. (U), 705 Dublin Univ.	unop.
Harris, Sir H. P., K.B.E. (Co. U), 359 Paddington, S.	2,733	Jephcott, A. R. (Co. U), 82 Birmingham, Yardley.....	2,400
Hartshorn, V., O.B.E. (Lab.), 518 Ogmore.....	unop.	Jesson, C. (Co. Lab.), 239 Walthamstow; W.	2,300
Haslam, L. (Co. L), 499 Newport.....	3,846	Jodrell, N. P. (Co. U), 393 King's Lynn.....	2,300
Hayday, A. (Lab.), 187 Nottingham, W.	1,734	John, Will (Lab.), 501 W. Rhonda.....	2,400
Hayes, Dr. R. (S.F.), 673 Limerick, E.	9,142	Johnson, Sir L. (Co. U), 238 Walthamstow, E.	2,400
Hayes, J. (S.F.), 642 Cork, W.	unop.	Johnstone, J. O.B.E. (Co. L), 505 Newfrew, E.	8,059
Hayward, E. (L), 311 Seaham.....	3,766	Jones, Sir Edgar (Co. L), 408 Merthyr.....	1,445
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab.), 373 Widnes	987	Jones, Sir Evan, Bt. (Co. L), 527 Pembroke	11,468
Henderson, Maj. V. L. (Co. U), 555 Glasgow, Tradeson.....	8,499	Jones, G. W. H. (Co. U), 53 Stoke Newington	3,089
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (Co. U), 331 Winchester.....	4,597	Jones, H. H. (Co. L), 520 Merioneth.....	unop.
Herbert, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. (Co. U), 420 Yeovil	2,933	Jones, J. J. (Lab.), 244 West Ham, Silvertown	2,718
Herbert, D. H. (Co. U), 338 Watford.....	6,203	Jones, J. Towyn (Co. L), 508 Llanelly.....	2,935
Hewart, Rt. Hon. Sir G. (Co. L), 144 Leicester, E.	11,327	Jones, Morgan (Lab.), 514 Caerphilly.....	4,741
Hickman, Brig.-Gen. T. E. (Co. U), 251 Wolverhampton, Bilston.....	3,599	Kellaway, Rt. Hon. F. G. (Co. L), 256 Bedford	4,666
Hicks, Sir W. Joynson, Bt. (Co. U), 389 Twickenham.....	11,192	Kelley, Maj. F. A., O.B.E. (Co. U), 205 Rotherham.....	1,716
Higham, C. F. (Co. U), 281 Islington, S.	1,008	Kelly, E. J. (N), 645 Donegal, E.	2,799
Hilder, Lt.-Col. F. (Co. U), 321 Essex, S.E.	6,360	Kelly, T. (S.F.), 620 Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.....	5,559
Hills, Maj. J. W. (Co. U), 308 Durham.....	218	Kennedy, Tom (Lab.), 557 Kirkcaldy.....	1,475
Hinds, J. (Co. L), 509 Carmarthen.....	unop.	Kent, D. R. (S.F.), 636 Cork, E.	unop.
Hirst, G. H. (Lab.), 485 Wentworth.....	7,714	Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (L.), 133 Hull, Crnt.....	917
Hoare, Col. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (Co. U), 13 Chelsea.....	6,740	Kenyon, B. (Co. L), 285 Chesterfield.....	unop.
Hodge, Rt. Hon. J. (Lab.), 166 Manchester, Gorton.....	8,042	Kidd, J. (Co. U), 588 Linlithgow.....	4,175
Hogge, J. M. (L), 537 Edinburgh, E.	3,324	Kiley, J. D. (L), 52 Whitechapel and St. George's.....	503
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (Co. U), 203 Gillingham	7,750	King, Comdr. H. D. (Co. U), 394 Norfolk, N.	213
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (Co. U), 327 Basingstoke.....	3,122	Knight, Maj. E. A. (Co. U), 458 Kidderminster	3,737
Holmes, J. S. (L), 289 Derbyshire, N.E.	557	Knight, Capt. H. Newton, M.B.E. (Co. U), 10 Camberwell, N.	3,833
Hood, J. (Co. U), 250 Wimbledon.....	10,573	Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L), 204 S. Molton...	2,331
Hope, Sir H. (Co. U), 599 Stirling & Clackmannan, W.	3,084	Lampson, G. Locker- (Co. U), 391 Wood Green.....	14,678
Hope, Col. Sir J. A., Bt. (Co. U), 589 Midlothian & Peebles, N.	3,521	Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Co. U), 340 Huntingdonshire.....	4,344
Hope, J. D. (Co. L), 570 Berwick & Haddington.....	3,801	Larmor, Sir Joseph (Co. U), 489 Cambridge University.....	757
Hope, J. E. (Co. U), 212 Sheffield, Central...	3,402	Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (Co. U), 544 Glasgow, Central.....	12,917
Hopkins, J. W. W. (U), 44 St. Pancras, S.E.	1,290	Law, A. J. (Co. U), 201 Rochdale.....	7,777
Hopkinson, A. (Co. L), 366 Moseley.....	10,931	Lawless, F. (S.F.), 652 Dublin County, N.	4,710
Hopkinson, Dr. E. (U), 164 Manchester, Clayton.....	4,631	Lawson, J. J. (Lab.), 306 Chester-le-Street...	12,545
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (Co. U), 547 Glasgow, Hillhead.....	8,617	Lennon, J. (S.F.), 621 Carlisle.....	unop.
Horne, W. E. (Co. U), 437 Guildford.....	8,071	Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Co. L), 528 University of Wales.....	563
Hutchkin, Capt. S. V., M.C. (Co. U), 380 Horncastle.....	1,413	Lewis, Lt. T. A. (Co. L), 519 Pontypridd.....	3,175
Houston, R. P. (Co. U), 161 Liverpool, West Toxteth.....	6,233	Lindsay, W. A. (U), 603 Belfast, Cromac.....	8,951
Howard, Maj. S. G., C.B.E. (L), 432 Sudbury	920	Lister, Sir R. A. (Co. L), 324 Stroud.....	4,218
Hudson, R. M. (U), 229 Sunderland.....	1,620	Lloyd, G. B. (Co. U), 413 Shrewsbury.....	4,284
Hunter, Gen. Sir A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Co. U), 363 Lancaster.....	4,625	Lorden, J. W. (Co. U), 43 St. Pancras, N.	1,664
Hunter, T. (S.F.), 639 Cork, N.E.	unop.	Loebsy, Capt. C. E., M.C. (Co. Lab.), 91 Bradford, E.	753
Hurd, P. A. (Co. U), 416 Frome.....	664	Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (Co. U), 74 Edgaston	9,381
Hurst, Maj. G. B., K.C. (U), 168 Manchester, Moss Side.....	4,913	Lowther, Col. C. (Ind. U), 364 Lonsdale.....	5,190
Inskip, T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (Co. U), 96 Bristol.....	5,095	Lowther, Maj. Hon. C. (Ind. U), 280 Cumberland, N.	unop.
Irving, Dan (Soc.), 102 Burnley.....	2,928	Lowther, Maj.-Gen. Sir C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Co. U), 281 Penrith.....	31
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (Co. U), 422 Houndenhire.....	4,639	Loyd, A. T. (Co. U), 229 Abingdon.....	unop.
Jackson, Maj. C. L. A. Ward- (Co. U), 333 Leominster.....	3,015	Lunn, W. (Lab.), 420 Rothwell.....	3,377
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C., C.B.E. (Co. U), 102 Bromley.....	1,071	Lyle, C. E. L. (Co. U), 245 Stratford.....	3,677
Jameson, Maj. J. G. (Co. U), 540 Edinburgh, W.	2,976	Lynch, F. (S.F.), 664 Kerry, S.	unop.
		Lynn, R. J. (U), 612 Belfast, Woodvale.....	10,985
		McBride, J. M. (S.F.), 679 Mayo, W.	8,667
		McCabe, A. (S.F.), 690 Sligo, S.	7,125
		McCartan, Dr. P. (S.F.), 670 King's Co.	unop.
		McConnell, T. E. (Co. U), 604 Duncairn...	unop.
		McCurdy, Rt. Hon. C. A., K.C. (Co. L), 181 Northampton.....	3,371
		McDonagh, J. (S.F.), 622 Tipperary, N.	unop.
		McDonald, Dr. B. F. P. (Co. U), 235 Wallasey	20,229

	Maj.		Maj.
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. A. M. (L), 561		Mulcahy, R. J. (S.F), 614	Dublin, Clontarf
MacEneaney, J. F. (S.F), 585	4,149	Munro, Rt. Hon. R., K.C. (Co.L), 597	Roxburgh and Selkirk
McGrath, J. (S.F), 617	3,111	Murchison, C. K. (Co.U), 134	Hull, E.
McGuffin, S. (Lab. U), 609	4,700	Murray, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. (Co.L), 564	Kincardine and Western
Shankill	8,166	Murray, Maj. C. D., K.C. (Co.U), 539	Edinburgh, S.
McGinness, J. (S.F), 676	6,949	Murray, Dr. D. (L), 580	Western Isles
MacIner, Sir H. J. (Co.U), 542	6,453	Murray, Hon. G. (Co.U), 554	Glasgow, St. Rollox
MacLaren, Hon. H. D. (Co.L), 374	6,201	Murray, J. (Co.L), 143	Leeds, W.
McLaren, R. (Co.U), 586	1,504	Murray, Maj. W., O.B.E. (Co.U), 573	Dumfries
McLean, Lt.-Col. C. W. W., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Co.U), 378	3,521	Myers, Tom (Lab.), 484	Spenn Valley
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir D. (L), 590	2,600	Nall, Maj. J., D.S.O. (U), 167	Hulme
and Southern	815	Neal, A. (Co.L), 215	Sheffield, Hillsborough
McLean, Neil (Lab.), 546		Nelson, R. F. W. R. (Co.U), 585	Motherwell
MacLeod, J. M. (Co.U), 548		Newbould, A. E. (L), 149	Leyton, W.
Glasgow, Kelvingrove	8,636	Newman, Lt.-Col. J. R. P. (Co.U), 385	Finchley
Macmaster, Sir Donald, Bt., K.C. (Co.U), 433	10,299	Newman, Sir R., Bt. (Co.U), 120	Exeter
Chertsey	unop.	Newton, Maj. Sir H. K., Bt., O.B.E. (Co.U), 317	Harwich
McMicking, Maj. G. (Co.L), 577		Nicholl, Comdr. Sir E. (Co.U), 278	Penryn and Falmouth
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (Co.L), 11	1,885	Nicholson, Brig.-Gen. J. S., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Ind.), 50	Abbeey
Camberwell, N.W.	831	Nicholson, R. (Co.L), 469	Doncaster
MacNeill, John (S.F), 706	315	Nicholson, Col. W. G. (Co.U), 330	Ilkley, Petersfield
MacNeill, John (S.F), 622	8,689	Nield, Sir H., K.C. (Co.U), 115	Ealing
Canterbury		Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (Co.L), 83	Blackburn
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (Co.L), 579	6,120	Norris, Sir H. G. (Co.U), 16	Fulham, E.
Ross and Cromarty	2,788	O'Connor, A. J. (S.F), 667	Kildare, S.
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (Co.U), 554	3,183	O'Connor, T. P. (N), 157	Liverpool, Scotland
Glasgow, Springburn	4,929	O'Doherty, J. (S.F), 643	Donegal, N.
MacVeagh, J. (N), 650		O'Grady, J. (Lab.), 142	Leeds, S.E.
Down, S.	3,183	O'Higgins, B. (S.F), 635	Clare, W.
Maddocks, H., K.C. (Co.U), 446	9,929	O'Higgins, K. C. (S.F), 656	Queen's County
Nuneaton		O'Keefe, P. (S.F), 638	Cork, N.
Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (Co.U), 490	669	O'Kelly, J. J. (S.F), 677	Louth
London University		O'Kelly, J. T. (S.F), 615	Dublin, College Green
Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel, Bt. (Co.U), 75	7,467	O'Mahony, J. (S.F), 657	Fermanagh, S.
Birmingham, Erdington	4,068	O'Maille, P. (S.F), 658	Galloway, Connaught
Mallalieu, F. W. (Co.L), 468		Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (U), 427	Oxford Univ.
Cologne Valley	200	O'Mara, J. (S.F), 666	Kilkenny, S.
Malone, Lt.-Col. C. J. L., M.C. (Lab.), 148	853	O'Neill, Maj. Hon. H. (U), 635	Antrim, Mid.
Leyton, E.	6,043	Palmer, Maj. G. (Co.L), 310	Jarrow
Malone, Maj. P. B. (U), 232	7,082	Palmer, Brig.-Gen. G. L. (Co.U), 455	Westbury
Tottenham, S.		Parker, J., C.H. (Lab.), 422	Cannock
Maloney, P. J. (S.F), 694	6,043	Parkinson, A. L. (Co.U), 85	Blackpool
Tipperary, S.	7,082	Parkinson, J. (Lab.), 247	Wigan
Manville, E. (Co.U), 107		Parry, Lt.-Col. T. H. (Co.L), 512	Flint
Conventry	4,083	Pearce, Sir W. (Co.L), 50	Limehouse
Markievicz, Constance Georgine de (S.F), 619	unop.	Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (Co.U), 110	Darlington
Dublin, St. Patrick's	5,748	Peel, Col. Hon. S. (Co.U), 390	Uxbridge
Marks, Sir G. C., (Co.L), 277	5,256	Pender, Capt. J. C. Denison- (Co.U), 54	Batham and Tooting
Cornwall, N.	3,399	Pennafather, De P. (Co.U), 156	Liverpool, Kirkdale
Marriott, J. A. R. (Co.U), 190	1,092	Percy, C. (Co.U), 233	Tynemouth
Oxford	unop.	Percy, Lord E. (Co.U), 127	Hastings
Martin, A. E. (Co.L), 319	3,224	Perkins, W. F. (Co.U), 329	New Forest and Christchurch
Donkford	5,099	Perring, W. G. (Co.U), 33	Paddington, N.
Mason, R. (Co.L), 403	4,414	Philippa, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Co.L), 218	Southampton
Wansbeck	9,048	Phillips, Sir Owen (Co.U), 267	Cherter
Matthews, D. (Co.L), 502	9,040	Ploker, Col. E. W. (Co.U), 113	Deesbury
Swansea, E.	2,627	Pilditch, Sir P. (Co.U), 388	Spelthorne
Mellows, L. (S.F), 659	2,078		
Glasgow, E.	1,181		
Mellows, L. (S.F), 682	6,909		
Meath, N.	5,811		
Middlebrook, Sir W. (Co.L), 141	10,123		
Leeds, S.	6,457		
Mildmay, Rt. Hon. F. B. (Co.U), 298	6,132		
Totnes	unop.		
Mills, J. E. (Lab.), 346	5,061		
Darford	5,597		
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (Co.U), 58	1,150		
Streatham	20,952		
Moles, T. (U), 606			
Belfast, Ormeau			
Molson, Maj. J. E. (Co.U), 579			
Gainsborough			
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (Co.L), 503			
Swansea, W.			
Monsell, Com. B. M. Eyres- (Co.U), 457			
Evesham			
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (Co.L), 265			
Cambridge			
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton (Co.U), 27			
Islington, N.			
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (Co.U), 383			
Brentford and Chiswick			
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (Co.L), 460			
Buckrooe			
Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.S.O., C.B.E. (Lab.), 500			
Rhondda, E.			
Morrison, Rt. Hon. T. B. (Co.L), 578			
Inverness			
Morris, R. (Co.L), 3			
Battersea, N.			
Morrison, H. (Co.U), 453			
Salisbury			
Mosley, Lt. O. E. (Co.U), 366			
Larrow			
Mount, Sir W. A., Bt., C.B.E. (Co.U), 230			
Newbury			

	Maj.		Maj.
Pinkham, Col. C. (Co. U), 249 Willemsden, W.	3,286	Seely, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B., C.B.,	
Plunkett, Count (S.F.), 687 Roscommon, N.	unop.	C.M.G., D.S.O. (Co. L), 288 Ilkeston	1,698
Pollock, Sir E., K.C. (Co. U), 449 Warwick		Sexton, J., C.B.E. (Lab.), 266 St. Helens	3,494
and Leamington	unop.	Shanahan, P. (S.F.), 616 Dublin Harbour	2,281
Polson, Col. Sir T. A., K.B.E., C.M.G. (Ind.),		Shaw, Hon. A. (Co. L), 567 Kilmarnock	6,926
347 Dover	3,130	Shaw, T., O.B.E. (Lab.), 197 Preston	728
Pownall, Lt.-Col. A. (Co. U), 365 Leicestershire, E.		Shaw, Capt. W. T. (Co. U), 576 Forfar	518
Pratt, J. W. (Co. L), 543 Cathcart	11,821	Shee, Lt.-Col. M. Archer, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Prescott, Maj. W. H., O.B.E. (Co. U), 231		(U) 15 Finsbury	3,801
Tottenham, N.	4,598	Short, A. (Lab.), 241 Wednesbury	877
Preston, Sir W. (Co. U), 51 Mile End	3,633	Shortt, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. L), 180 Newcastle, W.	6,401
Pretyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (Co. U), 314		Simm, M. T. (Co. Lab.), 236 Wallend	3,411
Chelmsford	5,666	Sitch, C. H. (Lab.), 423 Kingswinford	2,888
Purchase, H. G. (Co. L), 33 Kennington	1,122	Smiley, Maj. P. Kerr- (Co. U), 644 Antrim, N.	6,948
Rae, H. N. (Co. L), 481 Shipley	11,010	Smith, Sir A., K.B.E. (Co. U), 109 S. Croydon	2,204
Raeburn, Sir W. H. (Co. U), 572 Dumbarton	5,693	Smith, Sir H. (Co. U), 240 Warrington	2,392
Raffan, P. W. (Co. L), 147 Leigh	1,746	Smith, Sir M., K.B.E. (Co. L), 592 Orkney & S.	unop.
Ramsden, Capt. G. T. (Co. U), 471 Elland	1,889	Smith, W. R. (Lab.), 400 Wellingborough	977
Randles, Sir J. S. (Co. U), 165 Exchange	6,564	Smithers, Sir A. W. (Co. U), 345 Chislehurst	5,807
Rankin, Capt. J. S. (Co. U), 151 East Toxteth	unop.	Spencer, G. A. (Lab.), 405 Broxtowe	6,459
Raper, A. B. (Co. U), 261 Islington, E.	3,384	Spoor, B. C. (Lab.), 394 Bishop Auckland	2,643
Ratcliffe, H. B. (Co. U), 90 Bradford Central	4,798	Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt. (U), 574 Fife, Eastern	2,002
Raw, Lt.-Col. Nathan, C.M.G., D.S.O.,		Stack, A. (S.F.), 663 Kerry, W.	unop.
(Co. U), 159 Wavertree	6,223	Staines, M. (S.F.), 618 St. Michaels	3,557
Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C., (Co. U), 88 Cam-		Stanford, C. Thomas- (Co. U), 95 Brighton	23,590
bridge University	805	Stanier, Sir B., Bt. (Co. U), 412 Ludlow	unop.
Redmond, Capt. W. A., D.S.O. (N), 623		Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (Co. U),	
Waterford	484	198 Preston	485
Rees, Sir J. D., Bt., K.C.I.E., C.V.O. (Co. U),		Stanton, C. B., C.B.E. (Co. Lab.), 497 Aberdare	16,595
189 Nottingham, E.	6,732	Starkey, J. R. (Co. U), 407 Newark	unop.
Rees, Capt. J. T. Tudor (L), 292 Barnstaple	602	Steel, Maj. S. R. (Co. U), 243 Ashford	7,850
Reid, D. D. (U), 647 Down, East	1,695	Stephenson, Lt.-Col. H. K., D.S.O. (Co. L),	
Remer, J. R. (Co. U), 271 Macclesfield	4,224	216 Park	9,172
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (Co. U),		Stevens, M. (Co. U), 118 Eccles	12,413
25 Holborn	5,783	Stewart, G. (Co. U), 274 Wirral	unop.
Rendall, A. (L), 325 Thornbury	3,867	Strauss, E. A. (Co. L), 48 Southwark, N.	2,971
Renwick, Sir G., Bt. (Co. U), 177 Newcastle	4,438	Sturrock, J. Leng- (Co. L), 559 Montrose	6,369
Richardson, A. (Co. U), 349 Gravesend	4,587	Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (Ind.),	
Richardson, Sir A. H. H. (Co. L), 12 Peckham	4,214	335 Hertford	6,776
Richardson, R. (Lab.), 309 Houghton-le-		Sugden, Lt. W. H. (Co. U), 369 Royton	7,559
Spring	689	Surtees, Brig.-Gen. H. C., C.B. (Co. U),	
Roberts, F. O. (Lab.), 242 West Bromwich	1,709	121 Gateshead	10,003
Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. H. (Lab.), 122 Norwich	19,786	Sutherland, Sir W. (Co. L), 565 Argyllshire	4,689
Roberts, Sir S. (Co. U), 213 Ecclesall	unop.	Swan, J. E. (Lab.), 303 Barnard Castle	1,631
Roberts, S. (Co. U), 332 Hereford	2,259	Sweeney, J. (S.F.), 644 Donegal, W.	2,596
Robertson, J. (Lab.), 521 Bothwell	7,168	Sweetman, R. (S.F.), 700 Wexford, N.	2,973
Robinson, S. (Co. L), 503 Brecon and Radnor	unop.	Sykes, Col. Sir A. J. (Co. U), 270 Knutsford	unop.
Robinson, Sir T. (Co. L), 370 Stretford	11,945	Sykes, Sir C., Bt., K.B.E. (Co. L), 129	
Rodger, A. K. (Co. L), 587 Rutherglen	3,828	Huddersfield	2,497
Rose, F. H. (Ind. Lab.), 250 Aberdeen, N.	210	Taylor, J., O.B.E. (Co. L), 532 Dumbarton	1,168
Rothschild, Maj. L. de (Co. U), 262		Terrell, G. (Co. U), 451 Chippingham	3,947
Aylesbury	unop.	Terrell, Capt. R. (Co. U), 410 Henley	5,619
Roundell, Lt.-Col. R. F. (Co. U), 422 Skipton	2,281	Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Lab.), 111 Derby	11,737
Royce, W. S. (Lab.), 339 Holland with Boston	1,070	Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen (Ind. Lab.),	
Royden, Sir T., Bart., O.H. (Co. U), 82 Bootle	7,235	504 Anglesey	140
Royds, Lt.-Col. B. (Co. U), 354 Grantham	1,271	Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (Co. L), 511 Wrexham	14,374
Rutherford, Col. Sir J. (Co. U), 358 Darwen	983	Thompson, Lt.-Col. E. C. Meysey- (Co. U),	
Rutherford, Sir W. W. (Co. U), 152 Edgehill	4,245	76 Handsworth	7,322
Ryan, Dr. J. (S.F.), 701 Wexford, S.	518	Thompson, T. (Ind. L), 173 Middlesbro, W.	5,508
Samuel, A. Lyle- (Co. L), 428 Ely	3,710	Thomson, F. C. (Co. U), 530 Aberdeen, S.	7,090
Samuel, A. M. (Co. U), 436 Farnham	4,024	Thomson, Sir W. Mitchell, Bart., K.B.E.	
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. (Co. U), 35 Norwood	6,183	(Co. U), 549 Maryhill	6,382
Samuel, S. (Co. U), 57 Putney	3,709	Thorne, G. E. (L), 252 Wolverhampton, E.	522
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir R. A., Bart. (Co. U), 415		Thorne, Will (Lab.), 243 Plaist w	11,499
Bridgewater	6,816	Thorpe, Capt. J. H. (Co. U), 170 Rusholme	2,982
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., C.M.G. (Co. U),		Tickler, T. G. (Co. U), 124 Grimsby	4,673
130 Hythe	5,382	Tillett, Ben (Lab.), 207 Salford, N.	7,944
Scott, A. MacCallum (Co. L), 541 Bridgeton	3,027	Tootill, R., C.B.E. (Lab.), 97 Bolton	unop.
Scott, L., K.C. (Co. U), 154 L'pool Exchange	2,061	Townley, M. G. (Co. U), 282 Bedford, Mid.	1,721
Scott, Maj. Sir S. E., Bt. (Co. U), 42 St.		Townshend, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. V. F., K.C.B.,	
Marylebone	unop.	D.S.O. (Ind.), 414 Wrekin	3,665
Seager, Sir W. (L), 422 Cardiff, E.	1,985	Tryon, Ma) G. U. (Co. U), 94 Brighton	23,627
Sears, W. (S.F.), 681 Mayo, S.	unop.	Turton, E. R. (Co. U), 228 Threk & Malton	5,239
Seddon, J. A., O.H. (Co. Lab.), 227 Hanley	335	Vickers, D. (Co. U), 214 Sheffield, Hallam	unop.

Waddington, R. (Co.L), 224 Rosendale ...	Maj. 923	Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt. (Co.U), 302 Dorset, W. unop.	Maj.
Walker, C. L. Forester (U), 544 Monmouth	2,975	Williams, Sir W. E. Hume, K.O. (Co.U),	unop.
Wallace, J. (Co.L), 522 Dunfermline District	1,250	404 Bassettlaw	unop.
Wallace, T. D. (U) 651 Down, W.	unop.	Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (Co.L), 591	unop.
Wahsh, J. J. (S.F), 612 Cork	13,325	Moray and Nairn	unop.
Walsh, S. (Lab.), 362 Ince	12,651	Willoughby, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. (Co.U), 355	unop.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. (Co.L), 211		Rutland and Stamford	1,199
Brightside	5,383	Wills, Lt.-Col. Sir G., Bt. (Co.U), 419 Weston-	
Walton, J. (Co.Lab), 470 Don Valley	2,227	super-Mare	6,390
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (Co.L), 63 Barnsley...	unop.	Wilson, J. (Lab.), 114 Dudley	276
Ward, Col. J. C.B. (Co.L), 228 Stoke-on-Trent	unop.	Wilson, J. H. (Co.Lab.), 222 South Shields	13,089
Ward, Lt.-Col. A.L., D.S.O. (U), 133 Hull, N.W.	7,074	Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L), 420 Stourbridge	1,333
Ward, P. J. (S.F) 645 Donegal, S.	1,035	Wilson, Lt.-Col. L. O. (Co.U), 199 Reading	6,794
Ward, W. Dudley (Co.L), 219 Southampton	1,295	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir M., Bt., G.S.L., D.S.O.	
Waring, Maj. W. (Co.L), 305 Blaydon	2,093	(Co.U), 8 Bethnal Green, S.W.	2,299
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (Co.L), 425 Lichfield	4,129	Wilson, Col. M. J. (Co.U), 464 Richmond	4,950
Warren, Sir A. H., O.R.E. (Co.U), 119 2d-		Wilson, Capt. S. (Co.U), 461 Holderness...	3,866
monton	3,316	Winfrey, Sir R. (Co.L), 396 Norfolk, S.W.	unop.
Waterson, A. E. (Ind.), 398 Kettering	2,538	Winterton, Earl (Co.U), 445 Horsham and	
Watson, Capt. J. B. (Co.L), 225 Stockton-	unop.	Worthing	13,100
on-Tees		Wintringham, Mrs. Margaret, (Ind.L).	
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (Lab.), 176		381 Louth	791
Newcastle-under-Lyme	unop.	Wise, F., (Co.U), 131 Ilford	9,023
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (Co.U),		Wolmer, Capt. Lord (Co.U), 326 Aldershot	5,413
566 Butte and Northern	6,790	Wood, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. (Co.U), 476 Yorks,	
Weston, Col. J. W. (Co.U), 450 Westmorland	unop.	N.R.	unop.
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (Co.U), 348		Wood, Sir J., Bt. (Co.U), 273 Stalybridge &	
Faversham	6,845	Hyde	6,954
White, C. F. (L), 201 Derbyshire, W.	2,100	Wood, Sir K. (Co.U), 62 Wrotham, W.	5,260
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (Co.U), 221 Southport	8,980	Wood, Maj. M. (L.), 562 Aberdeensh. Cent.	186
Whitla, Sir W. (U), 707 Belfast University	1,369	Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill, Bt. (Co.U),	
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Co.L), 125 Halifax	18,100	287 High Peak	3,614
Wignall, J. (Lab.), 323 Forest of Dean	3,966	Woods, Sir Robert (Ind.), 704 Dublin Univ.	162
Wild, Sir E., K.C. (Co.U), 246 Upton	5,627	Woolcock, W. J. U., C.R.E. (Co.L), 19 Hack-	
Wilkie, A., C.H. (Lab.), 534 Dundee	14,399	ney, Cent.	unop.
Willey, Maj. F. V., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.		Worfold, Dr. T. C. (Co.U), 438 Witham...	2,683
(Co.U), 93 Bradford, S.	3,801	Yate, Col. Sir C. E., Bt., G.S.I., C.M.G.	
Williams, A. (L), 307 Consell	293	(Co.U), 377 Melton	unop.
Williams, Lt.-Com. C. (Co.U), 295 Tavistock	2,152	Yeo, Sir A. W. (Co.L), 41 Poplar, S.	4,125
Williams, J. (Lab.), 515 Gower	1,756	Young, Comm. Sir H., D.S.O., D.S.C. (L),	
Williams, J. R. Lort. (Co.U), 5 Rotherhithe	1,750	183 Norwich	18,699
Williams, Col. Penry (Co.L), 172 Fiddles-		Young, Sir F. W. (Co.U), 454 Swindon	1,787
brough, East	4,694	Young, R. (Lab.), 367 Newton	1,794
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt., D.S.O., K.C.		Young, W. (Co.L), 594 Perth	unop.
(Co.L), 409 Banbury	unop.	Younger, Sir G., Bt. (Co.U), 531 Ayr District	4,155

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. John Henry Witley, M.P. for Halifax (1921)	£5,000	Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton	£600
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E.	£700	Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St.	
Chairman of Committees, James Fitzalan Hope, M.P. (1921)	£1,500	John	£650
Deputy Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart., M.P.	£1,000	Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel,	
Temporary Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. George Banbury, Bart., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Charles Wm.		K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	£1,200
Bowerman, M.P.; Rt. Hon. John Wm. Wilson, M.P.; Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P.; John		Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset	£800
Frederick Peel Rawlinson, M.P.	unpaid	Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E.	£650
Clerk of the House of Commons, Thomas Long-		Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm.	
dale Webster, C.B., Palace of Westminster	£2,000	H. Carnegie, M.A.	£400
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E.	£1,200	Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon,	
Second do., Gilbert F. Montriou Campton	£1,200	K.C., C.B.	£1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk		Examiner for Private Bills and Tacking	
of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie	£1,200	Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.	£300
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private		Liberarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth	£1,000 to £1,200
Bills, F. R. Williams-Wynn	£1,112	Assistant do., Vivian Kitta	£400 to £600
Clerk of the Journals, J. W. G. Bond	£1,200	Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson	Fees
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis; F. C. Holland;		Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins	
R. P. Colomb; Bryan Fell; Sir J. B.			£550 to £600
Horsburgh-Porter; F. C. Bramwell; C. R.		Do. (Asst. Editor), T. H. Farr	£400 to £450
Turner; W. K. Gibbons; G. C. Williams;			
G. W. B. Throckmorton, each	£650 to £900		
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode; G. C. Taylor;			
A. W. M. Bull; F. W. McCallie; C. R. P.			
Diver; E. A. Fellowes; C. L. Ferguson;			
R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham; N. L.			
Lockton; S. St. G. S. Kingdom; E. J. H.			
Edenborough, each	£150 to £600		

Figures following name of constituency denote the total number of electors; W. and subsequent figures being number of women electors included in larger total.

Co. U. = Coalition Unionist; Co. L. = Coalition Liberal; Co. Lab. = Coalition Labour; U. = Unionist; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Ind. = Independent; N.D.P. = National Democratic Party; N.P. = National Party; N. = Nationalist; S.F. = Sinn Féin.
* Denotes a Member of the former Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHES.

CITY OF LONDON.

30,719; W. 6,085
1st Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour,
O.M., Co. U. unop.
2nd Rt. Hon. Sir F. Banbury,
Bt., Co. U. unop.

BATTERSEA.

North, 38,552; W. 15,841
3 R. Morris, Co. L. 11,231
Mrs. C. Despard, Lab. 5,634
South, 43,036; W. 18,094
4 Viscount Curzon, Co. U. 15,670
*Col. A. Lynch, Lab. 3,383
J. W. Molden, L. 2,273
J. E. P. Jenkin, Ind. 1,657

BERMONDESEY.

Rotherhithe, 25,008; W. 9,591
5 J. R. Lort-Williams, Co. U. 5,639
*H. W. C. Carr-Gomm, L. 3,889
W. Godfrey, Lab. 1,750
West, 23,100; W. 9,165
6 H. J. Glanville, L. 4,260
C. R. Scriven, Co. L. 2,998
Dr. A. Salter, Lab. 1,956
Lt. H. Becker, Ind. 1,294

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, 25,253; W. 10,149
7th Rt. Hon. Sir E. Cornwall,
Bt., Co. L. 4,448
Lt. W. E. Steel, N.P. 2,312
W. Shadforth, Ind. 1,127
South-West, 19,510; W. 7,770
8 Lt.-Col. Sir M. Wilson,
Bt., G.S.L., D.S.O., Co. U. 4,240
Lt. E. Thurtle, Ind. 1,941
Col. H. M. Meyler, M.O., L. 1,935

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, 30,377; W. 12,509
9th Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall,
K.B.E., D.S.O., Co. U. 12,039
Lt. C. R. Cooke-Taylor, L. 3,219
North, 26,416; W. 10,095
10 Capt. H. Newton Knights,
M.B.E., Co. U. 6,020
G. Hearn, L. 2,177
C. G. Ammon, Lab. 2,175
North-West, 30,751; W. 13,197
(Bye-election, March 31, 1920.)
11th Rt. Hon. T. J. Macna-
mara, Co. L. 6,618
Miss S. Lawrence, Lab. 4,733
J. C. Carroll, Ind. L. 3,386
Peckham, 36,026; W. 14,784

12th Sir A. H. H. Richardson,
C.B.E., Co. L. 8,764
C. Hughes, Ind. 4,530
C. Diamond, Lab. 2,559

CHELSEA, 24,822; W. 11,390
13th Col. Sir S. J. G. Hoare,
Bt., G.M.G., Co. U. 9,159
Miss E. F. Phipps, Ind. 2,419

DEPTFORD, 21,611; W. 20,904
14th Rt. Hon. C. W. Bow-
man, Lab. 4,073

Maj. J. T. Prestige, Ind. U. 2,711
F. A. Rumsey, Ind. 2,106

FINSBURY, 34,873; W. 14,110
15th Lt.-Col. M. Archer-Shae,
C.M.G., D.S.O., U. 8,782
H. E. A. Cotton, L. 4,981
FULHAM.

East, 36,228; W. 15,177
16 Sir H. G. Norris, Co. U. 10,242
David Cook, Lab. 2,883
F. Coysh, L. 1,644

West, 39,953; W. 16,721
17 Sir Cyril S. Cobb, K.B.E.,
M.V.O., Co. U. 12,182
R. M. Gentry, Lab. 4,435
Sir G. Fordham, L. 1,139
W. J. Allen, Ind. 995

GREENWICH, 43,756; W. 16,677
18th Capt. Sir I. H. Benn,
Bart., C.B., D.S.O., Co. U. 15,476
J. Bermingham, Lab. 6,471

HACKNEY.
Central, 27,802; W. 11,191
W. J. W. Woolcock, C.B.E.,
Co. L. unop.
North, 27,871; W. 11,617

20th Lt.-Col. Sir W. R. Greene,
Bart., D.S.O., Co. U. 9,873
Lt. Wright-Burrows, L. 4,179
South, 25,222; W. 9,827

21 H. Bottomley, Ind. 11,145
A. Henri, Co. L. 2,830
HAMMERSMITH.

North, 26,656; W. 10,951
22 Sir H. Foreman, O.B.E.
Co. U. 5,785
E. Young, L. 2,542
Maj. J. C. Walker, N.P. 2,075
C. R. Morden, Lab. 2,048

South, 27,996; W. 11,769
23rd Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, Co. U. 8,592
T. A. Robertson, L. 2,555
J. T. Westcott, Lab. 1,958

HAMPSTEAD, 22,544; W. 14,391
24 G. Balfour, Co. U. 13,393
B. S. Mackay, Lab. 3,646
Lt. J. H. Wrentham, N.P. 2,881

HOLBORN, 20,371; W. 7,847
25th Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Ren-
nant, Bt., C.B.E., Co. U. 6,874
J. H. Worrall, Lab. 1,091

ISLINGTON.
East, 27,078; W. 15,453
26 A. B. Raper, Co. U. 9,352
E. Smallwood, L. 5,968
Maj. A. J. Lewer, Lab. 3,122
C. E. Coppiolstone, N.P. 575
F. A. Wickham, Ind. 147

North, 41,769; W. 17,707
27th Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton
Moore, K.O.M.G., Co. U. 14,183
J. Arnall, Lab. 4,000
N. Sargent, L. 2,529

South, 28,976; W. 11,611
28 C. F. Higham, Co. U. 6,885
*Rt. Hon. T. Wiles, L. 5,883
West, 26,197; W. 10,588
29 Sir G. S. Elliott, Co. U. 4,966
*Rt. Hon. T. Lough, L. 2,616
J. Sheppard, Lab. 2,300
E. M. Taylor, Ind. 2,105

KENSINGTON

North, 38,045; W. 17,009
30th Col. A. Bagnall, Co. U. 13,172
W. J. Jarrett, Lab. 3,653
South, 30,888; W. 14,995
31 Sir W. H. Davidson, K.B.E.,
Co. U. 10,693
Br.-Gen. E. Makins, C.B.,
D.S.O., N.P. 5,306

LAMBETH.

Brixton, 37,745; W. 16,829
32nd Sir Davison Dalsiel, Bt.,
Co. U. 9,902
S. Kelley, Ind. 3,641
H. Norton, L. 2,504

Kennington, 37,322; W. 16,471
33 H. G. Purchase, Co. L. 4,705
Mrs. Alice Lucas, U. 3,573
W. Glennie, Lab. 2,817

North, 28,777; W. 12,205
34 F. Briant, L. 7,326
*Lt.-Col. Sir W. Houghton
Gastrell, C.M.G., Co. U. 4,441

Norwood, 40,253; W. 17,940
35 Rt. Hon. Sir H. S.
Samuel, Co. U. 12,848
H. Bignold, Ind. 6,665

LEWISHAM.
East, 42,424; W. 16,789
36 Lt.-Col. A. Pownall,
O.B.E., Co. U. unop.
West, 39,796; W. 16,399
(Bye-election, Sept. 15, 1921.)

37 Sir Philip Dawson,
Ind. C. 9,427
Lt.-Com. W. G. Wind-
ham, Ind. 8,580
F. W. Rafferty, Ind. L. 6,211

PADDINGTON.
North, 37,067; W. 16,372
38 W. G. Perring, Co. U. 5,759
Capt. W. G. Aston, N.P. 4,029
Lt.-Col. E. P. Barry, Ind. 3,571
L. B. Franklin, L. 1,831
H. Bundy, Lab. 1,275

*A. Strauss, Lab. 774
South, 27,479; W. 12,138
39th Sir H. P. Harris, K.B.E.,
Co. U. unop.

POPULAR.

Bow and Bromley,
33,486; W. 12,300
40th Maj. Sir R. Blair, Co. U. 8,109
G. Lansbury, Lab. 7,248
M. Dalton, L. 988

South, 36,077; W. 24,515
41st Sir A. W. Yeo, Co. L. 8,571
Samuel March, Lab. 4,446
Capt. W. Allen, Ind. 4,339

ST. MARYLEBONE,
46,775; W. 20,750
42nd Maj. Sir S. E. Scott, Bt.,
Co. U. unop.

ST. PANCRAS.

North, 23,747; W. 13,904
43 J. W. Loder, Co. U. 7,660
*Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dick-
inson, K.B.E., Lab. 5,596
J. G. Dale, Lab. 4,652

South-East, 27,411; W. 11,376
 44 J. W. W. Hopkins, U. ... 4,884
 Lt. R. L. Reiss, L. ... 3,594
 P. Adams, U. ... 2,803
 H. G. Romerill, Lab. ... 2,189
 South-West, 26,882; W. 10,293
 45* Maj. R. W. Barnett, Co. U. 7,119
 A. S. Comyns-Carr, L. ... 4,679
 J. C. Sherrott, Ind. ... 352

SHOREDITCH,
 45,886; W. 18,554
 46* Rt. Hon. C. Addison,
 M.D., L. ... 9,532
 R. S. Slevier, Ind. ... 3,414
 J. Walton, Lab. ... 2,072
 *H. G. Chancellor, L. ... 1,524
 T. Warwick, N.P. ... 504

SOUTHWARK.
 Central, 27,699; W. 11,078
 47* J. D. Gilbert, Co. L. ... 8,060
 Capt. L. H. Guest, M.O.,
 Lab. ... 3,126
 North, 22,366; W. 8,843

48* F. A. Strauss, Co. L. ... 4,254
 Sir J. Harrington,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
 O.B.E., N.P. ... 2,183
 G. A. Isaacs, Lab. ... 2,027
 Geo. G. Gebbett, Ind. ... 573
 South-East, 27,512; W. 11,053
 49* Com. J. A. Davies, Co. L. 7,208
 T. E. Naylor, Lab. ... 2,718

STEPNEY.
 Limehouse, 22,375; W. 12,044
 50* Sir W. Pearce, Co. L. ... 5,860
 *Capt. D. D. Sheehan, Lab. 2,470
 C. Rodwell, N.P. ... 1,452
 Mile End, 22,131; W. 8,789
 51 Sir W. Preston, Co. U. ... 6,025
 W. Devenay, Lab. ... 2,392
 C. J. O. Sanders, O.B.E.,
 L. ... 1,119

Whitechapel and St. George's,
 23,366; W. 9,242
 52* J. D. Kiley, L. ... 3,025
 Dr. Robt. Ambrose, Lab. 2,522
 G. A. Cohen, Co. U. ... 2,489
 J. R. Raphael, Ind. ... 614

STOKES NEWINGTON,
 20,090; W. 8,106
 53 G. W. H. Jones, Co. U. 5,918
 H. J. Ormond, Ind. ... 2,829
 P. H. Heffer, L. ... 2,181

WANDSWORTH.
 Balham and Tooting,
 40,222; W. 27,547
 54* Capt. J. C. D. Demison-
 Pender, Co. U. ... 12,405

F. Smith, O.B.E., Lab. ... 3,584
 A. J. Hurley, Ind. ... 1,805
 Capt. M. Anderson,
 O.B.E., L. ... 1,542
 W. Hunt, U. ... 1,457

Central, 27,825; W. 11,567
 55* Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-
 Griffiths, K.O.B., D.S.O.,
 U. ... 7,796

Geo. P. Blizard, Lab. ... 3,382
 *Col. Hon. H. Guest, Co. L. 2,988
 Olapham, 34,640; W. 15,136
 56* Sir A. du Croc, Bt., Co. U. 9,776
 H. B. Beamish, Ind. ... 2,070
 P. H. Thomas, L. ... 2,790
 Lt. W. J. Harvey, M.C.,
 Co. Ind. ... 594

Putney, 31,437; W. 13,514
 57* S. Samuel, Co. U. ... 8,677
 J. G. Jenkins, N.P. ... 4,968
 Streatham, 26,842; W. 12,192
 58 Sir W. Lane Mitchell,
 Co. U. ... 11,457
 J. A. Compston, K.C., L. 2,417
 Capt. F. H. Bellamy, N.P. 1,844

WESTMINSTER.
 Abbey, 33,935; W. 13,042
 (Bye-election, Aug. 25, 1921.)
 59* Brig.-Gen. J. S. Nichol-
 son, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
 D.S.O., Ind. ... 6,204
 Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Applin,
 O.B.E., D.S.O., Anti-
 Waste ... 4,970

Arnold Lupton, Ind. L. 3,053
 St. George's, 20,090; W. 12,673
 (Bye-election, June 7, 1921.)
 60 J. M. M. Erskine, Ind. 7,244
 Col. Sir H. Jessel, Bt.,
 C.B., C.M.G., Co. U. ... 5,356

WOOLWICH.
 East, 36,027; W. 13,837
 (Bye-election, March 2, 1921.)
 61 Capt. R. Gee, V.C., M.C.,
 Co. U. ... 13,724
 J. Ramsay Macdonald,
 Lab. ... 13,041

West, 34,248; W. 13,140
 62 Sir H. K. Wood, Co. U. ... 12,348
 A. G. Cameron, Lab. ... 7,028
 Maj. W. A. Adam, Ind. U. 1,109

ENGLISH BOROUGHES.
 ACRINGTON, 42,160; W. 17,528
 63 Maj. E. Gray, Co. U. ... 13,808
 *Maj. Rt. Hon. H. T.
 Baker, L. ... 8,378
 C. R. Buxton, Lab. ... 6,369
 W. Hammond, Ind. ... 738

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,
 25,715; W. 10,739
 (Bye-election, Jan. 31, 1920.)
 64 Sir W. de Frece, Co. U. 8,864
 W. C. Robinson, O.B.E.,
 Lab. ... 8,127

Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E.,
 Ind. L. ... 3,511
 BARNSLY, 34,056; W. 12,549
 65* Sir J. Walton, Bt., Co. L. unop.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
 37,697; W. 12,787
 66 Sir R. B. Chadwick, Co. U. 12,608
 *C. Duncan, Lab. ... 12,309

BATH, 31,512; W. 14,170
 67* Capt. C. T. Foxcroft,
 Co. U. ... 15,605
 A. J. Bethell, Lab. ... 5,244

BATLEY AND MORLEY,
 28,211; W. 16,145
 68* G. A. France, Co. L. ... 13,519
 B. Turner, O.B.E., Lab. 2,051

BIRKENHEAD.
 East, 33,297; W. 12,377
 69 A. Bigland, Co. U. ... 13,012
 J. Finigan, Lab. ... 5,399
 H. Graham White, L. ... 1,787
 West, 30,068; W. 11,391
 70 Lt.-Col. Sir H. M. Grayson,
 K.B.E., Co. U. ... 10,881
 W. H. Egan, Lab. ... 5,673
 H. Bickersbeth, L. ... 1,755

BIRMINGHAM.
 Aston, 35,443; W. 13,832
 71* Rt. Hon. E. Cecil, Co. U. 9,997
 W. Baulfield, Lab. ... 4,451
 J. H. Dooley, Ind. ... 1,561
 Deritend, 37,442; W. 14,449
 72 J. W. Dennis, Co. U. ... 9,495
 A. Brampton, L. ... 1,990

Duddeston, 34,167; W. 12,522
 73 E. Hallan, Lab. ... 8,796
 Dr. J. F. Crowley, L. ... 2,280
 Edgbaston, 37,013; W. 14,935
 74* Sir F. Lowe, Bt., Co. U. 13,565

Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Barnes-
 ley, L. ... 4,184
 Erdington, 34,239; W. 13,362
 75* Sir A. Steel-Maitland,
 Bt., Co. U. ... 12,678
 A. E. Tyton, Lab. ... 5,211
 Capt. R. Somerset, L. ... 1,392

Handsworth, 37,254; W. 14,573
 76* E. C. Meysey-Thompson,
 Co. U. ... 12,019
 N. Tiptaft, Ind. ... 4,697
 H. J. Odell, Lab. ... 4,576

King's Norton, 27,117; W. 10,550
 77 Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., Co. U. 8,809
 T. Hackett, Ind. ... 4,917
 N. Birkett, L. ... 2,435

Ladywood, 33,330; W. 12,865
 78 N. Chamberlain, Co. U. 9,405
 J. W. Kneeshaw, Lab. ... 2,572
 Mrs. M. C. Ashby, L. ... 1,554
 Moseley, 41,546; W. 16,477
 (Bye-election, March 4, 1921.)

79 P. J. H. Hannon, Co. U. unop.
 Sparkbrook, 37,123; W. 14,363
 80* Lt.-Col. L. C. S. Amery,
 Co. U. ... 15,225
 Frank Spirex, Ind. ... 3,014
 John G. Hurst, L. ... 1,251

West, 35,836; W. 14,257
 (Bye-election, March 31, 1921.)
 81* Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-
 lain, Co. U. ... unop.
 Yardley, 36,575; W. 13,655
 82 A. R. Jephcott, Co. U. ... 10,960

G. Shann, Ind. ... 7,466
 G. Jackson, L. ... 1,049
 BLACKBURN, 61,972; W. 26,587
 83* Rt. Hon. Sir H. Norman,
 Bt., Co. L. ... 22,076

84 Lieut.-Com. P. Dean,
 V.C., Co. U. ... 30,158
 *P. Snowden, Lab. ... 15,274
 BLACKPOOL, 41,627; W. 19,372
 85 A. L. Parkinson, Co. U. 15,818
 C. F. Critchley, Ind. ... 9,862
 A. Gee, Lab. ... 2,608

BOLTON, 22,458; W. 34,248
 86* Capt. W. Edne, Co. L. ... unop.
 87* R. Tootill, O.B.E., Lab. ... unop.
 BOOTLE, 33,419; W. 12,860
 88 Sir T. Royden, Bt., C.M.,
 Co. U. ... 12,312

E. Cathery, Ind. ... 5,077
 BOURNEMOUTH,
 33,079; W. 15,173
 89* Br.-Gen. H. Page-Croft,
 C.M.G., N.P. ... 14,028
 Rev. F. J. Hopkins, Lab. 5,322
 T. D. Kelghley, L. ... 1,854

BRADFORD.	
Central, 44,549; W. 19,049	
90 H. B. Ratcliffe, Co. U.	12,434
W. Leach, Lab.	7,636
*Sir James Hill, Bt., L.	4,304
East, 36,580; W. 15,699	
91 Capt. C. E. Loseby, M.C., Co. Lab.	9,390
*F. W. Jowett, Lab.	8,637
*Sir W. E. B. Priestley, L.	4,782
North, 33,038; W. 14,359	
92 Maj. A. B. Boyd-Car- penter, Co. U.	11,042
J. H. Palin, Lab.	6,499
E. Binns, L.	4,688
South, 41,449; W. 18,142	
93 Maj. F. V. Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., Co. U.	11,949
W. Hirst, Ind.	8,291
G. Muff, L.	6,613
BRIGHTON, 82,449; W. 36,585	
94 *Maj. G. C. Tryon, Co. U.	32,958
95 *C. Thomas - Stanford, Co. U.	32,561
T. Lewis, Lab.	8,971
G. W. Canter, Lab.	8,514
BRISTOL.	
Central, 36,038; W. 14,735	
96 T. W. H. Inskip, K.C., Co. U.	12,232
E. Bevin, Lab.	7,137
East, 33,679; W. 13,362	
97 G. B. Britton, Co. L.	9,434
L. Bateman, Lab.	8,135
*Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hob- house, Bt., L.	1,447
North, 34,657; W. 14,431	
98 E. S. Gange, Co. L.	11,400
J. Kaylor, Lab.	5,007
E. W. Petter, N.P.	2,520
South, 35,663; W. 14,412	
99 *Sir W. H. Davies, Co. L.	13,761
T. C. Lewis, Lab.	6,409
West, 35,072; W. 15,742 (Bye-election, April 9, 1921.)	
100 *Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, Co. U.	unop.
BROMLEY, 40,700; W. 17,856 (Bye-election, Dec. 17, 1919.)	
101 Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James, C.B.E., Co. U.	11,148
F. P. Hodes, Lab.	10,077
BURNLEY, 50,870; W. 20,687	
102 D. Daniel Irving, Co. U.	15,217
Maj. Hon. H. G. H. Mul- holland, Co. U.	12,289
J. H. Grey, L.	8,825
BURY, 32,666; W. 14,242	
103 Capt. C. Ainsworth, Co. U.	10,043
*Sir G. Toulmin, Co. L.	6,862
H. W. Wallace, Lab.	4,973
CAMBRIDGE, 25,170; W. 10,581	
104 *Rt. Hon. Sir E. Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., Co. U.	11,553
Rev. T. R. Williams, Lab.	3,789
CARLISLE, 23,066; W. 8,970	
105 W. T. Carr, C.B.E., Co. L.	9,311
E. Lowthian, Lab.	4,736
CHELTENHAM, 23,217; W. 10,556	
106 *Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, Co. U.	9,608
Dr. R. Davies, Ind.	6,317

COVENTRY, 62,066; W. 23,713	
107 E. Manville, Co. U.	17,380
R. C. Wallhead, Lab.	10,298
Sir C. Mansel, Bt., L.	4,128
A. C. Bannington, Ind.	3,806
*D. M. Mason, Ind. L.	3,145
CROYDON.	
North, 43,669; W. 18,406	
108 Maj. G. O. Borwick, D.S.O., Co. U.	16,520
J. Trumble, L.	7,094
South, 45,115; W. 18,898 (Bye-election, Nov. 14, 1919.)	
109 Sir Allan Smith, K.B.E., Co. U.	11,777
H. Houlder, Ind. L.	9,573
DARLINGTON, 28,660; W. 11,467	
110 *Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, Co. U.	11,951
H. A. Scott, L.	7,494
DERBY, 61,538; W. 24,470	
111 *Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.	25,145
112 A. Green, Ind. U.	14,920
W. B. Robotham, L.	13,408
Capt. H. M. Smith, Ind.	13,012
DEWSBURY, 27,592; W. 11,418	
113 Lt.-Col. E. W. Pick- ering, D.S.O., Co. U.	7,853
Ben Riley, Lab.	5,596
*Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L.	5,130
DUDLEY, 25,103; W. 9,765 (Bye-election, March 3, 1921.)	
114 J. Wilson, Lab.	10,244
*Rt. Hon. Sir A. G. Boscawen, Co. U.	9,968
EALING, 28,687; W. 11,995	
115 *Sir H. Field, K.C., Co. U.	13,710
A. H. Chilton, Lab.	3,610
EAST HAM.	
North, 34,219; W. 13,996	
116 *Sir J. Bethell, Bt., Co. L.	9,436
W. Mann, N.P.	6,748
South, 32,472; W. 12,696	
117 *A. C. Edwards, Co. Lab.	7,972
R. P. F. Hamlett, U.	5,661
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.	5,024
ECOLESS, 34,702; W. 14,580	
118 M. Stevens, Co. U.	15,821
*R. D. Holt, L.	3,408
EDMONTON, 28,930; W. 11,866	
119 Sir A. H. Warren, O.B.E., Co. U.	6,891
F. A. Broad, Lab.	3,575
H. Vivian, L.	2,245
H. Barrass, Ind.	1,223
EXETER, 31,267; W. 13,497	
120 *Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., Co. U.	12,524
L. W. Costello, L.	8,806
GATSFHEAD, 55,443; W. 20,248	
121 Brig.-Gen. H. C. Sur- tees, C.B., O.M.G., D.S.O., Co. U.	17,215
J. Brotherton, Lab.	7,212
Sir H. Elverston, L.	5,833
GLOUCESTER, 25,006; W. 10,242	
122 Sir J. Bruton, Co. U.	8,470
T. H. Morley, L.	5,246
W. L. Edwards, Lab.	2,860

GRANT YARMOUTH, 24,525; W. 10,696	
123 *Sir A. Fell, Co. U.	6,741
Lieut. J. H. Wilson, L.	5,734
W. McConnell, Lab.	1,848
W. H. Dawson, Ind.	125
GRIMSBY, 47,189; W. 18,710	
124 *T. G. Tickler, Co. U.	13,688
C. Franklin, Soc.	9,015
J. W. Eason, Ind.	2,791
Maj. H. Crosby, Ind.	1,260
HALIFAX, 49,017; W. 21,030	
125 *Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, Co. L.	22,136
A. McManus, Soc.	4,036
HARTLEPOOLS, THR, 39,578; W. 14,803	
126 W. G. H. Gritten, Ind. U.	13,003
C. Macfarlane, Co. L.	7,647
W. Sherwood, Lab.	4,733
HASTINGS, 24,958; W. 11,607 (Bye-election, May 4, 1921.)	
127 Lord Eustace Percy, Co. U.	11,685
W. R. Davies, Lab.	5,437
A. Blackman, Ind. L.	4,240
HORNSEY, 43,048; W. 18,493 (Bye-election, Nov. 10, 1921.)	
128	
HUDDERSFIELD, 56,200; W. 23,973	
129 Sir Charles Sykes, Bt. K.B.E., Co. L.	15,234
H. Snell, Lab.	12,737
E. Woodhead, L.	11,256
HYTHE, 19,896; W. 8,679	
130 *Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt., C.M.G., Co. U.	8,819
R. Forsyth, Lab.	3,427
ILFORD, 40,749; W. 16,931 (Bye-election, Sept. 25, 1920.)	
131 Frederic Wise, Co. U.	15,612
J. King, Lab.	6,577
Maj. J. W. H. Thomp- son, Ind. L.	6,515
IPSWICH, 37,348; W. 15,540	
132 *Capt. Sir P. J. C. Gan- zoni, Co. U.	13,553
R. F. Jackson, Lab.	8,143
G. H. Morgan, K.O., L.	3,663
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.	
Central, 31,221; W. 11,991 (Bye-election, March 29, 1919)	
133 *Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kemworthy, L.	8,616
Lord Eustace Percy, Co. U.	7,659
East, 31,316; W. 12,094	
134 C. K. Murchison, Co. U.	9,566
*Rt. Hon. T. B. Ferens, L.	4,947
R. H. Farrah, Lab.	3,725
North-West, 31,427; W. 12,771	
135 Col. A. Lambert Ward, D.S.O., U.	10,898
*Lt.-Col. Hon. G. G. Wilson, D.S.O., Co. L.	3,824
A. Gould, Lab.	3,528
South-West, 22,401; W. 12,337	
136 Maj. C. F. Ennisville, L.	6,724
J. R. Bell, Co. Lab.	5,205
R. Mell, Lab.	3,121
A. Shakesby, Ind.	698
P. S. Newbound, Ind.	650

- KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
35,666; W. 15,675
137 J. G. D. Campbell, Co. U. 13,596
T. H. Dumper, Lab. ... 2,502
A. E. Ely, L. ... 2,325
LEEDS.
Central, 43,496; W. 17,671
138* R. Armitage, Co. L. ... 11,474
Capt. E. Terry, Ind. ... 2,634
J. Smith, Ind. ... 2,146
North, 37,904; W. 16,067
139 Maj. A. C. Farquhar-
son, M.D., Co. L. ... 13,863
G. H. Thompson, Lab. 3,423
H. F. Wyatt, N.P. ... 1,282
North-East, 36,829; W. 15,265
140 Maj. J. D. Birchall,
Co. U. ... 14,450
J. Bromley, Lab. ... 4,680
South, 35,843; W. 14,631
141* Sir W. Middlebrook, Co. L.
10,609
F. Fountain, Lab. ... 5,510
J. A. Brook, Ind. ... 3,377
South-East, 36,471; W. 14,452
142* Capt. J. O'Grady, Lab. unop.
West, 37,766; W. 16,252
143 J. Murray, Co. L. ... 12,642
J. Arnott, Lab. ... 6,020
Sergt. H. Chapman, Ind. 1,138
D. T. Barnes, Ind. ... 619
LEICESTER.
East, 37,687; W. 15,607
144* Rt. Hon. Sir G. Hewart,
K.C., Co. L. ... 18,024
G. Banton, Lab. ... 6,697
South, 35,909; W. 15,260
145 T. A. Blane, Co. U. ... 18,498
F. F. Riley, Lab. ... 5,463
West, 40,634; W. 16,873
146 J. F. Green, Co. Lab. ... 20,570
*J. R. Macdonald, Lab. 6,347
LEIGH, 35,912; W. 13,682
147* P. W. Rafter, Co. L. ... 12,892
R. O. Jones, Ind. ... 11,146
LEYTON.
East, 26,735; W. 11,062
148 Lt.-Col. C. J. L. Malone,
M.O. Soc. ... 4,319
E. E. Alexander, U. ... 4,119
W. Carter, Lab. ... 3,669
West, 32,967; W. 13,285
(Bye-election, March 1, 1929.)
149 A. E. Newbould, L. ... 7,934
J. F. Mason, Co. U. ... 5,915
LINCOLN, 31,365; W. 12,401
150 Alfred Davies, O.B.R.,
Co. U. ... 11,114
Arthur Taylor, Lab. ... 6,658
*Charles Roberts, L. ... 5,550
LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth, 33,967; W. 13,122
151* Capt. J. S. Rankin, Co. U. unop.
Edgehill, 30,683; W. 11,958
152* Sir Watson Ruther-
ford, Co. U. ... 9,822
P. J. Tevenan, Lab. ... 5,567
Everton, 25,666; W. 10,170
153* Sir J. S. Harwood-
Banner, Co. U. ... 6,370
A. W. Brooksbank, Ind. 5,779
Exchange, 35,625; W. 13,766
154* Leslie Scott, K.C., Co. U. 10,956
A. Harford, Ind. ... 2,225
Fairfield, 27,727; W. 10,854
155 Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, U. 7,698
Capt. F. L. Joseph,
Co. L. ... 4,188
G. Porter, Lab. ... 3,337
Kirkdale, 30,760; W. 11,774
156* De P. Pennefather,
Co. U. ... 10,380
S. Mason, Lab. ... 5,012
Scotland, 32,976; W. 11,618
157* T. P. O'Connor, N. ... unop.
Walton, 29,128; W. 11,239
158 Lt.-Com. H. W. S. Chil-
cott, Co. U. ... 11,457
Dixon Smith, Lab. ... 4,580
Wavertree, 31,262; W. 12,708
159 Lt.-Col. N. Raw, C.M.G.,
D.S.O., M.D., Co. U. ... 11,326
C. Wilson, Lab. ... 5,103
Sir A. Booth, Bt., L. ... 2,484
West Derby, 31,276; W. 12,535
(Bye-election, Feb. 26, 1919.)
160 Rr.-Adm. Sir W. R.
Hall, K.C.M.G. Co. U., 6,062
G. Nelson, Lab. ... 4,670
West Toxteth, 35,806; W. 13,809
161* R. P. Houston, Co. U. 13,083
W. A. Robinson, Lab. 6,850
MANCHESTER.
Arlwick, 37,214; W. 14,966
162 A. Hallwood, Co. U. ... 8,641
T. Lowth, Lab. ... 5,670
Lt.-Col. H. M. Stephen-
son, N.P. ... 3,510
Blackley, 24,857; W. 10,555
163 W. J. H. Briggs, U. ... 7,997
A. Townsend, Lab. ... 3,659
P. M. Oliver, L. ... 2,36
Clayton, 34,659; W. 13,862
164 Dr. E. Hopkinson, U. ... 12,285
*J. Sutton, Lab. ... 7,654
Exchange, 24,569; W. 12,142
165* Sir J. S. Randles, Co. U. 12,290
Sir A. Haworth, Bart., L. 5,326
Gorton, 33,382; W. 13,498
166* Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab. 13,047
H. White, Ind. ... 5,005
J. T. Murphy, Soc. ... 1,300
Hulme, 35,148; W. 15,494
167 Maj. J. Nall, D.S.O., U. 10,805
*C. T. Needham, Co. L. 5,909
A. Hilton, Lab. ... 2,572
G. Milner, Ind. ... 207
Moas Side, 22,648; W. 13,171
168 Maj. G. B. Hurst, K.C., U. 10,621
T. Stott, L. ... 5,708
Plattling, 32,920; W. 15,838
169* Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab. unop.
Rusholme, 30,421; W. 13,161
(Bye-election, Oct. 7, 1919.)
170 Capt. J. H. Thorpe, Co. U. 9,394
Dr. R. Dunstan, Lab. 6,412
W. M. R. Pringle, L. ... 3,923
Capt. R. B. Crewdson,
N.P. ... 815
Withington, 27,601; W. 12,038
171 R. A. D. Carter, U. ... 12,677
G. F. Burdett, L. ... 5,166
MIDDLESBROUGH.
East, 25,286; W. 9,692
172* Col. P. Williams, Co. L. 8,470
Lt. F. W. Carey, Lab. 3,776
West, 22,286; W. 12,290
173 T. Thomson, Ind. L. ... 10,958
C. T. Cramp, Lab. ... 5,350
MORPETH, 39,773; W. 14,781
174 John Cairns, M.B.E., Lab. 7,677
F.C. Thornborough, Co. L. 7,140
C. H. Meares, U. ... 4,320
Capt. G. Newton, Ind. 2,729
Maj. T. M. Allison, Lab. 511
NELSON AND COLNE,
43,381; W. 18,023
(Bye-election, June 17, 1920.)
175 R. Graham, Lab. ... 14,134
F. N. Wainwright, Co. U. 8,577
W. Russell Rea, Ind. L. 5,805
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME;
29,657; W. 11,632
176* Col. J. C. Wedgewood,
D.S.O., Lab. ... unop.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Central, 32,796; W. 12,151
177 Sir G. Rennell, Bt., Co. U. 9,414
James Smith, Lab. ... 4,976
East, 30,719; W. 11,523
178 Maj. H. Barnes, L. ... 8,682
*W. Hudson, O.B.E., Lab. 5,195
J. Thompson, Ind. ... 1,079
North, 32,272; W. 12,858
179 N. G. Doyle, Co. U. ... 11,347
Sir G. Lunn, L. ... 4,322
R. J. Wilson, Lab. ... 3,102
West, 33,527; W. 12,661
180* Rt. Hon. E. Shortt, K.C.,
Co. L. ... 12,812
D. Adams, Lab. ... 6,411
NORTHAMPTON, 46,007; W. 18,793
(Bye-election, April 1, 1920.)
181* Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy,
K.C., Co. L. ... 16,650
Miss M. Bondfield, Lab. 13,279
NORWICH 60,322; W. 26,334
182* Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts,
Lab. ... 26,642
183* Comm. E. H. Young,
D.S.O., D.S.C., Co. L. 25,555
H. E. Witard, Lab. ... 6,856
NOTTINGHAM.
Central, 32,460; W. 14,020
184 A. R. Atkey, Co. U. ... 10,552
E. Huntsman, L. ... 3,988
Arthur Kitson, N.P. ... 1,999
East, 29,377; W. 12,500
185* Sir J. Rees, Bart.,
K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Co. U. 9,549
T. Proctor, Lab. ... 2,817
J. N. D. Brookes, Ind. 2,166
South, 30,528; W. 12,600
186* Lord Hy. Cavendish-
Bentinck, Co. U. ... 10,881
H. Mills, Ind. ... 3,738
West, 30,705; W. 12,351
187 A. Hayday, Lab. ... 7,286
*A. Richardson, L. ... 5,552
OLDHAM, 71,378; W. 22,762
188* E. R. B. Dennis, Co. U. 26,568
189* Sir W. Barton, L. ... 26,254
W. C. Robinson, O.B.E.,
Lab. ... 15,176
*W. Russell Rea, L. ... 9,323
OXFORD, 25,134; W. 10,744
190* J. A. R. Marriott, Co. U. 9,805
Capt. G. H. Higgins, L. 4,057
PLYMOUTH.
Devonport, 31,687; W. 13,206
191* Sir C. Kinslock-Cooke,
K.B.E., Co. U. ... 12,240
F. Bramley, Lab. ... 4,115
Samuel Lithgow, L. ... 2,230

Drake, 42,833; W. 18,401
 192* Sir A. S. Benn, K.B.E.,
 Co. U. 17,888
 T. W. Dobson, L. 6,265
 Sutton, 43,444; W. 19,082
 (Bye-election, Nov. 15, 1919.)
 193 Viscountess Astor, Co. U. 14,495
 W. T. Gay, Lab. 9,292
 I. Foot, L. 4,139
 PORTSMOUTH.
 Central, 35,964; W. 14,717
 194 Sir T. A. Bramsdon, L. 10,929
 Col. Sir W. Dupree, Co. U. 6,008
 H. Hinshelwood, Lab. 4,004
 North, 35,367; W. 13,892
 195* Sir B. Paile, Bt., Co. U. 11,427
 Lionel Yerley, Ind. 7,063
 South, 37,427; W. 16,706
 196 Maj. H. R. Cayzer, Co. U. 15,842
 Miss A. Garland, L. 4,283
 J. Lacey, Lab. 3,070
 PRESTON, 57,795; W. 24,432
 197 T. Shaw, C.B.E., Lab. 19,213
 198 Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley,
 C.M.G., Co. U. 18,970
 Lieut. J. J. O'Neill, L. 18,485
 *W. Brookes, Co. U. 17,928
 READING, 45,379; W. 18,305
 199* Lt.-Col. L. Wilson,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., Co. U. 15,204
 T. C. Morris, Lab. 8,410
 F. Thoresby, L. 3,143
 L. E. Quelch, Soc. 1,462
 RICHMOND (SURREY),
 32,900; W. 14,166
 200 Clifford Edgar, Co. U. 8,364
 Mrs. Dacre Fox, Ind. 3,615
 R. J. Morrison, L. 3,491
 Walter Crotch, Ind. 2,220
 ROCHDALE, 46,598; W. 20,105
 201 A. J. Law, Co. U. 14,220
 Vivian Philipps, L. 6,452
 R. H. Tawney, Lab. 4,926
 J. J. Terrett, Lab. 2,358
 Maj. J. F. Jones, M.C.,
 Ind. 1,992
 ROCHESTER.
 Chatham, 31,000; W. 12,207
 202 Col. J. T. C. Moore,
 Brabazon, Co. U. 11,454
 Dan Hubbard, Lab. 4,134
 H. B. D. Woodcock, L. 2,778
 Gillingham, 27,899; W. 10,643
 203* G. F. Hohler, K.C., Co. U. 12,455
 A. W. Tapp, Lab. 4,705
 J. Cronin, Ind. 1,001
 ROSSENDALE, 35,717; W. 14,605
 204 R. Waddington, Co. U. 8,907
 Gilbert Jones, Lab. 7,984
 *Sir Henry Maden, L. 5,837
 ROTHERHAM, 40,523; W. 14,907
 205 Maj. F. A. Kelley, O.B.E.,
 Co. U. 11,473
 J. Walker, Lab. 9,757
 Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M.
 Kenworthy, L. 3,805
 E. Bardsley, Ind. 564
 ST. HELENS, 44,379; W. 15,228
 206 J. Sexton, C.B.E., Lab. 15,583
 *Rigby Swift, K.C. Co. U. 11,689
 SALFORD
 North, 34,490; W. 13,539
 207* Ben Tillet, Lab. 12,079
 F. W. Roe Byrom, L. 4,155

South, 37,301; W. 14,339
 208* Sir M. Barlow, K.B.E.,
 Co. U. 14,265
 J. Gorman, Lab. 3,807
 Capt. F. Norris, L. 1,994
 West, 33,035; W. 13,141
 209 Lt.-Col. F. W. Astbury, U. 9,478
 Sir W. Stephens, Co. L. 5,554
 R. J. Davies, Lab. 4,503
 SHEFFIELD.
 Attercliffe, 35,923; W. 12,677
 210 T. W. Casey, Co. L. 12,308
 *W. C. Anderson, Lab. 6,539
 Brightside, 36,453; W. 13,460
 211* Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Wal-
 ters, Co. L. 12,164
 R. E. Jones, Lab. 6,782
 Central, 37,076; W. 13,785
 212* J. F. Hope, Co. U. 9,361
 A. J. Bailey, Lab. 5,959
 R. G. Murray, Soc. 643
 Ecclesall, 30,297; W. 12,066
 213* Sir S. Roberts, Bt., Co. U. unop.
 Hallam, 31,467; W. 12,673
 214 D. Vickers, Co. U. unop.
 Hillsborough, 36,084; W. 13,769
 215 Arthur Neal, Co. L. 11,171
 A. Lockwood, Ind. 4,050
 Park, 31,241; W. 11,777
 216 Lt.-Col. H. C. Stephen-
 son, D.S.O., Co. L. 12,339
 A. Barton, Soc. 3,167
 SMETHWICK, 32,908; W. 12,726
 217 J. E. Davison, Lab. 9,389
 Miss Christabel Pank-
 hurst, Ind. 8,614
 SOUTHAMPTON.
 75,334; W. 30,052
 218* Maj. J. Gen. Sir Ivor
 Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
 Co. L. 26,884
 219* W. Dudley Ward, Co. L. 16,843
 Col. E. K. Perkins,
 Ind. U. 15,548
 T. Lewis, Lab. 7,828
 F. Perriman, Lab. 6,776
 SOUTHERN-ON-SEA,
 36,357; W. 16,126
 220* Visct. Elveden, C.B.,
 C.M.G., Co. U. 12,392
 J. Francis, Ind. 4,424
 C. Hubbard, L. 2,965
 SOUTHPORT, 33,150; W. 14,147
 221* L.-C. G. D. White, Co. U. 14,707
 A. Greenwood, Lab. 5,727
 SOUTH SHIELDS,
 50,584; W. 19,211
 222* J. Havelock Wilson,
 C.B.E., Co. Lab. 19,524
 G. J. Rowe, O.B.E., Lab. 6,425
 STOCKPORT, 60,777; W. 25,688
 (Bye-election, March 27th, 1920.)
 223* W. Greenwood, Co. U. 22,847
 224* H. Fildes, Co. L. 22,386
 Sir L. C. Money, Lab. 16,042
 S. F. Perry, Lab. 14,434
 A. Kindell, Ind. 5,644
 J. J. Terrett, Ind. 5,443
 W. O'Brien, S.F. 5,336
 STOCKTON-ON-TESSE,
 36,273; W. 13,756
 225* Capt. B. Watson, Co. L. unop.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
 Burslem, 29,866; W. 11,700
 226* S. Finney, Lab. 7,284
 S. Walker, Co. U. 6,227
 *Sir R. W. Essex, L. 3,128
 Hanley, 33,789; W. 13,079
 227 J. A. Seddon, C.H.,
 Co. Lab. 8,032
 H. Parker, Lab. 7,697
 *R. L. Outhwaite, Ind. L. 2,703
 L. L. Grimwade, L. 1,459
 STOKE, 40,059; W. 15,482
 228* Col. J. Ward, C.B., C.M.G.,
 Co. L. unop.
 SUNDERLAND,
 73,121; W. 29,346
 229 R. M. Hudson, U. 25,696
 (Bye-election, April 24, 1920.)
 230* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar
 Greenwood, Bt., K.C.,
 Co. L. 22,813
 Dr. V. H. Rutherford,
 Lab. 14,379
 E. M. Howe, Ind. L. 5,065
 TOTTENHAM,
 North, 34,463; W. 14,021
 231 Maj. W. H. Prescott,
 C.B.E., Co. U. 11,891
 *Percy Alden, L. 7,293
 South, 34,474; W. 13,837
 232 Maj. P. B. Malone, L. 6,632
 *Sir L. Chiozza Money, Lab. 5,779
 A. E. Harvey, Lab. 2,126
 A. E. Jay, Ind. 1,295
 TYNEMOUTH, 26,467; W. 10,066
 233 Charles Percy, Co. U. 5,883
 *H. J. Craig, L. 5,434
 G. H. Humphries, Lab. 2,566
 H. Gregg, Ind. 2,495
 D. Scott, Ind. 517
 WAKEFIELD, 24,203; W. 9,694
 234 Col. Sir E. A. Brother-
 ton, Bt., Co. U. 9,128
 A. Bellamy, C.B.E., Lab. 5,882
 *Sir A. Marshall, K.B.E., L. 2,448
 WALLASEY, 42,174; W. 19,228
 235 Dr. B. F. McDonald,
 Co. U. 14,633
 W. M. Citrine, Lab. 4,384
 J. M. Hay, L. 4,055
 T. D. Owen, Ind. 3,407
 WALLSEND, 36,739; W. 13,672
 236 M. T. Simm, Co. Lab. 10,246
 J. Chapman, Lab. 6,835
 *Rt. Hon. J. M. Robert-
 son, L. 3,047
 WALSALL, 42,900; W. 16,854
 237* Sir R. Cooper, Bt., N.P. 14,491
 J. Thickett, Lab. 8,336
 W. H. Brown, L. 4,914
 WALTHAMSTOW.
 East, 28,363; W. 11,455
 238 Sir L. S. Johnson, Co. U. 9,992
 *Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon,
 K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., L. 5,781
 West, 30,225; W. 12,047
 239 C. Jesson, Co. Lab. 7,330
 V. la T. McEntee, Lab. 4,167
 E. J. Horniman, L. 2,707
 WARRINGTON, 33,922; W. 12,552
 240* Sir H. Smith, Co. U. 10,902
 Sir P. Peacock, L. 8,211
 I. Brassington, Lab. 5,377

WEDNESBURY, 34,415; W. 13,724		Luton, 37,051; W. 15,411		Camborne, 32,575; W. 15,126	
241 A. Short, Lab. 11,341		257 Cecil B. Harmanworth, Co. L. 13,501		276 Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L. 7,076	
A. W. Macdonochie, Co. U. 10,464		Willet Ball, Lab. 5,964		G. Nicholls, Lab. 5,546	
R. L. G. Simpson, Lab. 988		Mid, 29,961; W. 12,272		Northern, 26,767; W. 10,640	
WEST BROMWICH.		258 Maj. Max G. Townley, Co. U. 9,073		277 Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., Co. L. unop.	
32,777; W. 12,257		*Sir A. W. Black, L. 7,352		Pennryn and Falmouth, 25,074; W. 15,486	
242 F. O. Roberts, Lab. 11,572		BERKSHIRE.		278 Commr. Sir Edward Nicholl, Co. U. 10,050	
*Lieut. - Col. Viscount Lewisham, Co. U. 9,863		Abingdon, 26,280; W. 10,601		Sir A. Carkeek, L. 9,815	
WEST HAM.		(Bye-election, May 14, 1921.)		St. Ives, 28,537; W. 13,092	
Plaistow, 33,890; W. 13,308		259 A. Thomas Lloyd Co. U. unop.		279 Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., Co. L. 8,659	
243 Will Thorne, Lab. 12,156		Newbury, 29,368; W. 12,171		A. E. Dunn, Lab. 5,559	
A. Lupton, Ind. 657		260 Sir W. A. Mount, Bart., C.B.K., Co. U. unop.		T. F. T. Mitchell, Ind. 436	
Silvertown, 31,943; W. 12,381		Windsor, 33,377; W. 13,991		CUMBERLAND.	
244 J. J. Jones, Lab. 6,971		261 Ernest Gardner, Co. U. 10,073		Northern, 21,796; W. 8,345	
Lt.-Col. T. Carthew, D.S.O., Co. U. 4,259		C. S. Edgerley, Ind. 4,448		280 Maj. Hon. C. Louther, Ind. unop.	
D. J. Davis, Lab. 2,278		BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		Penrith and Cockermouth, 20,741; W. 8,230	
Stratford, 32,458; W. 12,475		Aylesbury, 34,965; W. 14,224		(Bye-election, May 13, 1921.)	
245 C. E. L. Igle, Co. U. 8,498		262 Maj. L. de Rothschild, O.B.E., Co. U. unop.		281 Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil Louther, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Co. U. 7,673	
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, L. 4,821		Buckingham, 36,434; W. 14,654		Levi Collinson, L. 7,647	
Upton, 30,752; W. 12,603		263 Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.O., Co. U. 12,441		Whitehaven, 27,440; W. 10,360	
246 Sir E. Wild, K.C.O., Co. U. 8,813		John Seurt, Lab. 7,421		282 J. A. Grant, Co. U. 10,736	
B. W. Gardner, Lab. 3,186		*Col. Sir H. Verney, Bt., D.S.O., L. 3,250		T. Gavan Duffy, Lab. 9,016	
J. C. Nicholson, L. 2,380		Wycombe, 42,028; W. 16,587		Workington, 28,691; W. 11,311	
WIGAN, 38,811; W. 14,844		264 Col. W. B. du Pre, Co. U. unop.		283 Tom Cape, M.B.E., Lab. 10,441	
247 J. A. Parkinson, Lab. 12,914		CAMBRIDGE, 37,410; W. 14,929		Lt.-Col. D. J. Mason, D.S.O., U. 5,946	
*R. J. N. Neville, Co. U. 11,584		265 Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Co. L. 12,497		Maj. R. S. Stewart, Co. L. 2,968	
*Robert Alstead, L. 2,434		A. E. Stubbs, Lab. 6,686		R. Millican, Ind. 943	
WILLESDEN.		CHESHIRE.		DERBYSHIRE.	
East, 38,801; W. 16,276		Altrincham, 42,912; W. 18,151		Belper, 30,146	
248 H. Mallaby - Deely, Co. U. 12,044		266 Maj. C. G. C. Hamilton, Co. U. 20,421		284 J. G. Hancock, Co. L. unop.	
H. J. Lincoln, Lab. 4,947		George Middleton, Lab. 7,685		Chesterfield, 32,307	
H. J. Doree, L. 2,757		City of Chester, 27,369; W. 10,808		285 B. Kenyon, Co. L. unop.	
West, 36,449; W. 14,740		267 Sir Owen Phillips, G.C.M.G., Co. U. 10,043		Clay Cross, 29,182	
249 Col. C. Pinkham, M.B.E., Co. U. 10,503		Edward Paul, L. 4,993		286 T. T. Broad, Co. L. 7,987	
S. P. Viant, Lab. 7,217		Arthur Mason, Lab. 2,799		Frank Hall, Lab. 6,766	
Dr. J. S. Crone, L. 1,697		Crewe, 34,818; W. 13,879		High Peak, 33,075	
WIMBLEDON, 36,258; W. 15,513		268 Sir Joseph Davies, Co. L. 13,392		287 Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, Bart., Co. U. 12,118	
250 Joseph Hood, Co. U. 13,652		J. T. Brownlie, C.B.E., Lab. 10,439		Capt. C. H. Brookes, L. 8,504	
G. M. Edwards-Jones, Ind. 3,079		Eddisbury, 22,377; W. 8,699		Ilkeston, 28,889	
WOLVERHAMPTON.		(Bye-election, April 19, 1921.)		288 Maj.-Gen. Lt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Co. L. 9,660	
Bilston, 28,504; W. 11,307		269 Maj. H. Barnston, Co. U. unop.		G. H. Oliver, Lab. 7,962	
251 Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman, C.B., D.S.O., Co. U. 10,343		Knutsford, 34,205; W. 14,012		North-Eastern, 33,564	
Lt.-Col. John W. Kynaston, M.D., Lab. 6,744		270 Col. Sir A. J. Sykes, Bt., Co. U. unop.		289 J. Stanley Holmes, L. 6,117	
East, 30,437; W. 11,604		Macclesfield, 36,577; W. 15,675		Frank Lee, Lab. 5,560	
252 G. R. Thorne, L. 7,660		271 J. R. Remer, Co. U. 14,277		*Col. H. Bowden, Ind. U. 5,049	
Rev. J. A. Shaw, Co. Lab. 7,738		W. Pimblott, Lab. 10,253		*Lord Hartington, Co. U. 2,738	
West, 37,097; W. 14,747		Northwich, 39,269; W. 14,887		Southern, 41,108	
253 Sir A. F. Bird, Co. U. 13,329		272 Lt.-Cdr. H. Deuhurst, Co. U. 15,444		290 H. Gregory, K.C., Co. L. 15,504	
A. G. Walkden, Lab. 10,158		*J. F. L. Brunner, L. 9,723		S. Truman, Lab. 7,923	
WORCESTER, 22,667; W. 9,705		Stalybridge and Hyde, 43,711; W. 18,250		Western, 29,344	
254 Rt. Hon. Sir E. A. Gunning, Bt., Co. U. 9,443		273 Sir J. Wood, Bt., Co. U. 13,462		291 Charles F. White, L. 10,752	
R. R. Fairbairn, L. 4,889		W. Fowden, Lab. 6,508		*Lt.-Col. Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., Co. U. 8,592	
YORK, 38,340; W. 15,475		*T. O. Jacobsen, L. 6,241		DEVONSHIRE.	
255 Sir J. G. Butcher, Bt., K.C., Co. U. 16,260		Wirral, 31,264; W. 12,050		Barnstaple, 31,790; W. 13,594	
*A. S. Rowntree, Ind. L. 5,363		274 G. Stewart, Co. U. unop.		292 Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, L. 11,281	
T. H. Gill, Lab. 4,822		CORNWALL.		C. S. Parker, G.B.E., U. 10,679	
ENGLISH COUNTIES.		Bodmin, 30,279; W. 13,027		Honiton, 27,839; W. 12,120	
(Excluding Monmouthshire.)		275 Sir Charles A. Hanson, Bt., Co. U. 12,288		293 Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, Co. U. unop.	
BEDFORDSHIRE.		Isaac Foot, L. 8,705		South Molton, 28,139; W. 12,841	
Bedford, 33,257; W. 13,766				294 Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L. 10,424	
(Bye-election, April 23, 1921.)				H. W. Sparkes, Co. U. 8,093	
256 Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, Co. L. 14,397					
F. F. Riley, Lab. 9,731					

Tavistock, 25,979; W. 10,238
 295 Lt.-Col. C. Williams,
 Co. U. 9,757
 H. Geen, L. 7,005
 Tiverton, 25,925; W. 10,611
 296 Charles Carew, Co. U. 9,598
 Sir E. Penton, K.B.E., L. 4,827
 Rev. D. Fraser, Lab. 2,377
 Torquay, 22,584; W. 12,813
 297* Col. C. R. Burn, Co. U. 14,068
 Maj. A. E. Trestrail, Lab. 4,029
 Capt. Russell Cooke, L. 3,173
 Totnes, 29,042; W. 16,388
 298* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. F. B.
 Midmay, Co. U. 14,680
 J. A. R. Cairns, L. 10,266
 DORSET.

Eastern, 29,988; W. 12,567
 (Bye-election, April 16, 1921.)
 299* Maj. Rt. Hon. F. E.
 Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
 Co. L. unop.
 Northern, 24,334; W. 9,965
 300 Maj. W. P. Colfox, M.C.,
 Co. U. 7,532
 J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 7,320
 Southern, 28,224; W. 11,405
 301* Capt. A. V. Hambro,
 Co. U. 11,175
 Brett Morgan, Lab. 5,159
 Western, 22,621; W. 9,734
 302* Col. Sir R. Williams,
 Bt., Co. U. unop.

DURHAM.
 Barnard Castle, 19,949; W. 7,762
 303 J. E. Swan, Lab. 5,468
 Capt. J. E. Rogerson,
 Co. U. 3,837
 A. E. Hillary, L. 2,180
 O. Monkhouse, Ind. 1,274
 Bishop Auckland,
 22,685; W. 12,381
 304 B. C. Spoor, O.B.E., Lab. 10,060
 Capt. G. K. Vick, Co. U. 7,417
 Dr. V. H. Rutherford, L. 2,421
 Blaydon, 22,831; W. 11,917
 305* Maj. W. Waring Co. L. 9,937
 W. Whiteley, Lab. 7,844
 T. G. Graham, L. 1,064

Chester-le-Street,
 35,286; W. 12,982
 (Bye-election, Nov. 13, 1919.)
 306 John J. Lawson, Lab. 17,838
 D. Gilmour, O.B.E.,
 N.D.P. 5,313
 Consett, 24,393; W. 12,391
 307* A. Williams, L. 7,576
 Capt. R. Gee, F.R.
 M.C., N.D.P. 7,283
 G. H. Stuart-Bunning,
 O.B.E., Lab. 7,268
 Durham, 29,037; W. 11,017
 308* Maj. J. W. Hills, Co. U. 9,027
 J. Ritson, Lab. 8,809
 Houghton-le-Spring,
 22,552; W. 12,284
 309 R. Richardson, Lab. 7,315
 *T. E. Wing, L. 6,626
 J. Lindsley, Co. Lab. 6,125
 Jarrow, 27,329; W. 12,322
 310* Maj. Godfrey W.
 Palmer, Co. L. 12,544
 John Htl., Lab. 8,234

Seaham, 36,701; W. 13,872
 311 Maj. E. Hayward, L. 12,754
 J. Lawson, Lab. 8,988
 Sedgfield, 24,247; W. 9,520
 312 Col. Rowland Burdon,
 C.B.E., Co. U. 6,627
 J. Herriotta, Lab. 5,801
 Sir Chas. Starmer, L. 3,333
 Spennymoor, 21,617; W. 11,853
 313* S. Galbraith, O.B.E., L. 9,443
 J. Batey, Lab. 8,156

ESSEX.
 Chelmsford, 33,429; W. 13,982
 314* Rt. Hon. E. G. Prety-
 man, Co. U. 11,217
 W. F. Toynbee, Lab. 5,551
 Colchester, 30,372; W. 12,357
 315* Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worth-
 ington - Evans, Bt.,
 Co. U. 11,186
 A. Conley, Lab. 7,112
 Epping, 38,519; W. 16,387
 316* Br.-Gen. R. B. Colvin,
 C.B., Co. U. 14,668
 A. L. Horner, L. 4,164
 J. Conneley, Lab. 1,367
 Harwich, 27,421; W. 11,433
 317* Maj. Sir H. K. Newton,
 Bt., O.B.E., Co. U. 8,261
 Cdr. E. A. Digby, L. 7,064
 Maldon, 28,127; W. 11,546
 318* Sir J. Fortescue Flau-
 nery, Bt., Co. U. 8,138
 G. Dallas, Lab. 6,315
 E. W. Tanner, L. 1,490
 Romford, 37,055; W. 14,893
 319 A. E. Martin, Co. L. 10,300
 W. H. Letts, Lab. 5,044
 A. Whiting, Lab. 2,580
 Saffron Walden, 31,682; W. 12,866
 320* Sir Cecil Beck, L. 10,628
 J. J. Mallon, Lab. 4,531
 South-Eastern, 36,213; W. 14,334
 321* Lt.-Col. F. Hilder, Co. U. 11,703
 J. Cotter, Lab. 5,343
 S. W. Robinson, L. 1,372

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
 Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
 35,049; W. 14,384
 322 Thomas Davies, Co. U. 11,171
 J. H. Allpass, Ind. 8,546
 Forest of Dean, 27,624; W. 10,923
 323 James Wignall, Lab. 9,731
 *Lt.-Col. Sir H. Webb,
 Bt., Co. L. 5,765
 Stroud, 34,685; W. 14,777
 324 Sir R. A. Lister, O.B.E.,
 Co. L. 12,734
 Capt. C. W. Kendall, Lab. 8,522
 Thornbury, 33,862; W. 13,731
 325* A. Rendall, L. 9,999
 Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pil-
 cher, O.B., N.P. 6,132

HAMPSHIRE.
 Aldershot, 25,228; W. 9,622
 326* Capt. Viscount Wolmer,
 Co. U. 8,755
 H. Ainger, L. 3,342
 Basingstoke, 31,627; W. 12,525
 (Bye-election March 21, 1920.)
 327 Sir A. Holbrook, Co. U. 8,515
 Sir H. Verney, Ind. L. 5,393
 J. H. Round, Lab. 5,352

Fareham, 37,780; W. 13,610
 328* Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H.
 Davidson, K.C.M.G.,
 O.B., D.S.O., Co. U. unop.
 New Forest and Christchurch,
 34,719; W. 14,341
 329* W. P. Perkins, Co. U. unop.
 Petersfield, 28,437; W. 11,532
 330* Col. W. G. Nicholson,
 Co. U. 10,730
 J. Pile, Lab. 4,267
 Winchester, 32,747; W. 13,257
 331* Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy,
 O.B.E., Co. U. 10,166
 Capt. W. J. West, L. 5,569
 HEREFORD.

Hereford, 28,246; W. 11,376
 (Bye-election, Jan. 11, 1921.)
 332* Samuel Roberts, Co. U. 9,670
 Ald. Langford, L. 7,411
 Leominster, 26,184; W. 10,198
 333 Maj. C. L. A. Ward-
 Jackson, Co. U. 8,306
 E. Lamb, Ind. 5,291
 E. W. Langford, Ind. 2,870
 HERTFORD.
 Hemel Hempstead,
 25,752; W. 10,797
 (Bye-election Nov. 9, 1920.)
 334 J. C. Davidson, O.B.,
 Co. U. unop.
 Hertford, 32,158; W. 12,984
 (Bye-election, June 16, 1921.)
 335* Rear-Adm. Murray F.
 Sueter, Ind. (Anti-
 Waste) 12,329
 Col. Sir H. Carlile, Bt.,
 O.B.E., T.D., Co. U. 5,553
 Hitchin, 29,820; W. 12,431
 336* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert
 Cecil, K.C., U. 9,228
 R. Green, Lab. 5,661
 G. Humm, Ind. 722
 St. Albans, 32,633; W. 13,451
 (Bye-election, Dec. 10, 1919.)

337 Lt.-Col. F. E. Frenan-
 tie, O.B.E., M.D., Co. U. 9,621
 J. W. Brown, Lab. 8,908
 Milner Gray, L. 2,474
 Watford, 32,780; W. 13,396
 338 D. Herbert, Co. U. 11,155
 G. Latham, Lab. 4,952
 Frank Gray, L. 3,395

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
 41,700; W. 15,444
 339 W. S. Royce, Lab. 8,788
 Maj. E. A. Belcher, C.B.E.,
 Co. U. 7,718
 Maj. Hon. G. Peel, L. 5,557

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
 27,347; W. 11,068
 340* Cdr. O. Locker-Lamp-
 son, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 Co. U. 10,670
 R. C. Grey, L. 6,416
 ISLE OF ELY, 24,122; W. 13,983
 341* Capt. C. R. Coole, D.S.O.,
 Co. L. unop.
 ISLE OF WIGHT,
 42,013; W. 17,450
 342* Capt. Strd. B. Hall, Bt.,
 Co. U. 16,274
 *Sir Godf. Baring, Bt., L. 11,225

KENT.

- Ashford, 32,349; W. 12,985
 343 Maj. S. S. Steel, Co. U. 10,258
 W. Deedes, Ind. 2,408
 Canterbury, 31,433; W. 13,905
 344 Ronald McNeill, Co. U. 11,408
 E. T. Palmer, Lab. 2,719
 Chislehurst, 26,801; W. 10,996
 345 Sir A. W. Smithers,
 Co. U. 8,314
 Capt. A. Edmunds, N.P. 5,507
 Dartford, 45,666; W. 17,096
 (Bye-election March 27, 1920.)
 346 J. E. Mills, Lab. 13,610
 T. Wing, Ind. L. 4,562
 R. J. Mellor, Co. U. 4,221
 Col. R. Applin, D.S.O.,
 N.P. 2,952
 F. Fehl, Ind. 1,802
 Dover, 35,170; W. 14,375
 (Bye-election, Jan. 12, 1921)
 347 Col. Sir T. A. Peto,
 K.B.E., C.M.G., Ind. U. 13,947
 Maj. Hon. J. J. Astor,
 Co. U. 10,817
 Faversham, 37,478; W. 14,508
 348 Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheeler,
 C.B.E., Co. U. 12,826
 Rev. S. Morgan, Lab. 5,981
 Gravesend, 31,070; W. 11,981
 349 A. Richardson, Co. U. 7,841
 J. Butts, Lab. 3,254
 H. E. Davis, Ind. 1,817
 C. E. Best, L. 1,271
 H. Hinkley, N.P. 985
 Isle of Thanet,
 26,943; W. 11,947
 (Bye-election Nov. 15, 1919.)
 350 Hon. E. Harcourt,
 Ind. 9,712
 Capt. W. J. West, L. 7,058
 Maidstone, 30,747; W. 12,293
 351 Mr. C. Bellairs, Co. U. 11,819
 F. G. Burgess, Lab. 6,269
 Sevenoaks, 30,189; W. 11,917
 352 Sir T. J. Bennet, O.B.E.,
 Co. U. 10,650
 J. E. Skinner, Lab. ... 3,323
 Tonbridge, 37,448; W. 16,114
 353 Col. H. H. Spender-Clay,
 C.M.G., M.C., Co. U. 14,622
 J. Palmer, Lab. 5,006
 Capt. T. F. Buxton, L. 1,851
 KENT AND RUTLAND.
 Grantham, 35,462; W. 14,434
 354 Lt.-Col. E. Royds, O.B.E.,
 Co. U. 9,972
 R. Pattinson, L. 2,701
 W. B. Harris, Ind. ... 2,927
 Rutland and Stamford,
 26,547; W. 10,996
 355 Col. Hon. Claud Wil-
 loughby, Co. U. 8,838
 F. Eccles, Lab. 7,639
 LANCASHIRE.
 Chorley, 35,294; W. 15,940
 356 Capt. D. H. Hackney,
 O.B.E., Co. U. 13,059
 E. Sandham, Lab. 6,222
 Clitheroe, 32,339; W. 12,389
 357 Alfred Davies, Lab. ... 9,538
 E. L. Hartley, U. 8,419
 J. H. Betty, Co. L. ... 3,443

Darwen, 31,151; W. 13,416

- 358 Col. Sir J. Rutherford,
 Bt., Co. U. 9,014
 F. Hindle, L. 8,231
 John McGurk, Lab. ... 5,221
 Farnworth, 34,160; W. 14,391
 359 Capt. E. A. Bagley, U. 10,237
 T. Greenall, Lab. 9,740
 Sir T. Miterott, L. 3,893
 Fylde, 35,943; W. 14,393
 360 Col. W. W. Ashley,
 Co. U. 13,670
 W. J. Tout, Lab. 7,400
 Heywood and Radcliffe,
 40,597; W. 17,386
 (Bye-election, June 8, 1921.)
 361 W. Halls, Lab. 13,430
 Lt.-Col. A. England,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., Co. L. 13,125
 C. Pickstone, L. 5,671
 Ince, 30,749; W. 11,112
 362 Stephen Walsh, Lab. ... 14,882
 W. Paul, Ind. 2,231
 Lancaster, 36,970; W. 15,104
 363 Gen. Sir Archd. Hunter,
 G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.,
 Co. U. 14,403
 *Sir Norval Helme, L. ... 9,778
 Lonsdale, 27,848; W. 7,045
 364 Col. C. Lowther, Ind. U. 9,662
 David Hunter, Lab. ... 4,472
 *Joseph Bliss, L. 4,276
 Middleton and Prestwich,
 36,593; W. 12,997
 (Bye-election, Nov. 22, 1920.)
 365 Sir R. Adkins, K.C.,
 Co. L. unop.
 Mossley, 40,371; W. 16,662
 366 A. Hymkinson, Co. L. ... 16,158
 W. H. Brown, Ind. ... 5,227
 Newton, 24,397; W. 8,763
 367 Robert Young, O.B.E., Lab. 9,808
 Maj. Hon. H. Lygon, Co. U. 8,014
 Ormskirk, 28,874; W. 11,128
 368 James Bell, Lab. 6,545
 Maj. T. Fernor-Hes-
 keth, Co. U. 6,080
 S. Hurst, Ind. 4,989
 Royton, 35,292; W. 13,592
 369 Lt. W. H. Sugden, Co. U. 12,434
 J. Crinton, Lab. 4,875
 H. Fullerton, L. 4,451
 Stretford, 36,191; W. 13,372
 370 Sir T. Robinson, Co. L. 17,161
 J. Hallsworth, Lab. ... 5,216
 Waterloo, 26,810; W. 10,393
 371 Lt.-Col. A. Buckley,
 D.S.O., Co. U. 13,255
 S. Reeves, Lab. 2,619
 Westthroughton,
 30,111; W. 11,801
 (Bye-election, Oct. 5, 1921.)
 372 R. J. Davies, Lab. ... 14,876
 James Tonge, Co. L. ... 10,867
 Widnes, 30,668; W. 11,324
 (Bye-election Aug. 30, 1921.)
 373 Rt. Hon. A. Henderson,
 Lab. 11,404
 F. M. B. Fisher, Co. U. 10,417
 LEICESTERSHIRE.
 Beoworth, 32,222; W. 12,704
 374 Hon. H. D. McLaren,
 C.B.E., Co. L. 12,545
 *T. Richardson, Lab. ... 6,344

Harborough, 27,722; W. 11,570

- 375 Major Sir Keith Fraser,
 Bt., Co. U. 8,465
 *Percy A. Harris, L. ... 4,608
 W. J. Barker, Lab. ... 4,495
 Loughborough, 30,521; W. 12,262
 376 Maj. Hon. O. M. Guest,
 Co. L. 11,918
 H. W. Hallam, Lab. ... 6,381
 Melton, 30,277; W. 12,432
 377 Col. Sir C. E. Fyfe, Bt.,
 O.B.E., C.M.G., Co. U. unop.
 LINDSEY (PARTS OF).
 Brigg, 29,054; W. 10,410
 378 Lt.-Col. C. W. F.
 McLean, D.S.O., Co. U. 8,310
 D. J. Quibell, Lab. 4,789
 *Sir A. Gelder, L. 4,475
 Gainsborough, 27,593; W. 10,805
 379 Maj. J. E. Molson, Co. U. 8,634
 *G. J. Benthall, L. 6,556
 Horncastle, 23,854; W. 9,918
 (Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1920.)
 380 Capt. S. V. Hotchkiss,
 M.C., Co. U. 8,140
 S. Pattinson, Ind. L. ... 6,727
 W. Holmes, Lab. 3,443
 Louth, 27,572; W. 11,267
 (Bye-election, Sept. 22, 1921.)
 381 Mrs. Margaret Win-
 tringham, Ind. L. ... 8,386
 Sir Alan Hutchings,
 K.B.E., U. 7,595
 Lt. James George, Lab. 3,873
 MIDDLESEX.
 Acton, 29,539; W. 12,498
 382 Sir H. Brittain, K.B.E.,
 Co. U. 11,671
 R. Dunsmore, Lab. ... 4,241
 Brentford and Chiswick,
 26,409; W. 9,860
 383 Lt.-Col. Grant Morden,
 Co. U. 9,077
 W. Haywood, Lab. ... 2,620
 Mrs. O. Strachey, Ind. 1,263
 Enfield, 30,031; W. 11,554
 384 Col. H. F. Bowles, Co. U. 8,290
 W. E. Hill, Lab. 6,176
 Mrs. J. McEwan, L. ... 1,987
 Finchley, 28,848; W. 12,257
 385 Lt.-Col. J. R. P. Prety-
 man-Neuman, Co. U. 11,849
 J. R. Leslie, Lab. 3,140
 W. E. Martin, L. 2,221
 Harrow, 33,651; W. 12,209
 386 Lt. O. E. Mosley, Co. U. 13,959
 A. E. Chamberlayne,
 Ind. 3,007
 Hendon, 33,117; W. 12,861
 387 Maj. Sir P. Lloyd
 Gwynne, K.B.E., M.C.,
 Co. U. 14,431
 Frank Bailey, Lab. ... 2,159
 Mrs. How Martyn, Ind. 2,067
 Spelthorne, 35,018; W. 12,212
 388 Sir P. Piddell, Co. U. 24,423
 T. E. Horton, Lab. ... 2,248
 A. W. Leonard, Ind. ... 1,143
 Twickenham, 34,924; W. 15,622
 389 Sir W. Jesson-Hicks,
 Bt., Co. U. 14,012
 Rev. H. Chalmers, Lab. 2,823

Uxbridge, 29,707; W. 11,663
 390 Col. Hon. S. Peel, D.S.O.,
 Co. U. 9,814
 H. Gosling, C.H., Lab. 6,351
 N. M. Snowball, L. 545
 Wood Green, 45,945; W. 21,426
 391*G. Locker-Lampson,
 Co. U. 19,227
 Tudor Rhys, Lab. 4,539
 H. B. Holding, L. 2,957
 NORFOLK.
 Eastern, 31,578; W. 12,602
 392 Capt. M. Falcon, Co. U. 7,030
 F. Henderson, L. 6,691
 W. B. Taylor, Ind. 1,926
 King's Lynn, 33,349; W. 13,627
 393*N. P. Jodrell, Co. U. 10,146
 R. B. Walker, Lab. 9,760
 Northern, 30,179; W. 12,431
 394 Com. H. D. King, C.B.E.,
 D.S.O., Co. U. 9,274
 *Noel Buxton, L. 9,061
 Southern, 32,796; W. 13,125
 (Bye-election, July 27, 1920.)
 395 G. Edwards, O.M.E. Lab. 8,594
 J. H. Batty, Co. L. 6,476
 C. H. Roberts, Ind. L. 3,718
 South-Western, 31,695; W. 12,558
 396*Sir R. Winfrey, Co. L. unop.
 NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE
 SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.
 Daventry, 30,288; W. 12,451
 397*Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy,
 Co. U. 11,176
 W. Rogers, Lab. 7,824
 Kettering, 34,624; W. 13,747
 398 A. E. Waterson, Ind. 10,299
 Capt. L. Buxton, Co. L. 7,761
 Brig.-Gen. A. F. H. Fer-
 guson, N.P. 4,489
 Peterborough, 34,676; W. 13,987
 399*Major H. L. C. Brassey,
 Co. U. 9,516
 J. Mansfield, Lab. 8,832
 T. I. Slater, L. 3,214
 Wellingborough,
 31,669; W. 12,685
 400 W. R. Smith, Lab. 10,290
 Milner Gray, Co. L. 9,313
 NORTHUMBERLAND.
 Berwick-upon-Tweed,
 28,173; W. 11,522
 401*Sir Francis Blake, Bt.,
 C.B., Co. L. 6,721
 Capt. Hon. W. J. M.
 Watson-Armstrong,
 Ind. 4,397
 Hexham, 25,431; W. 10,253
 402 Capt. D. C. Brown, Co. U. 7,763
 W. Weir, Lab. 4,168
 Maj. Hon. W. H. C. Beau-
 mont, L. 3,948
 Wansbeck, 42,750; W. 17,454
 403*R. Mason, Co. L. 14,065
 E. Edwards, Lab. 10,666
 NOTTINGHAM.
 Bassettlaw, 30,019; W. 12,094
 404*Sir W. E. Hume-
 Williams, K.B.E., K.C.,
 Co. U. unop.
 Brextowe, 25,826; W. 13,698
 405 G. A. Spencer, Lab. 11,150
 Sir Chas. Seely, Bt., L. 4,681
 Capt. H. H. Whaithe,
 M.D., Co. Lab. 4,374

Mansfield, 39,041; W. 14,861
 406 William Carter, Lab. 8,957
 G. W. S. Jarrett, Co. Lab. 6,678
 Mrs. James Carruthers,
 C.H. (Miss Violet
 Markham), L. 4,000
 Dr. N. Tarachand, Ind. 878
 Newark, 28,875; W. 11,843
 407*J. R. Starkey, Co. U. unop.
 Rushcliffe, 34,974; W. 14,501
 408 H. B. Bettleton, C.B.E.,
 Co. U. 10,848
 C. Harris, Lab. 6,180
 *Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, L. 3,673
 OXFORD.
 Banbury, 35,460; W. 14,529
 409*Col. Sir Rhys Williams,
 Bt., D.S.O., K.C., Co. L. unop.
 Henley, 39,457; W. 12,254
 410 Capt. R. Terrell, Co. U. 10,757
 Capt. E. L. Macnaghten,
 L. 5,138
 SALOP.
 Ludlow, 24,551; W. 9,885
 411*Capt. Sir Beville Stamer,
 Bt., Co. U. unop.
 Oswestry, 31,977; W. 12,635
 412*W. C. Bridgeman, Co. U. 12,276
 T. Morris, Lab. 8,467
 Shrewsbury, 25,459; W. 10,335
 413*G. Buller Lloyd, Co. U. 9,826
 A. Taylor, Lab. 5,542
 The Wrekin, 32,128; W. 12,765
 (Bye-election, Nov. 20, 1920.)
 414 Maj.-Gen. Sir C. V. F.
 Townshend, K.C.B.,
 D.S.O., Ind. 14,565
 C. Duncan, Lab. 10,600
 SOMERSET.
 Bridgwater, 29,411; W. 12,136
 415*Lt.-Col. Sir R. A.
 Sanders, Bt., Co. U. 12,887
 S. J. Plummer, Lab. 5,771
 Frome, 35,222; W. 14,339
 416 P. A. Hurd, Co. U. 11,118
 Capt. E. Gill, M.O., Lab. 10,454
 *Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., L. 2,004
 Col. M. Kincaid-Smith,
 N.P. 258
 Taunton, 28,845; W. 11,989
 (Bye-election, April 8, 1921)
 417*Sir A. Griffith Boscawen,
 Co. U. 12,994
 J. M. Lunnion, Lab. 8,290
 418*Harry Greer, Co. U. 9,786
 J. C. Morland, L. 6,935
 Maj. G. C. S. Hodgson,
 M.C., N.P. 804
 Weston-super-Mare,
 33,894; W. 15,071
 419*Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. H.
 Wills, Bart., O.B.E.,
 Co. U. 13,494
 L. C. E. H. Thurston, L. 7,104
 Yeovil, 33,747; W. 13,968
 420*Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Her-
 bert, Co. U. 10,522
 W. T. Kelley, Lab. 7,599
 J. R. Brough, L. 2,743
 STAFFORD.
 Burton, 34,343; W. 13,793
 421*Col. John Gretton,
 C.B.E., U. unop.

Cannock, 37,884; W. 23,092
 422*J. Parker, C.H., Co. Lab. 8,068
 Sir W. B. Rees, L. 7,493
 KINGSWINFORD.
 37,084; W. 14,489
 423 C. H. Stach, Lab. 10,397
 A. E. Beck, U. 7,509
 B. E. Brown, L. 3,943
 Leek, 30,055; W. 11,646
 424 W. Bromfield, Lab. 10,510
 Rear-Adm. Sir Gny
 Gaunt, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 Co. L. 9,832
 Lichfield, 29,535; W. 11,648
 425*Col. Sir T. Courtenay
 Warner, Bt., Co. L. 9,677
 T. Riley, Lab. 5,548
 Stafford, 32,140; W. 9,009
 426*Capt. Hon. W. G. A.
 Ormsby-Gore, Co. U. 8,304
 Lt. W. Meakin, L. 4,203
 Stone, 26,113; W. 10,259
 427 Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Hill
 Child, Bt., C.B., O.M.C.,
 D.S.O., M.V.O., Co. U. 7,568
 G. Townsend, L. 5,573
 J. Q. Lamb, Ind. 3,056
 EAST SUFFOLK.
 Eye, 33,399; W. 13,011
 428 A. Lyle-Samuel, Co. L. 10,072
 F. W. French, U. 6,362
 Lowestoft, 32,657; W. 13,254
 429*Sir Edwd. Beauchamp,
 Bt., Co. L. unop.
 Woodbridge, 30,413; W. 12,168
 (Bye-election, July 28, 1920.)
 430 Sir Arthur Church-
 man, Bart., Co. U. 9,898
 H. D. Harben, Lab. 8,707
 WEST SUFFOLK.
 Bury St. Edmunds,
 30,767; W. 12,408
 431*Hon. W. E. Guinness,
 D.S.O., Co. U. unop.
 Sudbury, 26,437; W. 10,495
 432 Maj. S. G. Howard,
 C.B.E., L. 6,656
 Capt. E. G. Proby, M.C.,
 Co. U. 5,746
 J. R. Hicks, Lab. 390
 SURREY.
 Chertsey, 34,917; W. 14,189
 433*Sir Donald Macmaster,
 Bt., K.C., Co. U. 13,531
 T. T. Linsey, Lab. 3,232
 Eastern, 22,556; W. 9,595
 434*Sir Stuart Coats, Bt.,
 Co. U. 6,795
 Guy Hayler, L. 1,830
 Epsom, 32,590; W. 13,186
 435 Sir George R. Blades,
 Co. U. 13,556
 Sergt. J. C. Ede, Lab. 4,796
 Farnham, 32,720; W. 13,000
 436 A. M. Samuel, Co. U. 7,558
 Corpl. J. Hayes, Lab. 3,534
 J. H. Harris, Ind. 3,289
 Guildford, 26,427; W. 15,201
 437*W. E. Horne, Co. U. 13,249
 W. Bennett, Lab. 5,078
 Mitcham, 28,052; W. 12,013
 438 Dr. T. C. Worfold, Co. U. 7,621
 S. Barrow, L. 4,968

Reigate, 30,747; W. 12,839
439 Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill,
C.B., Co. U. unop.

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, 29,863; W. 12,742
440* R. S. Guyenne, Co. U. 1,357
T. B. Hasfield, Lab. 4,641
Sir A. Callaghan, L. 1,852
East Grinstead, 35,955; W. 15,129
441* H. S. Cautley, K.C.,
Co. U. 12,584
Maj. D. G. Pole, Lab. 6,208
Lewes, 22,500; W. 9,218
442* Lt.-Col. W. R. Cam-
pion, D.S.O., Co. U. 7,792
T. Pargiter, Lab. 4,164
Lieut. A. E. Gardiner,
Ind. 452
Rye, 27,153; W. 11,599
443* Maj. G. L. Courthope,
M.C., Co. U. 10,378
George Ellis, L. 4,034

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, 42,131; W. 17,646
(Bye-election, April 23, 1921)
444* Sir W. B. M. Bird, Co. U. unop.
Horsham and Worthing,
43,124; W. 18,943
445* Earl Winton, Co. U. 15,644
E. M. Rodocanachi, Ind. 2,544

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, 43,458; W. 16,434
446 Henry Maddocks, K.C.,
Co. U. 11,198
I. Gregory, Lab. 6,269
W. H. Grant, L. 5,707
W. Dyson, Lab. 1,101
Rugby, 31,726; W. 12,644
447* Maj. Sir J. L. Baird, Bt.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Co. U. 11,325
O. F. MacLagan, L. 7,366
Tamworth, 33,590; W. 13,707
448* H. Wilson Fox, Co. U. unop.
Warwick and Leamington,
47,351; W. 17,591
449* Sir E. Pollock, K.B.E.,
K.C., Co. U. unop.

WESTMORLAND, 29,568; W. 12,336
450* Col. J. W. Weston, Co. U. unop.

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, 27,013
451* George Terrill, Co. U. 8,786
A. J. Bennett, L. 4,839
R. George, Lab. 2,939
Devizes, 25,091
452 Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell,
D.S.O., Co. U. 4,852
James Currie, C.M.G., L. 4,823
Salisbury, 29,144
453* Hugh Morrison, Co. U. 9,168
Lieut. E. Brown, M.C.,
L. 8,018
Swindon, 31,406
454 Sir Frederick W. Young
Co. U. 10,180
J. Compton, Lab. 8,393
H. Walker, L. 3,060
Westbury, 29,201
455 Br.-Gen. G. L. Palmer,
C.B., Co. U. 9,261
*Hon. Geoff. Howard, L. 6,064
Capt. E. N. Bennett,
Lab. 3,537

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, 25,172; W. 10,767
(Bye election, April 19, 1921)
456* Lt. Hon. Stanley Bald-
win, Co. U. 14,537
Henry Mills, Ind. Lab. 1,680
Evesham, 28,931; W. 11,303
457* Cdr. B. M. Eyres-
Monsell, Co. U. 10,479
W. P. Ellis, L. 3,570
W. M. Fielding, Lab. 2,863
Kidderminster, 39,798; W. 16,578
458 Maj. E. A. Knight, Co. U. 13,497
J. Baker, Lab. 9,760
Stourbridge, 42,205; W. 16,699
459* Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L. 8,920
Mrs. W. C. Anderson
(Miss M. Macarthur),
Lab. 7,587
Victor Fisher, Co. Lab. 6,690

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, 27,288; W. 11,327
460* Capt. A. H. Moreing,
Co. U. 9,310
G. H. Dawson, Lab. 3,178
Austin Taylor, L. 2,792
Holderness, 25,741; W. 10,447
461* Capt. A. Stanley Wil-
son, Co. U. 9,387
F. Maddison, L. 5,521
Howdenshire, 23,481; W. 9,283
462* Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S.
Jackson, Co. U. 9,023
T. D. Fenby, L. 4,384

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, 36,843; W. 14,116
463 Sir Park Goff, Co. U. 8,701
Harry Duck, Lab. 8,610
*Rt. Hon. Herbert
Samuel, L. 7,089
Richmond, 30,710; W. 12,323
464 Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson,
Co. U. 9,857
W. Parlour, Ind. 4,907
Scarborough and Whitby,
34,578; W. 15,005
465* Maj. Sir Hon. G. Beckett,
Bt., Co. U. 11,764
Capt. O. Sitwell, L. 7,954
J. W. Rowntree, Lab. 1,025
Thirsk and Malton,
26,765; W. 10,398
466* E. R. Turton, Co. U. 9,656
Lt. S. S. Lockwood, L. 4,317

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, 32,919; W. 12,676
467* Maj. G. R. Lane-Fox,
Co. U. 12,362
J. A. Rhodes, L. 6,809
D. Milner, Ind. 1,035
Colne Valley, 39,085; W. 16,183
468* E. W. Mallalieu, Co. L. 13,541
W. Whiteley, Lab. 9,473
Doncaster, 35,114; W. 13,652
469 Regd. Nicholson Co. L. 15,431
R. Morley, Lab. 5,153
Don Valley, 28,724; W. 10,748
170 Jas. Walton, Co. Lab. 6,095
*H. B. Lees Smith, L. 3,868
E. Hough, Lab. 3,226

Elland, 34,584; W. 14,823
471 Capt. G. T. Ramsden,
Co. U. 8,917
H. Dawson, L. 7,028
D. Hardaker, Lab. 5,923
*C. P. Trevelyan, Ind. 1,286
Hemsworth, 25,137; W. 8,921
472 John Guest, Lab. 8,102
J. Scholefield, Co. U. 6,490
Keighley, 34,924; W. 14,743
473 Sir Robert Clough, Co. U. 8,820
*W. H. Somervell, L. 7,709
W. Bland, Lab. 6,324
Normanton, 30,449; W. 10,681
474* Fred Hall, Lab. unop.
Penistone, 31,928; W. 11,950
(Bye-election, March 5, 1921)
475 W. Gillis, Lab. 8,560
W. M. R. Pringle, Ind. L. 7,984
Sir J. P. Hinchcliffe, Co. L. 7,123
Pontefract, 29,841; W. 11,386
(Bye-election, Sept. 6, 1919)
476 W. Forrest, Co. L. 9,220
Isaac Burns, Lab. 8,445
Pudsey and Otley,
31,457; W. 13,325
477 A. R. Barrand, Co. L. 13,860
G. R. Carter, Lab. 4,583
Ripon, 34,230; W. 15,957
478* Maj. the Hon. E. F. L.
Wood, Co. U. unop.
Rother Valley,
31,965; W. 11,856
479 T. W. Grundy, Lab. 9,917
E. G. Bearcroft, Co. Lab. 4,894
A. E. M. Turner, L. 3,777
Rothwell, 33,899; W. 13,391
480 William Lunn, Lab. 9,998
Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Wilson,
Co. U. 6,621
J. A. Yonge, L. 4,909
Shipley, 35,566; W. 15,446
481 H. Norman Rae, Co. L. 16,700
T. Snowden, Lab. 5,690
Skipton, 35,722; W. 13,597
482 Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell,
Co. U. 12,599
W. A. Briggs, L. 10,318
Sowerby, 34,286; W. 14,683
483 Maj. R. H. Barker, Ind. 8,287
J. W. Ogden, Ind. 7,376
J. S. Higham, Co. L. 6,778
Spenn Valley, 38,827; W. 16,501
(Bye-election, Dec. 20, 1919)
484 Tom Myers, Lab. 11,962
Sir Rt. Hon. J. A. Simon,
K.O.V.O., O.B.E., K.C.,
L. 10,244
Col. B. C. Fairfax, C.M.G.,
Co. L. 8,134
Wentworth, 36,004; W. 13,228
485 G. H. Hirst, Lab. 13,029
Col. T. W. H. Mitchell,
Co. U. 5,115
*F. Handel Booth, L. 3,453

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, 7,907; W. 409
486* Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil,
Co. U. 2,771
(Bye-election, Mar. 11, 1919)
487* Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman,
K.B.E., U. 2,613
Prof. G. Murray, L. 1,330
A. Riley, Ind. 1,032

CAMBRIDGE, 9,282; W. 1,663	
486* <i>J. F. P. Rastinon,</i>	
K.C., Co. U.	2,034
489 <i>Sir J. Larmor, Co. U.</i>	1,986
W.C.D. Whetham, Ind.	1,229
J. C. Squire, Lab.	641
LONDON, 9,797; W. 1,876	
490* <i>Sir P. Magnus, Bt.,</i>	
Co. U.	2,810
Sidney Webb, Lab.	1,141
A. A. Somerville, Ind.	885
<i>Sir W. Herringham,</i>	
K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.,	
Ind.	715
C. L. Nordon, Ind.	210
COMBINED (Durham, Manches-	
ter, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield,	
Birmingham, and Bristol.)	
2,357; W. 647	
491* <i>Rt. Hon. H. A. L.</i>	
<i>Fisher, Co. L.</i>	959
492 <i>Sir M. Conway, Co. U.</i>	777
J. A. Hobson, Ind.	481
H. G. Williams, U.	410
Wales.	
WELSH BOROUGHES.	
CARDIFF.	
Central, 36,557; W. 13,844	
493 <i>J. C. Gould, U.</i>	8,542
J. E. Edmunds, Lab.	4,603
G.F. Forsdike, O.B.E., L.	4,172
R. Hughes, Ind.	3,419
East, 30,164; W. 12,179	
494 <i>Sir W. H. Seager, L.</i>	7,963
Lord C. Crichton-Stuart,	
U.	5,978
A. J. Williams, Lab.	5,554
South, 28,307; W. 10,550	
495* <i>Sir J. H. Cory, Bt., U.</i>	8,090
J. T. Clatworthy, Lab.	4,940
E. Curran, L.	4,200
CARNARVON DISTRICT.	
23,787; W. 9,836	
496* <i>Rt. Hon. D. L. George,</i>	
O.M., Co. L.	13,993
Austin Harrison, Ind.	1,095
MERTHYR TYDFIL.	
Aberdare, 41,651; W. 15,871	
497* <i>C. B. Stanton, C.B.E.,</i>	
Co. Lab.	22,824
Rev. T. E. Nicholas, Lab.	6,229
Merthyr, 35,049; W. 12,545	
498* <i>Sir Edgar Rees Jones,</i>	
K.B.E., Co. L.	14,127
J. Winstone, Lab.	12,682
NEWPORT, 40,146; W. 15,534	
499* <i>Lewis Haslam, Co. L.</i>	14,080
J. W. Bowen, Lab.	10,234
B. F. Thomas, Ind.	647
RHONDDA.	
East, 38,632; W. 13,100	
500 <i>Maj. D. W. Morgan,</i>	
C.B.E., D.S.O., Lab.	unop.
West, 34,389; W. 11,914	
(Bye-election, Dec. 21, 1920.)	
501 <i>Will John, Lab.</i>	14,035
Gwilym Rowlands,	
Co. U.	9,959
SWANSEA.	
East, 27,185; W. 10,440	
(Bye-election, July 10, 1919.)	
502 <i>D. Matthews, Co. L.</i>	9,250
D. Williams, Lab.	8,158

West, 31,884; W. 12,433	
503* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred</i>	
<i>Mond, Bt., Co. L.</i>	8,579
D. Davies, U.	7,398
J. J. Powlesland, Lab.	5,510
WELSH COUNTIES.	
ANGLESEY, 25,836; W. 10,702	
504 <i>Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen</i>	
<i>Thomas, Ind. Lab.</i>	9,038
* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Ellis-</i>	
<i>Griffith, Bt., K.C.,</i>	
Co. L.	8,898
BRECON AND RADNOR,	
37,771; W. 14,567	
505* <i>Sidney Robinson, Co. L. unop.</i>	
CARDIGAN,	
30,368; W. 13,312	
(Bye-election, Feb. 18, 1921.)	
506 <i>Capt. E. Evans, Co. L.</i>	14,111
W. Llewelyn Williams,	
K.C.	10,521
CARMARTHEN.	
Carmarthen, 35,150; W. 14,221	
507* <i>John Hinds, Co. L.</i>	unop.
Llanelli, 44,657; W. 16,531	
508* <i>J. Twyn Jones, Co. L.</i>	16,344
Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.	14,409
CARNARVON.	
36,460; W. 15,128	
509 <i>Maj. C. E. Breeze, Co. L.</i>	10,488
R. T. Jones, Lab.	8,145
* <i>Ellis Davies, L.</i>	4,937
DENBIGH.	
Denbigh, 30,448; W. 12,764	
510 <i>Sir D. S. Davies, Co. L.</i>	14,773
* <i>E. T. John, Lab.</i>	2,958
Wrexham, 39,259; W. 14,628	
511 <i>Sir Robert J. Thomas,</i>	
Bt., Co. L.	20,874
Hugh Hughes, Lab.	6,500
FLINT, 46,520; W. 18,362	
512* <i>Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry,</i>	
D.S.O., Co. L.	unop.
GLAMORGAN.	
Aberavon, 30,415; W. 10,949	
513 <i>Maj. J. Edwards, D.S.O.,</i>	
Co. L.	13,635
R. Williams, Lab.	7,758
T. G. Jones, Ind.	324
Caerphilly, 32,790; W. 11,757	
(Bye-election, Aug. 24, 1921.)	
514 <i>Morgan Jones, Lab.</i>	13,699
W. Rees Edmunds,	
Co. Lib.	8,958
Bob Stewart, Com-	
munist,	2,592
Gower, 29,667; W. 11,024	
515* <i>John Williams, Lab.</i>	10,109
D. H. Williams, L.	8,353
Llandaff and Barry,	
34,041; W. 13,424	
516 <i>Maj. W. Cope, Co. U.</i>	13,307
Capt. R. L. Jones, Lab.	6,607
C. F. Sexsmith, Ind.	1,539
Neath, 38,929; W. 14,298	
517* <i>J. H. Edwards, Co. L.</i>	17,818
Rev. H. Morgan, Lab.	9,670
Ogmore, 35,910; W. 13,242	
518 <i>Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E.,</i>	
Lab.	unop.
Pontypridd, 34,778; W. 12,761	
519 <i>Lieut. T. A. Lewis, Co. L.</i>	13,227
D. L. Davies, Lab.	10,125
A. Seaton, U.	260

MERIONETH, 21,450; W. 9,021	
520* <i>H. Haydn Jones, Co. L. unop.</i>	
MONMOUTH.	
Abertillery, 32,197; W. 11,526	
(Bye-election, Dec. 21, 1920.)	
521 <i>George Barker, Lab.</i>	15,498
G. Hay Morgan, K.C.,	
Co. L.	7,842
Bedwellty, 30,938; W. 10,953	
522 <i>Charles Edwards, Lab.</i>	11,730
Capt. H. Williams, Co. L.	10,170
Ebbw Vale, 30,305; W. 11,165	
(Bye-election, July 26, 1920.)	
523* <i>Evan Davies, Lab.</i>	unop.
Monmouth, 27,575; W. 10,369	
524 <i>C. L. Forestier-Walker,</i>	
U.	9,164
H. Martineau, L.	6,189
Pontypool, 30,002; W. 11,102	
525 <i>T. Griffiths, Lab.</i>	8,438
Sir L. Llewelyn, K.B.E.,	
Co. U.	7,421
* <i>Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, L.</i>	6,160
MONTGOMERY, 24,949; W. 9,847	
526* <i>Major David Davies,</i>	
Co. L.	unop.
PEMBROKE, 42,808; W. 17,471	
527 <i>Sir E. D. Jones, Bt.,</i>	
Co. L.	19,200
I. Gwynne, Lab.	7,712
G. B. Thomas, Soc.	597
WELCH UNIVERSITY,	
1,066; W. 320	
528* <i>Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis,</i>	
Co. L.	739
Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Lab.	176
Scotland.	
SCOTTISH BURGHS.	
ABERDEEN.	
North, 33,075; W. 12,662	
529 <i>P. H. Rose, Ind. Lab.</i>	6,128
* <i>Lt.-Col. D. V. Pirie,</i>	
O.B.E., Co. L.	5,918
South, 38,716; W. 16,524	
530 <i>P. C. Thomson, Co. U.</i>	10,625
* <i>Sir J. Fleming, L.</i>	3,535
J. R. Watson, Ind.	2,868
AYR DISTRICT,	
31,229; W. 12,300	
531* <i>Sir G. Younger, Bt.,</i>	
Co. U.	9,565
Maj. M. M. Wood, L.	5,410
Rev. C. Stephen, Lab.	4,534
DUMBERTON DISTRICT, 34,678	
532 <i>J. Taylor, O.B.E., Co. L.</i>	11,734
D. Kirkwood, Lab.	10,566
DUNDEE, 88,677; W. 34,786	
533* <i>Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,</i>	
Co. L.	25,788
534 <i>A. Wilkie, C.B., Lab.</i>	24,822
E. Scrymgeour, Ind.	10,113
J. S. Brown, Lab.	7,769
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,	
27,927	
535 <i>J. Wallace, Co. L.</i>	6,886
W. McL. Watson, Lab.	5,076
* <i>A. Pensonby, Ind.</i>	3,491
EDINBURGH.	
Central, 30,867; W. 11,907	
536 <i>W. Graham, Lab.</i>	7,161
J. Dobbie, Co. L.	6,797

East, 25,895; W. 7,080	Springburn, 33,599; W. 12,466	South Ayrshire, 27,696; W. 10,352
537*J. M. Hogge, L. 8,460	554 F. A. Macquisten, K.C.,	568 James Brown, O.B.E., Lab. 6,358
Capt. A. Balfour,	Co. U. 10,706	Brig.-Gen. J. B. Pollok
Co. Lab. 5,136	G. D. Hardie, Lab. ... 7,996	M'Call, C.M.G., Co. U. ... 5,495
North, 35,611; W. 14,288	*Wm. R. Pringle, L. ... 1,669	W. Robertson, L. 4,555
(Bye election, April 9, 1920.)	Tradeston, 35,960; W. 12,660	Lt.-Col. H. R. Wallace,
538*Patrick J. Ford, Co. U. 9,944	555 Maj. V. L. Henderson,	D.S.O., Ind. 627
Walter Runciman,	M.C., Co. U. 12,250	BANFF.
Ind. L. 8,469	J. D. McDougall, Lab. 3,751	559*Sir Charles C. Barrie,
D. G. Pole, Lab. 3,808	*J. Dundas White, L. 3,369	K.B.E., Co. L. unop.
South, 32,087; W. 13,240	GREENOCK, 34,182	BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,
(Bye-election, April 9, 1920.)	556*Col. Sir G. P. Collins,	32,879; W. 5,287
539 Maj. C. D. Murray,	K.B.E., C.M.G., L. 10,933	570*J. D. Hope, Co. L. 8,584
C.M.G., K.C., Co. U. 11,176	S. Chapman, Co. U. ... 7,246	R. W. Foulis, Lab. ... 4,783
D. T. Holmes, Ind. L. 8,177	F. Shaw, Soc. 2,542	*Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant,
West, 33,835; W. 13,240	N. Haughey, Lab. 2,050	L. 2,567
540 Maj. J. G. Jameson, Co. U. 9,172	KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 30,419	CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
*Sir E. Parrott, L. 6,220	(Bye-election, March 4, 1921.)	21,205
J. A. Young, Lab. 2,642	557 Tom Kennedy, Lab. 11,674	571*Sir R. L. Hornsworth,
GLASGOW.	Sir R. C. Lockhart,	Bt., Co. L. 6,769
Bridgeton, 37,980; W. 13,996	Co. Lib. 10,159	F. J. Robertson, L. ... 4,036
541*A. McC. Scott, Co. L. 10,887	LEITH, 42,507	DUMBARTON, 34,638
J. Maxton, Lab. 7,860	558*Capt. Wedgwood Benn,	572 Sir W. Raeburn, Co. U. 12,765
Miss E. G. Murray, Ind. 991	D.S.O., D.F.C., L. 10,338	W. H. Martin, Lab. ... 7,072
Camlachie, 37,319; W. 14,061	*G. W. Currie, Co. U. ... 7,613	*A. A. Allen, L. 3,048
542*Sir H. J. Mackinder,	S. Burgess, Lab. 4,251	DUMFRIES, 36,394
Co. U. 13,645	MONTROSE DISTRICT,	573 Maj. W. Murray,
H. B. Guthrie, Lab. ... 7,192	24,954; W. 10,753	O.B.E., Co. U. 13,345
D. Brownlie, L. 860	559 J. Leng-Sturrock, Co. L. 9,309	*Rt. Hon. J. W. Cul-
Cathcart, 34,293; W. 13,449	H. N. Brailsford, Lab. 2,940	land, L. 7,562
543*J. W. Pratt, Co. L. 16,310	PAISLEY, 38,507; W. 14,555	FIFE.
Dr. G. B. Clark, Lab. ... 4,899	(Bye-election, Feb. 12, 1920.)	Eastern, 31,115
Central, 42,320	560*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,	574 Col. Sir Alexander
544*Rt. Hon. A. Bonar	K.C., Ind. L. 14,736	Sprot, Bt., C.M.G., U.
Law, Co. U. 17,653	J. M. Biggar, Lab. ... 11,602	8,996
D. J. M. Quin, Lab. ... 4,736	J. A. D. MacKean, Co. U. 3,795	*Rt. Hon. H. H. As-
Gorbals, 40,765; W. 14,741	STIRLING AND FALKIRK DIS-	quith, K.C., L. 6,994
545*Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes,	TRICT, 23,608; W. 6,700	W. P. Morgan, Ind. ... 591
O.H., Lab. 14,247	561*Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Mac-	Western, 29,405
J. Maclean, Lab. 7,436	donald, L. 9,350	575*Rt. Hon. Wm. Adam-
Govan, 31,652; W. 11,129	A. Logan, Lab. 5,201	son, Lab. 10,664
546 Neil Maclean, Lab. ... 9,577	SCOTTISH COUNTIES.	Capt. J. H. Menzies,
A. McClure, Co. U. 8,762	ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE,	Co. U. 4,020
*D. T. Holmes, L. 1,678	Central, 26,246	FORFAR, 24,722
Hillhead, 26,708; W. 10,721	(Bye-election, April 16, 1919.)	576 Capt. W. T. Shaw, Co. U. 5,697
547 Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne,	562 Maj. M. Wood, O.B.E., L. 4,950	*J. Falconer, L. 5,179
G.B.E., K.C., Co. U. 12,803	L. F. Davidson, Co. U. 4,764	GALLOWAY, 32,020
J. Izett, Lab. 4,186	J. F. Duncan, Lab. ... 3,482	577*Maj. G. McMicking,
Kelvingrove, 39,702; W. 14,687	Eastern, 25,718	C.M.G., Co. L. unop.
548*J. M. McLeod, Co. U. 13,648	563*Sir W. H. Cowan, Co. L. 4,430	INVERNESS AND ROSS AND
W. G. Leachman, Ind. 5,012	F. L. Wallace, O.B.E.,	CROMARTY
G. McPherson, L. 2,582	Ind. 4,343	Inverness, 20,263; W. 6,532
Marshall, 34,622; W. 13,209	Kincardine and Western, 20,699	578*Rt. Hon. T. B. Morrison,
549*Sir W. Mitchell-Thom-	564*Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C.	K.C., Co. L. 7,991
son, Bt., K.B.E., Co. U. 11,913	Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O.,	G. J. Bruce, Ind. 2,930
J. W. Muir, Lab. 5,531	Co. L. unop.	Ross and Cromarty,
*H. A. Watt, L. 2,363	ARGVILL, 23,273	20,695; W. 5,539
Partick, 28,376	(Bye-election, March 10, 1920.)	579*Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpher-
550*Sir R. Balfour, Bt.,	565*Sir W. Sutherland,	son, K.C., Co. L. 8,358
Co. L. 12,156	K.C.B., Co. L. 10,187	Capt. H. Munro, M.B.,
W. Mackie, Lab. 5,173	Rev. M. MacCallum, Lab. 5,458	Lab. 2,238
Pollok, 30,686	AYR AND BUTE.	Western Isles.
(Bye-election, April 14, 1921.)	Bute and Northern, 25,294	18,237; W. 8,839
551*Col. Sir John Gilmour,	566*Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-	580 Dr. Donald Murray, L.
Bart., D.S.O., Co. U. unop.	Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O.,	W. D. Mitchell Cotts,
St. Bellox, 28,439; W. 14,072	Co. U. 12,638	Co. L. 3,375
552 Hon. Gideon Murray,	R. Smith, Lab. 5,848	H. MacGowan, Ind. ... 809
Co. U. 10,844	H. F. Campbell, L. ... 2,059	LANARK.
J. Steuart, Lab. 6,147	Kilmarnock, 22,329; W. 12,485	Bothwell, 27,622
*Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon	567*Hon. A. Shaw, Co. L. 13,568	(Bye-election, July 16, 1919.)
Wood, L. 1,521	P. Malcolm, Ind. 6,622	581 J. Robertson, M.B.E.,
Shettleston, 31,483; W. 11,677		Lab. 13,135
553 Rear-Adm. T. B. S.		J. Moffat, Co. L. 3,967
Adair, Co. U. 9,901		
J. Wheatley, Lab. 9,827		

<p>Coatbridge, 31,549</p>	
58a Lt.-Col. A. L. H. Buchanan, O.B.E., Co. U.	13,888
Owen Coyle, Lab.	7,854
<p>Hamilton, 25,113; W. 9,493</p>	
583 D. M. Graham, Lab.	6,988
H. S. Keith, Co. U.	4,819
D. Gilmour, O.B.E., Lab.	4,297
*J. H. Whitehouse, L.	504
<p>Lanark, 27,431; W. 10,583</p>	
584 Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., Co. U.	12,976
J. C. Welsh, Lab.	5,821
<p>Motherwell, 27,818</p>	
585 R. F. W. R. Nelson, Co. U.	6,927
*J. D. Millar, K.C., L.	4,817
J. W. Newbold, Lab.	4,135
Hugh Ferguson, Ind.	1,923
<p>Northern, 27,442</p>	
586 R. H. McLaren, Co. U.	7,175
J. Sullivan, Lab.	5,673
Capt. Erskine Hill, L.	3,068
J. R. Auld, Ind.	710
<p>Rutherglen, 31,332</p>	
587 A. K. Rodger, Co. L.	12,641
W. Regan, Lab.	8,759
<p>LINLITHGOW, 31,170</p>	
588 James Reid, Co. U.	12,898
E. Shinwell, Lab.	8,723
<p>MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES, Northern, 25,308</p>	
589 *Col. Sir J. A. Hope, Bt., O.B.E., Co. U.	7,762
J. B. Cadzow, Ind.	4,737
<p>Peebles and Southern, 23,322</p>	
590 *Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., L.	7,429
J. Gold, Lab.	4,830
<p>MORAY AND NAIRN, 23,344</p>	
591 *Rt. Hon. Sir A. W. Thomson, Bt., Co. L.	unop.
<p>ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 19,963</p>	
<p>(Bye-election, May 27, 1921.)</p>	
592a Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E., Co. L.	unop.
<p>PERTH AND KINROSS, Kinross and Western, 26,970</p>	
593 James Gartinger, L.	7,579
*Col. A. Stirling, Co. U.	6,975
<p>Perth, 37,263</p>	
<p>594 *William Young, Co. L.</p>	
<p>RENFREW, Eastern, 28,064; W. 10,491</p>	
595 J. Johnstone, O.B.E., Co. L.	13,107
R. Spence, Lab.	5,048
<p>Western, 28,530</p>	
596 *Col. Sir J. W. Greig, O.B.E., K.C., V.D., Co. L.	11,524
R. Murray, Lab.	7,126
<p>ROXBURGH & SELKIRK, 34,173</p>	
597 *Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., Co. L.	13,043
T. Hamilton, Lab.	5,574
<p>STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN, Clackmannan & Eastern, 31,920; W. 8,500</p>	
598 Maj. Ralph Glyn, Co. U.	6,771
H. J. May, Ind.	5,753
*Maj. W. A. Chapple, L.	5,040

<p>Western, 20,861</p>	
599 *Sir Harry Hope, Co. U.	6,893
T. Johnston, Lab.	3,809
R. B. Cunningham Graham, L.	2,582

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,

<p>27,322</p>	
<p>(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)</p>	
600 *Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., Co. U.	3,719
601 D. M. Cowan, Co. L.	3,499
602a Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., Co. U.	3,286
Dr. P. Macdonald, Lab.	1,581
Sir W. R. Smith, Ind.	850

Ireland.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the number of Members to be returned by constituencies in Ireland to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom is 46, distributed as under:—

<p>Southern Ireland.</p>	
Borough Members	4
County Members	26
University Members	3

Total

<p>Northern Ireland.</p>	
Borough Members	4
County Members	8
University Member	1

Total

IRISH BOROUGHS.

<p>BELFAST.</p>	
Cromac, 21,673; W. 8,727	
603 *W. A. Lindsay, U.	11,459
J. Freeland, Lab.	2,508
A. Savage, S.F.	997
<p>Duncairn, 19,085; W. 7,608</p>	
<p>(Bye-election, June 23, 1921.)</p>	
604 *Thomas E. McCornell, U.	unop.
<p>Falls, 15,756; W. 6,380</p>	
605 *Joseph Devlin, N.	8,488
*E. de Valera, S.F.	3,245
<p>Ormeau, 16,343; W. 6,425</p>	
606 Thomas Moler, U.	7,460
W. J. Stewart, Ind. U.	4,833
S. Dobbins, S.F.	338
Pottinger, 17,084; W. 6,618	
607 Capt. H. Dixon, U.	8,574
S. C. Porter, Lab.	2,513
J. H. Bennett, Lab.	659
B. Campbell, S.F.	393
<p>St. Anne's, 18,693; W. 7,882</p>	
608 Thomas H. Burn, U.	9,155
W. H. Alexander, Ind.	1,752
D. Barnes, S.F.	1,341
<p>Shankill, 22,971; W. 9,175</p>	
609 S. McGuffin, Lab. U.	11,840
Samuel Kyle, Lab.	3,674
M. Carolan	534
<p>Victoria, 19,494; W. 7,514</p>	
610 T. Donald, Lab. U.	9,300
B. Waugh, Lab.	3,489
Miss W. Carney, S.F.	539
<p>Woodvale, 19,822; W. 7,743</p>	
611 R. J. Lynn, U.	12,232
R. Haskins, S.F.	7,247

<p>CORK, 45,017; W. 17,501.</p>	
612 J. J. Walsh, S.F.	20,801
613 Liam de Rosate, S.F.	20,266
Talbot Crosbie, N.	7,426
R. O'Sullivan, N.	7,122
D. Williams, N.	2,519
T. Farrington, N.	2,254

DUBLIN.

<p>Clontarf, 14,588; W. 5,722</p>	
614 R. Mulcahy, S.F.	5,974
Sir P. Shortall, N.	3,222
<p>College Green, 21,414; W. 8,433</p>	
615 J. T. O'Kelly, S.F.	9,662
J. C. Briscoe, Ind. N.	2,853
<p>Dublin Harbour, 19,520; W. 7,757</p>	
616 Philip Shanahan, S.F.	7,708
*A. Byrne, N.	5,386
<p>St. James's, 13,121; W. 5,156</p>	
617 Joseph McGrath, S.F.	6,256
J. Kelly, N.	1,556
<p>St. Michael's, 17,622; W. 6,742</p>	
618 Michael Staines, S.F.	7,553
*J. D. Nugent, N.	3,996
<p>St. Patrick's, 18,785; W. 7,595</p>	
619 Constance Georgine de Markiewicz, S.F.	7,835
*W. Field, N.	3,752
J. J. Kelly, Ind. N.	312
<p>St. Stephen's Green, 19,759; W. 7,946</p>	
620 Thomas Kelly, S.F.	8,461
*P. J. Brady, N.	2,902
H. Hanna, K.C., U.	2,755
<p>LIMERICK.</p>	
621 M. P. Colivet, S.F.	unop.
<p>LONDONERRY, 16,736; W. 6,267</p>	
622 John MacNeill, S.F.	7,335
Sir R. N. Anderson, C.	7,020
- Maj. W. H. Davey, N.	120
<p>WATERFORD, 12,063</p>	
623 *Capt. W. A. Redmond, D.S.O., U.	4,915
Dr. V. White, S.F.	4,421
<p>IRISH COUNTIES.</p>	
<p>ANTRIM.</p>	
<p>North, 19,110</p>	
624 *Maj. P. Kerr-Smylie, U.	9,621
P. McCorry, S.F.	2,671
<p>Mid, 18,022</p>	
625 *Maj. Hon. H. O'Neill, U.	10,711
D. J. Connolly, S.F.	2,791
<p>East, 22,798</p>	
<p>(Bye-election, May 27, 1921.)</p>	
626 G. B. Hanna, Ind. U.	8,714
<p>Major W. A. Moore, D.S.O., U.</p>	
C. M. Legg, L.	1,778
<p>South, 23,235</p>	
627 *Capt. C. C. Craig, U.	12,270
Kevin O'Shield, S.F.	2,318
<p>ARMAGH.</p>	
<p>North, 19,520; W. 7,897</p>	
628 Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen, K.B.E., D.S.O., U.	10,239
E. Blythe, S.F.	2,860
<p>Mid, 17,339; W. 6,459</p>	
<p>(Bye-election, 1921.)</p>	
629 H. Bruce Armstrong, U.	unop.
<p>South, 15,005; W. 5,865</p>	
630 *P. Donnelly, N.	4,345
Dr. J. T. McKee, S.F.	79

CARLOW.
 631 *J. Lennon, S.F.*.....unop.
CRAW.
 632 *East. *A. Griffith, S.F.* unop
 633 *West. P. Galligan, S.F.* unop.
CLARE.
 634 *East. *E. de Valera, S.F.* unop.
 635 *West. B. O'Higgins, S.F.* unop.
CORK.
 636 *East. D. Kent, S.F.* ...unop.
 637 *Mid. (vacant).*
 638 *North. P. O'Keefe, S.F.* unop.
 639 *N.-E. T. Hunter, S.F.* unop.
 640 *South. M. Collins, S.F.* unop.
 641 *S.-E. (vacant).*
 642 *West. J. Hayes, S.F.* unop.
DONEGAL.
 North, 17,538; W. 5,977
 643 *Joseph O'Doherty, S.F.* 7,003
 *P. O'Doherty, N. 3,075
 West, 19,296; W. 6,544
 644 *Joseph Sweeney, S.F.* 6,712
 D. McMenamin, N. 4,116
 East, 16,015; W. 5,314
 645 **E. J. Kelly, N.* 7,596
 R. Moore, U. 4,797
 S. O'Flaherty, S.F. 46
 South, 16,894; W. 5,921
 646 *P. J. Ward, S.F.* 5,787
 *J. T. Donovan, N. 4,752
DOWN. East, 17,846; W. 6,611
 647 *D. D. Reid, U.* 6,007
 M. J. Johnston, N. 4,312
 Dr. H. R. McNabb, S.F. 3,876
 Mid, 17,195; W. 6,580
 (Bye-election, July 2, 1921.)
 648 *Col. R. G. Sharrman-
 Crawford, U.* unop.
 North, 18,399; W. 7,927
 (Bye-election, June 23, 1921.)
 649 *T. W. Brown, K.O., U.* unop.
 North, 18,708; W. 7,310
 650 **Jeremiah McVeagh, N.* 8,756
 Capt. J. A. W. Johnston,
 U. 5,573
 A. Fisher, Ind. 436
 *E. de Valera, S.F. 33
 West, 17,997; W. 7,158
 (Bye-election, July 8, 1921.)
 651 *T. D. Wallace, U.* unop.
DUBLIN. North, 19,799
 652 *Frank Lawless, S.F.* ... 9,138
 *J. J. Clancy, K.O., N. 4,428
 South, 17,829
 653 *G. Gavan Duffy, S.F.* 5,133
 Sir T. Robinson, U. 4,354
 T. Clarke, N. 3,819
 Pembroke, 17,608
 654 *D. Fitzgerald, S.F.* 6,114
 J. P. Good, U. 4,138
 C. P. O'Neill, N. 2,629
 Rathmines, 18,841
 655 *Sir M. Dockrell, U.* 7,400
 P. J. Little, S.F. 5,566
 G. A. Moonan, N. 1,780
FERMANAGH.
 North, 14,496; W. 4,936
 656 **Rt. Hon. E. M. Archdale,*
 U. 6,768
 Kevin O'Shiel, S.F. 6,236
 South, 13,962; W. 4,695
 657 *J. O'Mahony, S.F.* 6,673
 J. Cooper, U. 4,524
 *P. Crumley, N. 132

GALWAY.
Connemara. 24,956; W. 8,375
 658 *Padraic O'Maille, S.F.* 11,754
 *W. O'Malley, N. 3,422
 659 *East. L. Mellows, S.F.* unop.
 North, 21,036; W. 7,483
 660 *Dr. B. Cusack, S.F.* ... 8,896
 T. Sloyan, N. 3,999
 South, 18,507; W. 5,968
 661 *Francis Fahy, S.F.* ... 10,621
 W. J. Duffy, N. 1,744
KERRY. North.
 662 *N. J. Crowley, S.F.* ... unop.
 663 *West. A. Stack, S.F.* unop.
 664 *South. F. Lynch, S.F.* unop.
 665 *East. P. Beasley, S.F.* unop.
 KILDARE. North, 13,274; W. 4,387
 666 *D. Buckley, S.F.* 5,979
 *J. O'Connor, N. 2,722
 South, 13,923; W. 4,374
 667 *A. O'Connor, S.F.* 7,104
 Denis Kilbride, N. 1,545
KILKENNY. North.
 668 **W. T. Cosgrave, S.F.* unop.
 South, 16,610
 669 *J. O'Mara, S.F.* 8,685
 *M. Keating, N. 1,855
KING'S COUNTY.
 670 **Dr. P. McCartan, S.F.* unop.
 LEITRIM, 30,079
 671 *J. N. Dolan, S.F.* 17,711
 G. Farrell, N. 3,096
LIMERICK.
 672 *West. C. Collins, S.F.* unop.
 East, 21,095; W. 6,230
 673 *Dr. R. Hayes, S.F.* ... 12,750
 *T. London, N. 3,668
LONDONDERRY.
 North, 21,306; W. 7,886
 (Bye-election Mar. 4, 1919.)
 674 *Rt. Hon. H. T. Barrie, U.* 9,933
 P. McGilligan, S.F. ... 4,333
 South, 21,199; W. 7,474
 (Bye-election, Aug. 29, 1921.)
 675 *Col. R. D. P. S. Chichester,*
 U. unop.
LONGFORD. 20,449; W. 7,153
 676 **J. McGuinness, S.F.* ... 11,122
 *J. P. Farrell, N. 4,173
 LOUTH, 20,176; W. 10,495
 677 *J. J. O'Kelly, S.F.* ... 10,770
 *R. Hazleton, N. 10,515
MAYO. North, 20,212; W. 6,744
 678 *Dr. J. Crowley, S.F.* ... 7,429
 *D. Boyle, N. 1,761
 West, 21,667; W. 7,997
 679 *J. McBride, S.F.* 10,195
 *W. Doris, N. 1,568
 East, 21,635; W. 8,237
 680 **E. de Valera, S.F.* 8,975
 *John Dillon, N. 4,544
 681 *South. W. Sears, S.F.* unop.
MEATH.
 North, 14,716; W. 4,841
 682 *L. Mellows, S.F.* 6,022
 Dr. P. J. Cusack, N. 3,758
 South, 14,716; W. 4,890
 683 *E. J. Duggan, S.F.* ... 6,371
 T. P. O'Donoghue, N. ... 2,680
MONAGHAN.
 North, 16,175; W. 11,152
 684 *E. Blythe, S.F.* 6,842
 M. E. Knight, U. 4,497
 J. J. Turley, N. 2,709

South, 16,164
 685 *J. MacIntee, S.F.* 7,524
 T. J. Campbell, K.O., N. 4,413
QUEEN'S COUNTY.
 26,063; W. 8,869
 686 *K. O'Higgins, S.F.* ... 13,452
 *P. J. Meehan, N. 6,420
ROSCOMMON. North.
 687 **Count Plunkett, S.F.* unop.
 South, 22,093; W. 7,274
 688 *H. Boland, S.F.* 10,685
 *J. P. Hayden, N. 4,232
 SLIGO. North, 18,488; W. 6,582
 689 *J. J. Clancy, S.F.* 9,030
 *T. Scanlan, N. 4,222
 South, 18,013; W. 6,553
 690 *A. McCabe, S.F.* 9,113
 *J. O'Dowd, N. 1,988
TIPPERARY.
 East, 16,232; W. 5,759
 691 (Seat vacant)
 692 *Mid. J. A. Burke, S.F.* unop.
 North.
 693 *J. McDonagh, S.F.* unop.
 South, 14,716; W. 5,119
 694 *P. J. Maloney, S.F.* ... 8,744
 *J. Cullinan, N. 2,701
TYRONE.
 North-East, 23,025; W. 8,162
 695 **T. J. S. Harrison, N.* 11,605
 K. Houston, U. 6,681
 J. Milroy, S.F. 56
 North-West, 22,182; W. 7,617
 696 *Arthur Griffith, S.F.* ... 10,442
 T. Miller, U. 7,696
 South, 22,465; W. 7,873
 697 **W. Coote, U.* 10,616
 D. McCullagh, S.F. ... 5,437
 J. Skeffington, N. 2,602
WATERFORD. 24,439; W. 2,375
 698 *C. Brugha, S.F.* 12,890
 *J. J. O'Shee, N. 4,217
WESTMEATH. 24,014; W. 7,659
 699 **Laurence Ginnell, S.F.* 12,435
 P. J. Weymes, N. 3,458
 *Sir W. Nugent, Bt., N. 603
WEXFORD.
 North, 23,022; W. 7,331
 700 *R. Sweetman, S.F.* ... 10,162
 *Sir T. G. Esmonde,
 Bt., N. 7,189
 South, 23,168; W. 8,100
 701 *Dr. J. Ryan, S.F.* 8,729
 *P. French, N. 8,211
WICKLOW.
 East, 15,241; W. 5,586
 702 *J. R. Etchingham, S.F.* 5,916
 H. Parker Keene, U. ... 2,600
 D. J. Cogan, N. 2,466
 West, 11,673; W. 3,775
 703 *R. C. Barton, S.F.* ... 6,239
 The O'Mahony, N. 1,370
IRISH UNIVERSITIES.
DUBLIN.
 704 *Sir Robert Woods, Ind.* 793
 (Bye-election July 28, 1919.)
 705 *W. M. Jellett, K.O., U.* unop.
NATIONAL.
 706 *John MacNeill, S.F.* ... 1,644
 Prof. A. W. Conway, N. 823
QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
 707 *Sir William Whitla, U.* 1,427
 S. Dolan, S.F. 118

SESSION, 1920.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.—After the defeat on Oct. 20, by 246 to 79, of a motion raising the question of reprisals, the House of Commons resumed the main task of the Session—the Government of Ireland Bill, the Committee stage of which had been interrupted by the adjournment. (*For provisions see pp. 553, 554.*) The third reading was carried by 183 to 52 on Armistice Day, when the spirit of the anniversary produced eloquent appeals for unity. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading in the Upper Chamber on Nov. 23, and after three days' debate Lord Dunsen's rejection motion was defeated by 164 to 75 and the Bill was read a second time. Three days were given to the Committee stage and several important amendments were carried against the Government. The first, debated on Dec. 1, instituted a Senate in both Northern and Southern Parliaments, and was adopted by 120 to 36. A sequel was the insertion of a provision that the two Senates sitting together should constitute the Council of Ireland. On Dec. 6, the Peers omitted the clause giving the Lord Lieutenant under certain circumstances power to set up a system of Crown Colony Government; and added clauses providing for the composition of the two Senates. The report stage was taken on Dec. 13, and on the following day the third reading was agreed to without a division. The Commons accepted the amendment setting up the two Senates, but disagreed with that altering the constitution of the Council, and with a new clause empowering the setting up of a Legislative Assembly by Order in Council in the event of a Parliament not being duly constituted through a majority of its members failing to accept the constitution. The Lords acquiesced in most of these alterations, but insisted that the Senates should have a hand in the appointment of the Council, while in regard to the question of a legislative assembly a compromise was reached, limiting the right to set up such a form of government to the period of three years from June 1, 1921. The Royal Assent was accorded on Dec. 23, when Parliament was prorogued, and when a hope was expressed in the King's speech that the measure would finally bring unity and friendship.

TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT.—On the day the sitting was resumed, Oct. 19, the Prime Minister outlined the Government's measures for the relief of unemployment, which included the employment of ex-service men on housing, a large scheme of new arterial roads for London, and similar schemes in the country, and the admission of additional men in trades in which there had been a serious shortage of skilled labour. The Unemployment (Relief Works) Bill, given a second reading in the Commons on Nov. 18, and the Royal Assent on Dec. 3, enabled local authorities, and any appropriate Government department, to acquire and enter upon land compulsorily for the purpose of executing works of public utility with a view to finding immediate employment for the unemployed, its operation being limited to a year. On Dec. 21, a Bill was passed through all its stages in the Commons to waive the four weeks' contribution which was a precondition to the receipt of unemployment benefit under the new Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Royal Assent was given two days later.

COMBATING STRIKES.—While the miners' strike was in progress, the Government passed a

Bill to deal with the situation that might arise then, and in subsequent emergencies of a similar nature, Mr. Bonar Law stating that the measure had been drafted for some time. Under this the Government were given power to declare that "a state of emergency" existed if action had been taken, or was threatened, of such a nature as to be calculated, by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, light or with the means of locomotion, to deprive the community of the essentials of life. No proclamation of this kind might be enforced for more than a month, and it must be immediately placed before Parliament, which must reassemble within five days, if not sitting. Regulations for securing the essentials of life to the community, and giving powers for the preservation of the peace, might be made by Order in Council while a proclamation of emergency remained in force, but no form of compulsory military service or industrial conscription might be imposed, and no regulations made to make it an offence to take part in a strike or peacefully to persuade others to do so.

THE AGRICULTURE BILL.—Some controversy occurred between the two Chambers over the Agriculture Bill, the keynote of which, in the words of Sir Arthur Boscawen, was security all round—for the farmers by guaranteed prices, for the labourer by ensuring him a minimum living wage, and for the State by providing that land should be so cultivated as to produce a maximum amount of food. The Bill made the Corn Production Act permanent legislation, and established guaranteed prices for wheat and oats by a new plan, under which prices were ruled by the cost of production ascertained each year by Commissioners. The Agricultural Holdings Acts were also amended by providing compensation for disturbance. After being altered in Standing Committee, against the wishes of the Government, the third reading was secured in the Commons by 161 to 22 on Nov. 25, and the Upper Chamber gave a second reading on Dec. 8, by 123 to 85, deleted certain Government clauses in Committee, and agreed to the third reading on Dec. 20, a motion for rejection being defeated by 64 to 25. The Commons devoted an all-night sitting to the consideration of the Lords' amendments, and after vigorous opposition agreed, at the Government's request, to most of the changes made, the Royal Assent being obtained on Dec. 23.

THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY.—In the closing days of the Session, a Bill was passed to regulate the importation of dyestuffs in order to establish the industry in this country securely. Sir Robert Horne explained that certain classes of dyestuffs would only be admitted to this country under licences, no licence duty being charged but merely fees to pay administrative expenses. The textile industry, he said, had been threatened with disaster at the outbreak of war because it was cut off from practically its only supply of dyes. Under this pressure the Government first lent money and afterwards established companies, in which it took shares, and later gave pledges to the industry.

SESSION, 1921.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—With old-time pageantry the King opened the new Session on Feb. 15, the Queen and the Prince of Wales accompanying His Majesty in the House of Lords. In his Speech from the Throne, the King referred to the

coming visit of the Overseas Premiers and the inauguration of the new Councils in India. "The determination of the Government to reduce expenditure to the lowest level consistent with the well-being of the Empire" was intimated, and, referring to the situation in Ireland, the hope was expressed that in the near future the majority of the people there would repudiate violence and work the new Act, which conferred upon them the responsibilities of self-government, and provided the machinery whereby they could attain to Irish unity by constitutional means. The legislation promised included Bills extending the provision made under the Unemployment Insurance Act, dealing with the safeguarding of essential key industries, and unfair and abnormal industrial competition, re-organising the railways, and dealing with the sale of alcoholic liquor. In the Lords the Address in reply was moved by the Duke of Abercorn and seconded by Lord Gorell, and agreed to after a brief debate. Mr. J. C. C. Davidson moved and Mr. Fildes seconded the Address in the Commons, and the Prime Minister dealt with Mr. Asquith's enquiries regarding the Paris decisions, the coming London Conference, and the new Middle Eastern Department of the Colonial Office. Replying to Mr. Thomas, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government were not going to submit to threats of strikes in Ireland. On the following day an amendment on the subject of unemployment, moved by Mr. Clynes, was discussed, and after Dr. Macnamara had outlined the Government's proposals this was defeated on Feb. 17, by 262 to 84. An amendment introduced by Mr. Bottomley, regarding the policy of securing indemnities and reparation from the Germans, was rejected by 181 to 40 on the following day, and a third, suggesting that the telephone service should be placed under private enterprise, was withdrawn. The Address was agreed to on Feb. 21, after the rejection, by 257 to 88, of an amendment condemning reprisals in Ireland.

A NEW SPEAKER.—In accordance with his intimation upon his re-election at the commencement of the present Parliament, Mr. Lowther announced his resignation of the Speakership on April 25, after 38 years in the House and 26 in the Chair. On the following day the Prime Minister moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowther in a speech that admirably voiced the high regard in which the retiring Speaker was held by the whole Chamber. Mr. Stephen Walsh and Mr. Asquith added their tributes, and this resolution and a second, praying the King to confer upon Mr. Lowther "some signal mark of his royal favour"—both put to the House by the man to whom they referred—were carried unanimously and with loud acclaim. In his reply, the Speaker declared his belief that the House had increased in usefulness and authority since he entered it. Mr. Lowther quitted the chair and walked out of the Chamber amid continuous cheers, and later shook hands with every member present. On April 27, Lieut.-Col. F. B. Mildmay proposed, and Mr. Arthur Henderson seconded, the election of Mr. J. H. Whitley as Speaker, and he was unanimously elected after some protests against the manner in which the Government had appeared to abrogate the privilege of the Chamber to choose the occupant of the distinguished office. The King's formal assent to the appointment was signified on April 28,

following which Mr. Whitley took his seat for the first time. Subsequently a Bill was passed settling an annuity upon Mr. Lowther, to whom the King granted a Viscounty.

DECONTROLLING THE RAILWAYS.—One of the most important measures of the Session was the Railways Bill, intended to place the railways in a new position after the period of control. In moving the second reading in the Commons on May 26, Sir Eric Geddes said the Government had come to a settlement with the majority of the railway companies by which the Government would pay £60,000,000 to the companies on handing the lines back in August after the period of control, £9,000,000 of that sum being returned in the form of income-tax. That settlement had been approved by over 75 per cent. of the capital invested the railways. Explaining the Bill, the Minister of Transport said instead of putting the railways of the country into one great system, it was proposed that they should be formed into groups, by means of which, it was believed, far-reaching economies could be made. He thought that £25,000,000 would be the value of the economies possible in six or seven years. The Bill provided a safeguard against the oppression of a monopoly, and would give a real incentive for economy, both on the part of the trader and the railway management. The rejection was moved by Mr. J. R. Clynes on the ground that it failed to provide for the public ownership and control of the railways, and would prejudice their future acquisition by the State on a fair economic basis. On May 30, Sir Eric Geddes said the Bill was the only alternative to nationalisation which the Government had been able to find. The motion for rejection was defeated by 259 to 65, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to a Standing Committee. During a debate on an amendment to exclude Scotland from the operation of the Bill, Sir Eric, on June 14, said an understanding had been arrived at with the majority of the Scottish railways that in existing circumstances fusion should be on the basis of their intrinsic value as partners in a new alliance and combination. Progress was slow, only 11 clauses having been disposed of in as many days, and the amendments on the paper ran into hundreds. On July 4, Sir Eric Geddes said it was essential that the Bill should become law before the House rose, and as a consequence the Commons two days later passed a resolution dividing the Bill into two parts, a second committee dealing with the second section, and giving five days for the report stage and third reading. The two committees had completed the consideration by July 21, and when the Bill returned to the House on July 27, the Speaker ruled that a proposed new clause, empowering the railway companies to own and run road vehicles, was outside the scope of the Bill. Various new clauses were added at the invitation of the Government, and on Aug. 9 the report stage was concluded and the third reading carried, a motion for the rejection being defeated by 237 to 62. The discussion in the Upper Chamber was limited owing to the date upon which the Bill left the Commons, and on Aug. 19, when Parliament adjourned until Oct. 28, the Royal Assent was given to the measure, and to a Bill providing for the payment of £3,000,000 in settlement of the claims arising on the de-control of the Irish railways, the money to be distributed in

accordance with an agreement arrived at between the interested parties.

THE BUDGET.—Owing to the industrial situation engaging the whole of Sir Robert Horne's attention, Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Budget on April 25 (see p. 501), emphasising that whatever credit attached to the proposals belonged to his successor alone. Mr. Chamberlain said the foundations had been laid for steady recovery when industrial disputes were laid to rest, and we had made it clear that the country and the city would hold the very proud position as the premier financial centre of the world. The resolutions had all been agreed to on May 2, and the Finance Bill was read a first time. The second reading was granted on May 25, after the defeat, by 213 to 46, of an amendment calling for economy. The Committee stage opened on June 16, and was completed on June 14 with but slight amendments, one of which made provision as to the determination by special commissioners of claims for relief from United Kingdom income-tax in respect of Dominion income-tax. On report on July 19, the Government opposed an amendment extending the exemption from Corporation Tax to the surplus arising out of the trading of co-operative societies with their own members, but this was carried by 137 to 135. Mr. Chamberlain announced that as the money involved was insignificant compared with the object as a whole, the Government would accept the position. The third reading was agreed to on July 29, after the defeat by 194 to 43 of an amendment declaring that in view of the serious decline in public revenue the House desired a further statement of the financial position before proceeding with the measure. The Royal Assent was accorded on Aug. 4.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRY.—The first stage in assisting British industry opened on May 9, when Mr. Baldwin moved in Committee a series of resolutions providing for the imposition for five years of a customs duty of an amount equal to 3½ per cent. of the value upon imports of various specified articles in key industries, and also upon imported articles which are being sold at prices below the cost of production in this country. He said that what was wanted was the restoration of the collapsed exchanges. The Bill which would follow the resolutions would deal with dumping by levying a special import duty whenever it was established that dumping was going on on a substantial scale. Food and drink were excluded, and it was not intended to schedule raw materials. An amendment to limit the period of the duty to one year instead of five years, moved by Sir William Barton, was on the following day defeated by 269 to 79. The resolutions were carried on May 11, after an all-night sitting, during which a number of divisions were challenged. The debate on the second reading of the Bill based upon the resolutions opened on June 6, when Sir Donald Maclean, in moving the rejection, said the only result of the Bill must be to raise prices. He declared that it intensified bureaucracy and hampered trade. Mr. Baldwin said no Government could neglect to take some steps to protect employment in this country, with a future before us so full of doubt and uncertainty. On the following day the second reading was carried by 312 to 92.

In Committee a Government amendment was agreed to providing that the Committee to be set up for the purpose of enquiring into complaints of dumping should consist of five persons instead of three. This stage was completed on July 20, and the Report stage on Aug. 11. On the following day the Speaker gave his ruling that the Bill was a Money Bill within the meaning of the Parliament Act, and therefore the Upper Chamber could not amend it, and the third reading was carried after the defeat, by 176 to 54, of a motion for rejection introduced by Mr. Asquith. The Peers gave a second reading on Aug. 16, defeating Lord Emmott's motion for rejection by 68 to 43. In Committee two important amendments were carried against the Government, despite the Speaker's certificate, but the Commons disagreed with these on the ground that they were a breach of their ancient privileges, and the Lords, after a protest, accepted this rebuff, the Royal Assent being given on Aug. 19.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY.—As a consequence of the refusal of the German delegates to the London Conference to accept the Allies' terms, Mr. Lloyd George, on March 11, presented a Bill, which was read a first time, to provide for the application of part of the purchase price of imported German goods towards the discharge of the obligations of Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. Under the Bill the Treasury were empowered to prescribe the payment to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of a portion, not exceeding 50 per cent., of the value of imported German goods. Moving the second reading three days later, Mr. Chamberlain said the proposal afforded a method of collecting reparation, measured according to Germany's capacity to pay, if Germany reimbursed her exporters. He thought that more than 40 per cent. of Germany's export trade would be affected. Unless Germany co-operated in carrying out the scheme there would be an economic blockade of Germany sufficiently severe to bring her to reason. The Prime Minister appealed to the House to help them to get the measure, which he described as a substitute for the clash of arms, and the second reading was secured without a division. In Committee, amendments were agreed to fixing March 31, 1921, as the date upon which the arrangement came into operation, and excepting goods imported before April 15, 1921, in pursuance of contracts entered into before March 8, 1921. The third reading was carried on March 18, after the defeat by 132 to 15 of a motion for rejection, and the Bill, after passing through the Lords, received the Royal Assent on March 24.

LICENSING REFORM.—What was described by a Government spokesman as a modest and useful instalment of licensing reform was brought forward late in the Session as the result of a round-table conference. The Bill, which applied to the whole of Great Britain, limited the number of hours during which liquor might be supplied, and provided that the sale should cease for at least two hours in the afternoon. As originally introduced the maximum number of hours of sale were nine per day in London and eight elsewhere on week-days, and five on Sundays, the earliest hour on weekdays being 11 a.m., and the latest 11 p.m. in the metropolis, and so or 10.30 p.m. elsewhere. Hotels and restaurants

were permitted to remain open an hour later for the consumption of meals with or without liquor. In moving the second reading on July 22, the Attorney-General said the Central Control Board was to be abolished, and the ownership and management of the property it had acquired were to be vested in the Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland. He said the Bill was a sincere effort to represent what was ascertained to be the highest common measure of agreement. Mr. Bottomley moved the rejection of the measure, but this was withdrawn, and the Bill was referred to a Standing Committee. The third reading was secured on Aug. 2. After passing through the House of Lords the Royal Assent was given on Aug. 17.

THE DECONTROL OF THE MINES.—The measure decontrolling the mines, which led to the great strike, was introduced by Mr. Bridgeman on March 4, and read a second time four days later by 277 to 72. The Secretary of Mines said that after the cessation of hostilities the only reason for continuing control was the difference between world-prices and the cost of production at home. The moment had arisen when that reason had gone. The Bill meant that all contracts as to wages and profits ceased on March 31. After it had been considered by a Standing Committee, an unsuccessful effort was made to postpone the date of decontrol until June 30, and the Royal Assent was given on March 24. The strike commenced while Parliament had adjourned for Easter, and on the reassembling on April 4 a message from the King was read, declaring that "a state of emergency" existed under the Emergency Powers Act, a formality which was repeated at the end of each month during which the stoppage continued. The course of the negotiations was outlined from day to day, and on April 8 the Prime Minister announced that in view of the threat of the suspension of the transport services the Reserves were called up and a Defence Force established. The terms of settlement were announced on June 28 by Mr. Lloyd George, who said he believed that a new era of co-operation would be opened in the industry. The nation felt that it was an essential condition of its existence, he claimed, that there should be peace throughout the world, and above all peace in all its industries. The Commons subsequently sanctioned the subsidy of £10,000,000, upon which the settlement was conditional.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY.—A reversal of the Government's agricultural policy, due to the demand for economy, was effected by the introduction of the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Bill. Moving the second reading in the Commons on July 4, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen said the result would be that agriculture would be decontrolled, that the guaranteed prices would come to an end, and that the Wages Board would disappear after the year's harvest, voluntary joint councils on the lines of the Whitley Councils being established in their place. The Government, he said, had been impelled by financial reasons to take this step. The bill which would have to be presented in respect of the guarantee this year would be from 15 to 25 millions, and perhaps they would have a bigger bill year by year. A Cabinet Committee had come to the conclusion

that the only fair and just way of dealing with the question would be to get rid of the policy of the Corn Production Acts, of the subsidy, of all vestige of control and of the Wages Board at the same time. That year's crop must be paid for, and they had made a bargain with the majority of the growers that they should pay a rent of £3 an acre for wheat and £4 for oats in January, instead of waiting for the guaranteed prices. Sir Robert Horne said that without the Bill they would be committed to not less than £30,000,000 a year for the next four years. The second reading was carried by 278 to 113 on the following day, and an attempt made before the Standing Committee to retain the Wages Board and a minimum wage was rejected by 29 to 12, a similar amendment being defeated by 202 to 73 on the report stage. The third reading was granted by 193 to 66 on July 25, and various amendments made by the Lords being disagreed with by the Commons, the Royal Assent was given when Parliament adjourned.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—The House of Commons gave a first reading on Feb. 21, and a second reading on the 23rd, to a Bill to increase the rates and period of benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as promised in the King's Speech. Dr. Macnamara explained that under the new measure, men and women who had been employed for 20 weeks, and ex-service men who had been employed for 10 weeks, since Dec. 31, 1919, would be eligible for 16 weeks' benefit between the passing of the measure and the end of October, and another 16 weeks between the latter date and the beginning of July, 1922, thereafter insured persons being entitled to 26 weeks' benefit in each year. The cases of disabled ex-service men would be dealt with on their merits, the 10 weeks' qualification being waived if necessary. The benefits would be 18s. for men, 15s. for women, and half these amounts for boys and girls respectively; while the contributions of employed, employer and State would be increased, the accumulated sum in the Unemployment Fund being drawn upon. The third reading was secured on the following day after the acceptance in Committee of amendments moved by Liberal members to increase the benefits to 20s. for men and 16s. for women. The Upper Chamber gave a first and second reading on March 1, on the following day the third reading was obtained, and the Royal Assent was given on March 3. As a result of the coal strike calculations were upset, and on June 8 the Commons gave a first reading to a Bill reducing the benefits from the end of the month to the rates of 1920 Act—15s. for men and 12s. for women, with proportionate reductions for boys and girls—and increasing the contributions. Dr. Macnamara said they were paying benefit at the rate of £2,000,000 a week with an income from contributions of less than £350,000, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which stood at 22½ millions in March, having fallen to 8½ millions. In view of the position the Labour Minister asked powers to give, if necessary, an extension of six weeks' benefit to the 16 in the previous Act. The second reading was carried on June 15, and the Bill was dealt with by a Standing Committee, passed through its remaining stages, and given the Royal Assent on July 1. Further Government action in connexion with unemployment is noted on p. 513.

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

(See "Royal Navy," pp. 286-7.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES,

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 3 St. James's Square, S.W. 1; 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES WAS constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 92) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1900. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1921-2. £3,211,605.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., C. T. Houghton & A. Balfour.

Parliamentary do., Charles Williams, M.P. unpf

Parliamentary Secretary, The Earl of Ancaster, O.B.E. £1,200

Private Secs., D. B. Toye, O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, *Sir F. L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., R. H. Franklin.

Chief Scientific Adviser, *Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. £2,200

Private Sec., H. H. Parker.

Second Secretary and Director-General of Land Department, *Sir L. Weaver, K.B.E. £2,200

Private Sec., A. W. Keeble

Principal Assistant Secretary (Fisheries Secretary), H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, H. E. Dale, C.B.; A. T. A. Dobson, H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E. (Welsh Secretary); E. B. Shine (also Principal Establishment Officer); R. J. Thompson, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Principal Establishment Officer, E. B. Shine (also Assistant Secretary).

Principals, A. Dunbar; R. R. Enfield; Maj. E. Garner; Major A. S. Gage; H. H. Judson; G. F. Middleton, M.B.E.; E. W. Millard; E. L. Mitchell; A. W. Monro, C.B.; C. Nathan; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; Maj. Wynn Thomas; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; H. E. Ward; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (also Deputy Establishment Officer).... £700 to £900

First Class Clerks, R. H. Hooker; A. G. L. Rogers; G. W. Sneyd-Lloyd, L.S.O., O.B.E. £600 to £800

Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber; W. R. Black; R. H. Franklin; A. M. Lowe; H. Meadows; F. K. Milson; B. W. Phillips; A. W. Street, M.C.; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E. Vandepuer; V. E. Wilkins.....£200 to £500

Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey £850

Deputy Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, M.B.E. £550 to £650

Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.B.C.V.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lohjott, O.B.E.....unpf.

Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. £500 to £700

Director of Plant Diseases, J. C. F. Fryer, M.A. £700 to £900

Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Chief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart £600 to £800

Chief Veterinary Inspectors, J. R. Jackson, M.B.C.V.S. £700 to £900

Assistant Veterinary Officer, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. £500 to £700

Senior or Superintending Inspectors, A. H. Berry; G. P. Berry; E. G. Haygarth Brown; A. B. Bruce; A. V. Campbell; T. Close; A. D. Cotton; P. A. Francis, M.B.E.; E. T. Hainan; P. J. L. Kelland; P. L. Lowrie; A. G. Smith; W. G. Wragg

Live Stock Commissioner, F. N. Webb £850

Superintending Live Stock Officers, G. T. Dixon; R. N. Jones; C. T. A. Robertson..... £500 to £700

Director of Land Acquisition, S. Mager, C.B.E. £1,200

Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety £800

Principal Valuer, W. T. Howes £800

Inspecting Commissioner, F. E. N. Rogers £800

District Land Commissioners, A. Allsobrook; D. C. Barnard; J. H. Diggle; E. O. Fordham; F. Horne, O.B.E.; T. H. Sutton; T. J. Young £800 to £900

Chief Drainage Engineer, C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell, M.A., B.Sc. £1,200

Technical Adviser on Inshore Fisheries, H. Lyster Jameson, D.Sc. £1,000

Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss-Blundell, O.B.E. (temp.) (inclusive) £1,000

Principal Naturalists, J. O. Borley, O.B.E., M.A.; R. W. Dodgson, M.D. £650 to £750

Chief Insurance Officer, J. Thomson £550 to £700

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (£38,939.)

Head Office.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director, A. W. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S. £600 to £800

Assistant, J. Aikman £400 to £600

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. £400 to £600

Assist. do., W. J. Bean £400 to £600

Assistant, W. N. Winn £400 to £600

Herbarium and Library.

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. £500 to £700

Assistants, C. H. Wright, A.L.S.; S. A. Skan £400 to £600

Museum.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier £400 to £600

Assistant, J. H. Holland, F.R.S. £400 to £600

Jodrell Laboratory.

Assistant Keeper, L. A. Boodle, F.R.S. £400 to £600

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. Sir Charles F. Close, B.E.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(See also Scottish and Irish Sections.)

The Herald's College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484 as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire. *Earl Marshal*, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. *Deputy Earl Marshal*, Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarendon, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Norroy, William Alexander Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Stewart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Windsor, Algar Heary Stafford Howard, M.C.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F.S.A.
Rouge Croix, Archibald George Blomfield Russell.
Bluemantle, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.
Rouge Dragon, Alexander W. Dury Mitton.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

a Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Private Sec., Capt. L. F. Burgis.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones.
Assistant Secretaries, Cyril Longhurst, C.B.; R. B. Howorth (Seconded from the Treasury); G. S. Spicer (Seconded from the Foreign Office).
Principals, T. St. Q. Hill; Pembroke Wicks (temp.); Capt. L. F. Burgis (temp.).
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. do., F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Committee of Imperial Defence.

a Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Principal Assistant Sec., Col. S. H. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Comm. R. L. Hamer, K.C.; Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O.
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales. In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899. The salaries, &c., amounted in 1920-21 to £24,629.

Chief Commissioner, J. F. Mills £1,500
Private Sec., F. B. Jackson
Second Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £1,500 to £1,500
Secretary, C. F. Ritchie £1,000

Parliamentary Commissioner, George R. Lane-Fox, M.P.

Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, A. C. Kay, O.B.E.; J. E. C. Adams; W. F. Fox; E. Macpherson; H. D. S. Leake; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E. £650 to £900
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis

Asst. do., S. Hart £500 to £700
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson; S. B. Turner £450 to £600
Clerk of Registration and Monuments, A. L. Guest.
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H. P. Brown.
Assistant Draughtsman, A. V. Masham.
Staff Clerks, A. S. Hanbury; J. R. Smith £300 to £400

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1919-1920, £39,825.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.C.B.E., F.R.S., D.S.O. £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy do., G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. £900 to £1,000
Superintendent Chemists, J. H. Robbins, A.Sc.; T. J. Cheater, A.Sc.; J. Fox, O.B.E., D.S.O., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C. £700 to £850
Chemists, 1st Class, R. Rodger, F.I.C.; A. More, A.M.C.S., F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; W. Williamson; A. F. Middleton; A. G. Francis, A.Sc., F.I.C.; F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Aumonier, A.Sc., F.I.C. £450 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Davis £400 to £500

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION BOARD,

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed by H.M. Government at the beginning of 1917 as a standing tribunal "to deal by way of conciliation or arbitration with questions arising with regard to claims for increased remuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments."

Members, C. A. Russell, K.C.; Sir W. Guy Granet; Harry Gosling, C.M.
Secretary, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1895 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses, 1920-21, £38,495.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (Director of Examinations); L. C. H. Weekes (Secretary) each £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Sec., G. G. Mannell £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry; T. L. Hedley £550 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £146,429 for 1921-22.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. £5,000

Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, c.m.g.; Maj. Sir A. Sinclair, Bart. (*Military*); J. E. Stephenson; Lord Wodehouse m.c., m.p.; H. A. Beekenham.
Assist. Priv. Secs. (Appointments), Maj. R. D. Furse, d.s.o.; A. F. N. Newbold; C. N. Irby
Parliamentary Private Sec., Maj. W. Waring, m.p. m.p.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir James Masterton-Smith, k.c.b. £3,000
Private Secretary, E. B. Boyd
Parliamentary, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, m.p. £1,500
Private Secretaries, A. J. Dawe; Maj. W. P. Colfax, m.c., m.p. (*Parliamentary*) unpaid.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. J. Read, k.c.m.g., c.b., £2,200; Sir Henry Lambert, k.c.m.g., c.b. (*Secretary to the Imperial Conference*); G. E. A. Grindle, c.b., c.m.g.; J. E. Shuckburgh, c.b. (temp.) £1,200 to £1,500
Personal Adviser to the Secretary of State on Business Questions, Sir James Stevenson.
Private Sec., S. H. Leake.

Legal Adviser, John Shuckburgh Risley, c.b., k.c.

£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, C. Strachey, c.b.; A. E. Collins, c.m.g.; W. D. Ellis, c.m.g.; J. F. N. Green; C. T. Davis, c.m.g.; T. C. Macnaghten, c.b. (*Vice-Chairman, Overseas Settlements Committee*); A. Fiddian; W. C. Bottomley, c.m.g., c.b.; E. R. Daruley; A. J. Harding, c.b.; H. R. Cowell £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe; Maj. H. W. Young, d.s.o. (temp.); R. V. Vernon (temp.) £500 to £1,000
Principals, E. H. Marsh, c.b., c.m.g.; E. J. Harding, c.m.g.; H. F. Batterbee, c.m.g., c.v.o.; A. C. C. Parkinson, c.b.; J. R. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, m.b.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig, m.b.; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; H. Beckett; H. T. Allen; G. I. M. Clauson, c.b.; G. A. Jones; C. J. Jeffries; R. W. Bullard, c.b. (temp.); F. J. Howard, c.b. (temp.)

£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. J. Dawe; L. B. Freeston; J. F. Stephenson; C. F. Price; S. M. Campbell; E. B. Boyd; S. H. Hall, d.s.o., m.c.; W. C. Hankinson, m.c.; A. B. Acheson; P. Liesching; E. A. Simson, a.p.c.; M. E. Antrobus; L. J. Barnes; G. E. J. Gent, d.s.o., m.c.; A. Bever; S. L. Holmes, m.c.; G. H. Creasy; J. H. Paskin, m.c. (temp.); W. H. Hardman, m.c. (temp.); A. S. Clark (temp.)

£300 to £500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett, d.s.o. £500 to £600
Librarian, W. Scott £400 to £500
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook .. £300 to £500
Suppl. of Printing, T. Wilson £300 to £450
Staff Clerks (First Grade), W. E. Hobson, m.b.; J. A. Smith, m.b.; C. M. Hatcher; S. R. Pugh; E. H. Howell; A. L. Ayton; W. H. Boyce (actg.)

£300 to £400
Medical Advisers: London—Sir J. Ross Bradford, k.c.m.g., c.b., c.b.e., m.d., f.r.s.; Lt.-Col. W. T. Prout, c.m.g., m.b., late r.a.m.c.
Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, m.d., m.ch., f.r.c.s.
Edinburgh—Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, m.d., f.r.s. (ret'd).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, m.d., f.r.c.p.i.

Colonial Audit Department,

25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, k.c.m.g. £1,200
Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher, c.b.

£450 to £600
Junior Clerks, W. H. Smith; J. B. Hewlett; C. E. Dale, c.m.g., c.b.e. (temp.) £200 to £400

Overseas Settlement Committee

(late Government Emigration Committee),

6, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—(to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration

Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee."

President, Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Vice-Chairman, do., T. C. Macnaghten, c.b.e.

Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Imperial Institute.

South Kensington, S.W. 7

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 254), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1905 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, c.m.g., d.s.o. (*Chairman*); Rt. Hon. Viscount Burnham, c.b.; Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, c.m.g., c.b.; Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, c.m.g., f.r.s.; A. Fiddian; Sir Algernon Pirbright; G. E. A. Grindle, c.b., c.m.g.; Sir Robert Kindersley, c.b.; D. O. Malcolm; Sir Owen Phillips, c.m.g., m.p.; Sir William Taylor, k.c.m.g.; Sir Richard Threlfall, k.m.p., f.r.s.; P. W. L. Ashley, c.b.; R. W. Matthew; Sir J. P. Hewett, c.b., c.b.e., c.b.; Sir L. J. Kershaw, k.c.s.i., c.b.; Sir A. D. Hall, k.c.b., f.r.s.; Sir R. W. Carlyle, k.c.s.i., c.b.; Sir George H. Perley, k.c.m.g.; Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, k.c.m.g.; Hon. Sir James Allen, k.c.b.; Hon. Sir Edgar Bowring; Sir Edward W. Dawson; Hon. F. F. L. Wood, m.p.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute:—

Committee for Canada.

Hon. Sir George Perley, k.c.m.g. (*Chairman*); J. G. Colmer, c.m.g.; Sir Robert Kindersley, c.b.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

Sir Gordon Campbell, k.b.; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, k.b., c.m.g.; E. V. Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

Hon. Sir James Allen, k.c.b. (*Chairman*); W. Acton Adams; J. Coates; G. F. Gee; R. D. D. McLean; Alexander Michie; Sir James Mills, k.c.m.g.; W. H. Montgomery, c.b.; R. H. Nolan, c.b.

Committee for South Africa (including Rhodesia).

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, k.c.m.g. (*Chairman*); A. Canham; D. O. Malcolm; C. W. S. Maude; W. Mosenthal; W. Soper.

Committee for India.

Sir Charles McLeod (*Chairman*); Sir Harvey Adamson, k.c.s.i.; A. Yusuf Ali, c.b.; Sir Charles Armstrong; Rt. Hon. Lord Cables; Sir Robert Carlyle, k.c.s.i., c.b.; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, c.b., c.b.e., c.b.; D. T. Chadwick, c.b.; Sir John Hewett, c.b., c.b.e., c.b.; Sir L. J. Kershaw, k.c.s.i., c.b.; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c., and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, c.m.g., l.l.d., f.r.s.

Secretary, H. M. Lidderdale, a.a.

Assistant Secretary, Comm. Hon. Sereld Hay, c.b., e.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
 AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Suplt., H. Brown; E. Goulding, d.s.c.; S. E. Chandler, d.s.c. (actg.); R. Allen, m.a.

Asst. Suplt., S. J. Johnstone, d.s.c.; J. R. Furlong, FR.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (acting).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 3;
Shipping Office, 13 St. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by

the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 250).

Crown Agents, Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G.,	£5,000	
H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O.,	£1,750; Percy Hubert Eschziel,	£1,500
Secretary, H. F. Smith, O.B.E.,	£1,000	
Establishment, N. E. O. Willis	£1,750 to £500	
Finance, C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £750 to £500; W. A. Phillips, M.B.E.,	£550 to £700	
Head of Pay Dept., H. K. Purcell	£550 to £700	
Head of General Stores Dept., H. M. J. Warde, £750 to £500; H. W. Lettis-Naylor, O.B.E.,	£550 to £700	
Head of Insurance & Chequing Dept., J. A. Blackwood	£550 to £700	
Head of Appointments Dept., H. Martin, O.B.E.,	£750 to £500	
Head of Shipping Dept., T. H. Holt, O.B.E.,	£1,000	
Head of Miscellaneous Dept., H. C. Ransom, M.B.E.,	£550 to £700	
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., R.E.,	£1,300	
Deputy do., W. Erant, M.I.C.E.; J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E.,	£550 to £850	
Chief Inspecting Engineer, A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,	£1,000	
Deputy do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E.,	£550 to £850	

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (£511,564).

Chairman, Sir F. J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B.,	£1,800
Unpaid Commissioners, C. L. Forester Walker, M.P., Miss R. Darwin,	£1,800
Paid Commissioners, A. H. Trevor; S. J. Fraser Macleod, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. T. Hodgson, C.M.G.; C. H. Bond, K.C., M.D., each £1,500; A. Rotherham, M.B.; R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D.; Mrs. E. F. Pinsont,	each £1,500 to £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson,	£1,000
Asst. Secy (Vacant),	£500 to £750
Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B., £500 to £800; S. E. Gill, M.D.,	£400 to £600
Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A.,	£800
Asst. Architect, F. C. Webster, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.,	£250 to £400
Chief Clerk, J. Bradbury,	£500 to £650
Accountant, W. E. J. Cardy,	£400 to £600
Clerks, P. Kirk; A. J. Pearce,	£150 to £500
Statistical Officer, G. F. Williams,	£300 to £400
Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell,	£300 to £400

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

Chairman, Sir Horace Hamilton, K.C.B.,	£3,000
Private Sec., H. S. Gregory,	£2,000
Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.,	£2,000
Commissioners & Joint Secretaries, A. J. Dyke, C.B.E.; William Young,	£1,300 to £1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W. E. H. Rycherch,	£1,000 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., W. H. Pascoe - C. J. T. B. Grylls, O.B.E.; E. A. Liddbury; H. W. Trotter, C.B.E.; John L. Mackie; A. S. Lupton; E. H. Hodgson, O.B.E. and W. Christian (Acting),	£1,000 to £1,500
Principals, J. Cook; H. H. Ryder; E. M. Craven; J. E. Newell; J. Train; E. S. Birt; J. S. Sutton; C. E. L. Fletcher; E. S. Bertenshaw; C. J. Flynn; J. A. Short; A. E. Greene; O. Mundy; J. H. Higginson; T. J. D. Large and A. J. Dedman, £700 to £500	
Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Coteall; A. Turk; A. Redman,	£500 to £450

Assistant Principals, R. Davis; W. S. Douglas; E. H. Kenney; H. S. Marshall; T. Randall; W. E. H. Rhydderch; A. E. H. Tucker; E. H. Hart; H. S. Gregory; A. J. Simons; F. N. Roberts; G. A. Pilgrim; C. W. Hardisty; C. A. Marsden; M. C. Callis; S. Robinson,

Senior Staff Clerk, C. M. Woodford, M.B.E., £500 to £600

Staff Clerks, E. J. E. Craven; P. M. Duddy; J. B. Hardie, £400 to £500; S. M. Capon; A. W. Hume; E. J. Denney; A. E. Walker; H. E. Clark,

Librarian, B. R. Leftwich,

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins,

Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson,

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., I.S.O.,

Dep. Ch. Insps., J. J. Foley; P. Miller,

Superintending Inspectors, H. M. Tosh; H. Genocchio; J. O'Callaghan; J. Johnson; J. Forbes; J. McC. Adams and C. H. Bate,

Inspectors, 1st Class, E. Ambrose; A. J. McEldowney; E. T. Marriott; A. Woodward; J. Princep; C. G. Kitton; A. E. Cruise; J. Hemingway; T. Jameson; J. Whitfield; M. Ryan; W. J. Cowper; C. H. Pearne; W. J. B. Leonard; C. W. Parsons; F. H. Putnam; R. H. Crookall,

Inspectors, and Class, G. E. Hall; G. B. Murray; F. A. Mansbridge; J. P. Cross; J. Smith; T. B. Smith; P. V. Dillon; J. Dawson; A. F. Hall; W. J. L'Amie; G. Fairs; P. Dalton; P. J. Mills; E. White; E. W. Thew; E. A. Richardson; B. G. Churchill-Lemon; J. S. Jackson; G. E. Tomlins; J. P. Kelly; D. J. Roberts; C. Nicholls; L. W. Jennings; H. Hughes; J. E. Pyne; B. C. Brambleby; E. Hall; P. Renton; W. B. Bradley; W. L. Bayley; F. Morrell; E. W. Mills; J. Millor; A. E. Bate; G. N. Thorp; W. H. Brimelow; C. M. Cuttle; C. Davies; J. E. Hall; P. Calvert; A. Russell; H. J. Bax; A. Thompson; E. P. Quinn; C. J. Meads,

Chief Inquiry Officer, P. B. Renshaw,

Surveyor, W. G. Andrews,

Staff Clerk, E. O. Swift,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGARD.

Inspector-General, Capt. John I. Graham, C.B.E., R.N.,

Insp., N. Thompson, M.B.E. (& allowance, £50),

Asst. do, R. Yeal; J. Hastie (unattached), £450 to £550

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Sir Frederick W. A. Clarke,

Assistant do, H. R. Poole,

Accountants, R. Elrick; J. H. Avison; P. McIntyre; A. R. Potts; J. W. Dobie,

Asst. Accountants, W. Henderson; A. H. Mathews; T. Pound; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; J. I. Lambert; T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; J. P. C. Letchford; A. E. Miles; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood; J. Crozier; H. Walden; S. H. Strong; A. P. Easton,

Staff Clerks, W. J. T. Bartlett; F. W. Tompkins; H. J. Wickens; G. F. Eppson; W. G. Rose; F. Godfrey; F. H. Meade; F. W. Loveless; H. G. Diarmid,

Intelligence Branch.

Principal, H. V. Reade, C.B.,

Deputy Principal, A. D. Webb,

Intelligence Officers, G. Rutledge; J. Byrne,

Statistical Office.

Controller, J. E. Hagger,

Senior Clerks, C. L. Jones (with allowance of £50); T. G. F. Clancy; W. Le Vack, M.B.E.; R. Robinson; L. W. Andrew; C. Curran; P. H. Fring; A. H. Chandler,

Junior Clerks (Upper Section), G. D. Olding; J. G. Walker; G. S. Bratchell; J. Newson; W. W. Watson; T. Kelly; C. Clarke,

MEDICAL OFFICES.

Surgeon Commander, W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.),

£700 to £300

LONG ROOM.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,000
Asst. Collector, E. C. Eldred, O.B.E. £800 to £850
Surveyors, F. Franklin; S. W. F. Hart; H. McClare; J. H. Profit; T. Reynolds; S. Tully; G. E. Wade £500 to £600

LONDON PORT.

Collector, 1st Class, P. Hoad £800 to £850
Controlling Grade, and Class, L. Lewis; J. B. O'Sullivan; F. P. Lee; G. F. H. Alcock £650 to £750
Surveyor (Indoor), W. Parkinson £500 to £600
Surveyors (Outdoor), H. E. Bramwell; Samuel Jeffers; J. P. Tonkin; A. G. Higdon; J. R. Keeley; R. Ockenden; J. King; T. Rogers; W. Sidney; J. H. Hornsby; P. Drake; J. J. Hamilton; P. T. A. Livingstone; J. J. Coghlan; J. McCaw; A. Murchie; T. O'Brien; E. M. Atkins; E. H. Harris; H. H. Fryer; G. H. Brooks; A. R. Howlett; F. Briggs; P. F. Dornan; R. H. Miller; J. J. Curtin; P. Carey; F. J. Reed; L. Arundel; J. Beard; D. J. Hennessy £500 to £600
Superintendent of Waterguard, 1st Class, W. Donaldson £600 to £650; and *Class, T. W. Pounder* £450 to £550

Chief Preventive Officers (Upper Section), H. Acteson, W. J. Blake, J. W. Connaway £350 to £400

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Fund Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (unpaid)
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O. £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., O.B.E. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sidney Webb; Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg
Secretary, R. T. Warner £1,000
Assistant Secretary and Actuary, E. H. E. Havelock £1,000

DISPOSAL AND LIQUIDATION COMMISSION.

Caxton House West, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Howard Frank, Bt., K.C.B.
Private Sec., E. H. Davies, C.B.E.
Joint Secretaries, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.; D. Neylan, C.B.E.
Asst. Sec., T. W. Smith, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Disposal Board.

Chairman, Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E., M.P.
Deputy do., W. L. Hichens
Other Members, R. L. Corbett, C.B.E.; F. Lindsey Fisher, F.C.A.; Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir L. B. Friend, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir William Larkie, K.B.E.; Sir Marjorie Levy, Bart.; C. L. Morgan, C.B.E.; D. Neylan, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. F. W. Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E.; M.V.O., M.P.
Secretary, H. Cloughton, O.B.E.

Liquidation Board.

Chairman, Sir N. Waterhouse, K.B.E.
Other Members, L. C. Cones; Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.; F. J. H. Palmer

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1929, was £166,324, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £330,959; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £21,227; and Dividends on Stock, £7,021. The Payments include £32,026 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £87,767 Deductions under various Acts; £28,487 Allowances,

Donations, and Charities; and £14,350 Expenses of Management. The sum of £42,000 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal); The Lord Revelstoke, C.V.O. (Receiver-General); Earl Fortescue; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Douglas Macgarel Hogg, K.C. (Attorney General); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.B.E.; Walter Peacock, C.V.O. (Sec. and Keeper of Records).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell
Clerk Receiver, H. Kirk
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett
Sheriff, John de Cressy Troffry

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Lancaster was elected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1399, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £59,000 in 1847, and amounted to £112,584 in the year ended December 31, 1929. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £68,604; Royalties and Dues, £31,980; Expenditure, £9,444; Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £29,089, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,613 Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000 Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £12,372 Expenses of Management. The sum of £43,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, C.B.E.
Private Sec., L. F. Fergusson
Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Sir F. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun
Assistant Solicitor, Elliot A. C. Druce
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes
Chief Clerk
Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dist., J. B. Blackburne and A. E. Stainthall, Joint Registrars
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowden
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their neighbor. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing
Deputy do., G. Aynaley Smith
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

Millbank, Westminster, S. W. 1.

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1862 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Forward.....	\$14,000	\$190,000	\$228,000
Estates ..	1,392,900	1,529,000	1,552,000
Dividend and Interest..	736,800	767,000	778,000
	\$2,243,700	\$2,486,000	\$2,558,000

Benefices, Archbishops,			
Bishops, Administra-			
tion, &c.....	£1,561,500	£1,258,000	£1,267,000
Appropriation for			
future Augmentations..	506,000	326,000	553,000
Min.Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Securities written down			
Balance forward	495,200	528,000	590,000
	£2,642,600	£2,702,000	£2,838,000

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, the Deans of Cantorbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; the Lord Chancellor; the Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earl Beauchamp, K.C., P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Sturt of Wortley, P.C.; Rt. Hon. H. Hobbhouse; Sir Lewis T. Diddin, B.C.L.; Rt. Hon. Lawrence Hardy; Sir W. A. Mount, Bart. C.B.E. M.P.

Church Belates Commissioners and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, M.C.,; Sir W. A. Mount, Bart., C.M.E., M.P.; Lord Stuart of Writtle, M.C.
Secretary, Sir W. A. Mount, Bart., C.M.E., M.P.
Private Sec. D. P. Dixon.
Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer.
Assistant Secretary, C. Hogg.
Accountant, S. S. Brister.
Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices Act, 1929).
L. G. Dibdin.
Principal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler; H. A. Gregg; R. W. Fowall.

Assistant Accountant, G. A. Andrews.
1st *Class Clerks, Senior Div., J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Tolfer; E. J. Davies; A. N. Allan, S Mills; W. H. Mounsey; E. V. Oliver, a.s.s.*
Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk, W. H. Webb.
1st *Class Clerks, Junior Div., J. W. Lintott, a.s.s.; E. H. Phillips; S. J. Gunnalgham; F. C. Marillier; W. Green, m.c.; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. Dwyer; J. S. Collins.*

*Solicitors, Messrs. Miles, Jennings-White & Foster,
7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College
Street, Westminster, S.W.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street;
Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.*

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Minors,
H. De Bock Porter.
Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.
Legal Assistants, W. T. T. Channell; F. Wahmsley;
A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wil-
kinson.

Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the dis-

tribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1894. The Act of 1896 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £20,000 in 1896-97, with £40,000 for Inspection and Examination.

The Right Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher, M.P., *President*,
The Lord President of the Council; the Principal
Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury;
and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Private Secs. to President, A. H. Kidd (Principal) \$500 to \$500 + (additional) \$500; L. G. Duke (Assistant Principal) \$500 to \$500 + (additional) \$500
Parliamentary Private Sec. to President,

Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Biggs, Bart., K.C.B. unpaid.
Private Sec., A. R. Ainsworth (Principal) £750 to £900 + (additional) £500.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.

Private Sec., S. S. G. Looson (Assistant Principal) £2,200
 £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.
 Second Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.S. £2,200

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., £1,500
C.B. £1,200
Chief Inspector, £1,200

Account.-Gen., Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E.	£1,500 to £1,500
Deputy do., R. V. Vernon	£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Finance Officer, H. N. E. West	£250 to £1,000
Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; J. G. Rhodes	£750 to £850

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Assistant Principal, C. W. Woodward, *m.b.e.* ... \$500 to \$750

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Medical Staff:—

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 Chief Woman Medical Advisor, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D., M.R.T. \$6,000 to \$6,500
 Medical Staff Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D. \$6,000 to \$6,500
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Asst. Sec. A. H. Wood \$1,000 to \$1,500
Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith; W. H. Fawkes;
J. R. Warburton \$700 to \$900
Assistant Principals, D. W. Corrie, m. r., \$500 to
 \$600; *G. N. Fleming; G. A. N. Lowndes, m. c.;*
E. D. Morris; E. N. Strong; W. S. Vines; G. G.
Williams \$600 to \$800

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Staff Inspector, **Capt. F. H. Grentell**, D.S.O., R.N.†

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Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall \$500 to \$500

Legal Adviser, W. R. Barker, C.A., \$1,200 to \$1,400

* Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health and Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch.
† A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
‡ See also under Universities Branch.

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Legal Assistants, A. C. Dawes (acting); E. L. Hopkins, £500 to £700; B. L. Gordon, m.n. £500 to £600
Legal Examiner, L. T. Ford £500 to £600

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Senior Examiner, Sir W. T. Lawrence, Bart. £600 to £800

Asst. Principals, G. R. B. Loch, £500 to £600; R. L. Pearson, s.n.o., m.c.; P. Wilson £500 to £600

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Secondary Schools Branch.

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(With Training of Teachers.)

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Asst. Secs., Miss I. A. Dickson, c.n. £500 to £1,000; J. G. Milne £1,000 to £1,500
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* See also under Elementary Education Board
 † See also under Medical Department.
 ‡ See also under Inspectors of Music.
 § Part time.

* See also under Universities Branch.

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Principals, H. A. S. Ferris ; J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, A. McL. Currie £500 to £500

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

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Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, m.b.e., c.b. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, J. L. Casson £1,000 to £1,500

Principals, A. J. Finney ; T. G. Roberts £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £500 to £600 ; H. E. Weston £500 to £500

Chief Inspector £1,500

Inspectors, R. E. Hughes ; D. E. Jones ; H. Price ; R. Rhydderch ; B. B. Skirrow ; G. P. Williams ; W. Williams £500 to £900

Assistant Inspectors, A. Taylor, £300 to £500 ; J. Bowen ; C. P. Clayton, m.c. ; D. T. Davies ; M. H. Davies, m.c. ; J. Evans ; W. H. Evans ; J. E. Hooson ; W. C. R. Johns ; A. J. Jones ; J. E. Jones ; T. Owen, m.c. ; A. G. Prys-Jones ; C. Rees ; W. Roberts ; D. Thomas, o.b.e. ; J. Thomas ; W. J. Williams £300 to £500

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Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, o.b.e.

Secretary, R. F. Young (Principal) £700 to £900

Inspectors of Music.

Principal Inspector, A. Somervell £1,000

Inspector, G. T. Shaw* £500 to £500

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Chief Inspector, Miss A. E. Wark £850 to £1,000

Woman Staff Inspectors, Misses K. M. Baines ; B. M. Cunningham ; K. Manley, o.b.e. ; H. Sillitoe £500 to £650

Inspectors, Misses E. J. Ahrons ; J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash ; E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, G. H. Borthwick, E. F. Boulton, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, E. R. Clarke, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cumling, L. Daly, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, R. M. Dunn, E. Dutton, M. E. Ellis, C. S. Ferguson, A. M. (Ferguson), F. G. Gauntlett, M. Goodall, R. H. Greenall, D. M. Hammonds, A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kumble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter, E. Lovaday, S. Luce, D. F. Lunn, E. P. McCall, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, R. L. Monkhouse, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer, N. Peel, E. M. Perry, A. G. Philip, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, B. M. Schooley, C. F. Shearson, F. E. I. Smythe, E. E. Spencer, F. M. Tann, L. E. Theodam, W. M. Wakefield, L. E. Walter, m.b.e., D. S. Whitaker, H. E. Wix, C. I. J. Wollaston, and Mrs. L. M. Dale* £300 to £500

Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

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Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director, H. W. Dickinson, m.mech. £500 to £650

Keepers, L. W. Fulcher, a.s.c. ; Lt.-Col. T. F. Parkinson, a.s.c. £700 to £800

Asst. Keepers, D. Baxandall, a.s.c. ; G. L. Overton, a.s.c. £500 to £650

Assistants (first-class), S. C. Bradford, a.s.c. ; E. A. Forward, a.s.c., m.mech. ; A. J. Spencer, m.mech. £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal, Professor W. Rothenstein, m.a. £1,000

Registrar, E. A. Spencer, m.a., f.s.a. £400 to £500

Professors, R. Anning Bell, a.m.a. ; G. E. Moira, A. H. Pite, a.m.a. ; Sir Frank Short, m.a., f.r.s. ; F. Dorwent Wood, m.a.

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Officer in Charge of Accounts, J. B. Poore £750 to £950

Assistant do., E. Kirk £650 to £750

Heads of Divisions, G. A. Burling, m.b.e. ; A. R. Cordingley ; F. J. Gardner ; J. W. Hughes ; S. Stephens £550 to £650

Deputy do., F. Dark ; T. Faint ; C. E. Hain ; W. C. H. Hutchins ; R. V. Sturt £400 to £500

General Clerical Staff.

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Assistant do., L. J. Bayley ; A. Burch ; H. E. Down ; W. J. Fisher ; A. V. Fullerton ; P. V. Haynes ; J. F. Hubert ; W. G. Lambert ; W. H. R. Light ; B. G. Mason ; W. P. Millard ; W. R. Mills ; P. Nixon ; A. J. Pitman, o.b.e. ; J. H. Smith ; S. W. Steele ; H. J. Stone ; G. B. Stubbs ; C. A. West £400 to £500

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Women Clerks.

Chief of Section, Miss H. F. Morle, m.b.e. £300 to £400

Deputy do., Miss I. Stevens £300 to £400

Clerk in Charge of Duties, Miss L. N. C. Mullett £300 to £400

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Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, m.b.e., m.i.e.e.

Vice-chairman, Sir Harry Howard

Commissioners, H. Booth, o.b.e. ; W. W. Lackie, o.b.e., m.i.n.s.t.c. ; A. Pago, m.i.e.e.

Secretary, R. T. G. French, o.b.e.

Chief Engineer in Charge, Col. T. C. Ekin, m.i.n.s.t.c.

Asst. do., A. N. East ; J. A. Lee

Senior Staff Officers, M. J. Collins ; W. Cook.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (a) Exchequer—To authorise issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (b) Audit of Public Accounts:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proper evidence of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £100,000 in 1921-22.

Compt and Aud.-Gen., Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, k.c.b., £3,000

Private Secretary, F. W. Gladwin.

Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Roland F. Wilkins, c.b. £1,500

Directors of Audit, F. N. Dixon ; T. B. Pearson ; P. A. N. Nicholls, i.s.o. ; A. C. Hayward ; B. H. Cox, o.b.e. £850 to £1,000

Deputy do., A. Diggins, o.b.e. ; W. Johnson, o.b.e. ; S. Hopping, o.b.e. ; C. H. Balmain ; J. Putnam ; A. J. Knowlden £750 to £850

Registrar, Librarian and Editor, A. C. R. Carter £550 to £700

Senior Auditors, R. J. Watson ; C. F. Davis ; J. Bell ; A. Hogan, m.b.e. ; A. J. Evans ; W. L. Davies, m.b.e. ; T. E. Jenner ; R. J. Redfern ; J. Brand ; C. L. de Wolf ; A. W. Couzens, m.b.e. ; A. W. Hargrave ; G. T. V. Steer ; E. E. Luxford ; E. H. Weaver ; J. W. A. Hayden ; H. J. Gage ; P. J. Aslin ; C. M. Knowles, l.d. ; G. R. Thomas ; H. R. Cornfield ; R. C. Cooke, a.s.c. ; J. W. Malmford, m.b.e. ; E. G. Hislop ; R. G. Wall ; E. J. Elias ; A. Towell ; M. W. Lindsay ; W. McCann ; F. N. Harby ; D. F. C. Hunt ; C. P. Isaac, m.a. ; J. M. Fisher ; W. V. Egbers There are also 248 Auditors £650 to £950

* See also under Universities Branch.

† See also under Medical Department.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), two Assistant Under-Secretaries, eight Assistant Secretaries, a Legal Adviser, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £225,500 in 1921-22.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Most

Hon. the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E., £5,000

Priv. Secs., R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; A. W.

Keith-Falconer (Parliamentary)

Diplomatic Sec., Hon. A. Akers Douglas, C.M.G.

Asst. Private Secs., A. W. A. Leapor, C.B.E.; R. G.

Leigh, O.B.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A.

Crowe, C.M.G., C.B., £3,000

Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Cecil

Harnsworth, M.P.; Sir P. Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C.,

M.P., £1,500

Private Secs., C. Howard Smith; A. Mullins, C.B.E.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell,

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M.P., £1,500

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(Chief Clerk), Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.G.; J. D.

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Selby, M.V.O.; S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E.; P. A. Zoppell,

M.P.; O. G. Sargent; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell,

C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; H. M.

Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.; H. J. Seynour; C. W.

Orde; F. F. F. Adm.; O. St. C. O. Malley; D. J. M. D.

Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton, £700 to £900

2nd and 3rd Secretaries, C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L.

Collier; G. W. Rendel; A. D. Cooper, M.P.; V. C. W.

Forbes; Hon. H. W. Brooks; T. M. Snow; A. W. A.

Leapor, C.B.E.; R. W. A. Leapor, C.B.E.; F. T. A.

Ashton-Gwatkin; B. H. Barber, M.C.; R. F. Wigram;

E. M. B. Ingram, C.B.E.; D. V. Kelly, M.C.; N. H. H.

Charles, M.C.; P. Leigh-Smith; W. M. Codrington,

M.C.; V. A. L. Mallet; H. F. C. Crookshank; O. A.

Scott, M.P.; C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp; O. C.

Harvey; P. M. Roberts; I. A. Kirkpatrick; A. W. G.

Randall, C.B.E.; N. M. Butler; C. D. H. F. Carnegie,

M.C.; J. M. Troutbeck; C. F. A. Warner; Sir J. L.

Dashwood, Bart.; H. F. B. Maxse; C. J. Norton;

R. I. Baird, £500 to £500

Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B.

Monck, £400

Chief Clerk's Department.

Assistant, William H. Robinson, C.B.E., £600 to £800

Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E., £550

Establishment and Accounts Officers (1st Class), H. H.

Quarby, O.B.E.; L. R. Sherwood; R. C. Calder,

O.B.E.; T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey, £400 to £500;

(and Chase), E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar; H. W. Min-

shall; C. H. Haines; J. C. Thomson; G. J. White;

W. C. Scott; J. G. Baillie; D. V. Staines; E. A.

Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley, £300 to £400

Librarian, S. Gascolee, C.B.E., £300 to £1,000

Assistants, E. Parkes, O.B.E.; R. C. Dickie, O.B.E.;

W. L. Berrow, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. L. M. Dunlop,

O.B.E. (Registrar), £300 to £600

Trch. Asst. (Trusty Dept.), H. Ritchie, O.B.E., £300 to £500

Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E., £300 to £500

Staff Officers, C. S. Nicoll (£300 to £500); John Gritton,

M.B.E.; H. A. Slade; J. H. Meers; F. Gritton; J. W.

Field, M.B.E.; O. Mony, M.B.E.; R. Moore; E. W.

Light, M.B.E.; J. F. French, M.B.E.; O. J. Hubbert,

M.B.E.; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower

Minor Staff Officers and and Division Clerks, A. E.

Alroy; J. S. Grant; A. F. Orchard; H. S. Blank;

S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox; W. J. Urwins; F. T.

Campton; F. H. Cleobury; W. W. Pate; H. Jones;

H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; W. J. Lauham; H. K.

Grey; J. K. O'Donoghue; G. R. Ranken; T. Waugh;

T. J. F. Kenny; E. G. Adams.

King's Messengers, Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O.; Maj. A. F.

Custance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £200 to £400;

A. Hay, O.B.E.; G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; R. G. Leigh,

O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. G. B. Daubeny, D.S.O.; R. W. Cotes-

worth; H. E. Eastwood; Maj. O. H. d'A. Steward;

A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; D. W. Wilton (actg.).

Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey; J. C. Vensey;

Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling; C. E. Johnson; R. D.

Rust; E. J. Berry, each £30 to £50

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright

£200 to £500

Supt. of Printing and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E.

£450 to £550

Passport Office.

1, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E.

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, M.P.

Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown.

FORESTRY COMMISSION, -

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the

Forestry Act (1909), and were created a Body Corporate

in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the

general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the

development of afforestation and the production and

supply of timber in the United Kingdom. The Act trans-

ferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Board of Agri-

culture for Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland in relation to

forestry, and also the powers of those Departments

under the Destructive Insects and Fests Act, 1877 and

1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests

destructive only to forest trees and timber.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations,

&c. for the year 1921-22 is £400,000.

(Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G.,

K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.)

Commissioners. Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland, M.P.;

Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; L. Forester-Walker, M.P.;

T. B. Ponsonby, D.L.; R. L. Roblson, O.B.E.; Col

W. Stewart-Fotheringham; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell,

Bart.

Assistant Commissioners, Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E.

(England and Wales); John Sutherland, C.B.E.

(Scotland); A. C. Forbes, O.B.E. (Ireland).

Secretary, A. G. Herbert

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

17, North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1826 to certify the Rules

of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of

Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar

of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act,

1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly

Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar

and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises

numerous and important functions under the Friendly

Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies

Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union

Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific

Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office

Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop

Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal

Acts. Establishment expenses, 1920-21, £41,820.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson, M.C., £1,200 to £1,500

Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.

Asst. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; John Fox, O.B.E.;

Digby L. F. Koe, £300 to £1,000

Principal Legal Assistant, H. P. Barker, £300 to £500

Head of Legal Branch, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C.

£350 to £500

Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. C. South,

£350 to £500

Head of Rules, &c. Branch, G. T. Knecht, L.S., £300 to £500

Head of Registers, &c., Branch, T. F. Dunning

£300 to £500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisions (a) all the powers and duties of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commission and the Welsh Insurance Commission; (b) the powers of the Board of Education relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the Privy Council and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1928, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1901. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, Dan Thomas, C.B.E.; Douglas Veale £150
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. (unpaid) £100
Asst. Private Secretary, C. R. Kerwood, £100
Parliamentary Secretary, The Earl of Onslow, O.M. £1,500

Private Secretary, A. P. Hughes-Gibbs, O.M. £1,500
First Secretary, Sir W. A. Robinson, C.B.E., O.M. £3,000
Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £150
Second Secretary, Sir Aubrey Symonds, C.B.E. £2,000
Private Secretary, R. Stanton £150
Principal Assistant Secretary, E. R. Forber, C.B.E. £1,500

Do. (Finance and Accountant General), E. J. Stroh-menger, C.B. £1,500 to £1,500
Do. and Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian, £1,500 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.E.; R. B. Cross, O.M.; H. W. S. Francis, O.M.; I. G. Gibbon, O.M.; R. W. Harris, C. Knight, O.M.; A. B. MacIsachan; H. O. Stutchbury; F. L. Turner, O.M. £1,000 to £1,000
Secretary to Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000

Principals, A. J. A. Ball; P. Barber; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Fraser, O.M.; L. Infield; R. H. H. Keenleyside, O.M.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.P.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; H. A. de Montmorency, O.M.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. Tudor Owen, O.M.; E. H. Phillips; E. H. Rhodes, O.M.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slater; H. H. Turner; J. C. Wrigley £100 to £100
Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; P. N. R. Butcher; A. H. Garrett; H. H. George, M.C.; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Heuder; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; A. E. Jell; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; T. I. K. Lloyd; G. C. North; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Ruoker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; F. H. Sheepshanks; F. L. Shootensack; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterton; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward £100 to £100
Child Welfare Asst., Miss Z. L. Puxley £100 to £100
Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £100 to £100

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,000
Deputy do., E. Hackforth £1,000 to £1,000
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; J. H. Hendrie £100 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, E. W. Baynes; C. E. Bracken-bury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; R. K. Cowerthwaite; J. C. Dixon; H. Greer (acting); G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.M.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; J. Y. Watt £100 to £100
First Class Clerks (35), H. K. Ainsworth; H. W. Anderson; W. T. Begley; E. B. Belin; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; T. Clark (acting); V. H. Coleman; P. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Danfelli, M.C.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; A. Elms; F. N. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; N. A. Guttery; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howarth; E. H. Kelly; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Maffrey; E. J. Price; H. B. Riddler; T. W. Smeaton; H. W. Stockman; L. F. K. Thorn; W. F. Wackrill; G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. Williams; E. F. Wise, C.B.; A. S. Woolmer and W. P. Wright £100 to £100

Old Age Pensions Branch.

Superintending Clerk F. J. Welch, £100 to £100
First Class Clerks, F. Boadella; R. J. Harrison; W. Smith £100 to £100

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary & Accountant-General, E. J. Stroh-menger, C.B. £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy do., W. G. Hunter £1,500 to £1,500
Assistant do., J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Maslin, O.M. £100 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, B. C. Alford; R. P. James, O.M. £100 to £100
Accountants, F. N. Bath; D. F. Belchamber, O.M.; A. H. Carter; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; R. T. Hogg; G. W. Jeffery; E. H. C. Newby; W. C. Stewart £100 to £100
Regional Finance Officers, G. J. Allen, M.B.E.; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; E. C. Blight; B. J. S. Brown; A. Gray; F. Hughes; A. J. Jones; T. A. Riden; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson; E. Wilmer £100 to £100

Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, £100 to £100
Assistant Accountants (27), F. J. Bonham; A. J. Bridgewater; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; G. E. Danbury; W. Davis; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Gilmour; J. W. Graves; W. Hampson; J. Hepworth; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; W. Maginn; F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posner; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; K. Simpkins; C. A. Thorogood and W. T. L. Tough £100 to £100

Establishment Division.

Director of Establishments, Sir Alfred Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy do., H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,500
Principal, L. N. Uro £1,500 to £1,500
Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. T. Fitzgerald £100 to £100
First Class Clerks, H. G. Allum, M.B.E.; V. L. Harkness; A. W. Holloway, M.B.E., and W. B. Thomas £100 to £100

Intelligence Division.

Head of Foreign Branch, G. M. Harris, O.M. £100 to £100
Head of Publicity Branch, Basil Clarke, £100 to £100
Woman Intelligence Officer, Miss E. A. Charlesworth £100 to £100

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D. £2,000
Senior Medical Officers, G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D.; Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D.; F. J. H. Coutts, M.D.; A. W. J. Macfadden, C.B., M.B.; R. J. Reece, C.B., M.D.; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,000
Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.M.; M. D. M. H. Arnold, M.D.; R. Bruce-Low; Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; T. Carnworth, D.O., M.B.; J. E. Chapman; S. A. M. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; Miss B. M. Cunningham, O.M.; M. D. Miss E. C. Creaser, M.B.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; J. Fairley, M.D.; J. A. Glover, O.M.; M. M. Greenwood; F. Griffith, M.B.; J. M. Hamill, O.M.; D.O.; G. C. Hancock; F. W. Higgs, C.B.E., M.D.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; S. P. James, M.D.; A. A. Jubb, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.D.; H. A. Macowen, O.M.; M. G. F. Macleary, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D.; A. McPhail, M.B.; E. P. Munby, M.D.; A. C. Parsons; J. Pearce, M.D.; Miss L. G. Powell, M.D.; G. Raffan, M.D.; H. M. Richards, M.D.; W. M. Scott, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; W. V. Shaw, O.M.; M.D.; A. B. Smallman, O.M., D.S.O., M.D.; P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B.; E. L. Sturdee, O.M.; Miss J. H. Turnbull, C.B.E., M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D.; F. N. White, C.B.E., M.D.; T. W. Wade, M.B.; E. Wilkinson, F.R.S.; G. W. Monier Williams, O.M., M.C., Ph.D.; D. J. Williamson, M.D.; W. P. Yetta, O.M. £100 to £1,000
Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R. E. Croose; A. Fulton, M.B.; C. H. Milburn, O.M., M.B.; H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., M.D. £100 to £1,000
Medical Officers (Outdoor), G. Ashton, M.D.; F. J. Blackley, M.D.; S. A. Bontor, M.D.; T. M. Carter, O.M., M.D.; N. Davidson, M.B.; W. Dunne, O.M., M.B.; J. G. Duncanson, M.B.; G. W. Eustace, M.C., M.B.; R. A. J. Harper, O.M.; A. Heath, M.B.; A. Lunell, M.B.E.; M. G. McKinnott, F.R.C.S.; D. G. Newton, M.D.; J. Orton, M.D.; R. Paterson, M.B.;

A. E. Guine, M.B.; B. A. Richmond, M.D.; W. Rigby, M.B.; B. M. H. Rogers, M.D.; J. D. Russell, M.B.; H. L. Butler, M.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.; R. W. Selby, M.B.; G. K. Smiley, O.B.E., M.B.; M. E. Taylor, M.B.; F. B. Thornton, M.B.; H. A. Whitcomb, M.B.; E. H. Wilcock, M.B.; C. B. Wood, M.B.; R. T. Worthington, M.B. £1,000 to £1,400

Government Lymph Establishment.

Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Marshall, M.D. £500 to £600
Asst. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremelin; O. K. Wright £500 to £450

Legal Division.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B., Barrister-at-Law £1,500 to £1,800
Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns; E. J. Maude £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, E. McGowan; G. R. Hill £500 to £600
Asst. Chief Clerks, H. C. Talbot; L. G. Dawson £500 to £700
Professional Clerks, R. E. S. Ashworth; P. A. Currie; and J. F. Hall £200 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, A. B. Lowry, C.B. £1,100
General Inspectors, W. D. Bushell; E. D. Court; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. P. Elias; G. A. F. Hervey, O.B.E.; H. K. Nisbet, O.B.E.; J. S. Oxley, C.B.; C. F. Roundell, C.B.; G. R. Snowdon, J.R.; W. Thompson; W. T. J. Turton, C.B.; Hon. G. Walsh; R. R. Williams £600 to £900
Asst. Gen. Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury; A. P. Hughes Gibb, O.B.E.; A. G. Hayward, M.C.; £500; Miss L. W. Walmsley £400 to £450
Women Inspectors, Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss B. W. Evans; Mrs. M. O. Gordon; Miss M. Hobbs; Miss E. M. Jones; Miss M. K. Lea £200 to £350
Chief Engineering Insp., E. A. Sandford Fawcett, O.B., M.I.C.E. £1,450
Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E. £1,300
Engineering Inspectors, A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.Sc.; H. E. Byrne, M.I.C.E.; R. C. Cox, A.M.I.M.E.; W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; M. K. North; C. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; Major J. Stewart, O.B.E., R.M., M.I.C.E.; M. G. Weekes, M.I.C.E.; G. Williams £400 to £500
Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., D.Sc. £600 to £1,000

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. C. Dawes, O.B.E. £400 to £600
Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, Ph.D. £1,000

Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, H. J. Bailey, O.B.E.; A. C. Carter; W. A. Daman; E. M. Fletcher; R. D. Littlefield; F. N. Sutton, F.I.C. £500 to £600
Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearn £1,000
Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. M. Ward £500 to £550
Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H. W. Bromby £500 to £600

Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, W. W. Shinn; P. R. T. Ashton; J. J. Moynihan; T. W. Ivimey; F. M. Curtis-Bennett; F. J. Matheson; A. Macfarlane, O.B.E.; G. W. Brake; F. C. Wheeler; T. A. Brook; S. M. Jessop; A. Mason £500 to £700
Inspectors (Men).—(a) J. Addy; F. B. Abcock; G. H. Barton; H. F. Bridle; F. C. Brook; J. Brunton; F. Bryan, M.B.; L. E. Comfort; J. G. Christopher; W. B. C. Clarke; F. E. Comfort; E. F. Davies; W. J. Dave; A. H. Eady; T. M. Evans; C. W. Fisher; J. S. Fisher; A. W. Fisher; C. W. Gaiser; T. A. Gaisley; C. H. J. Garland; W. H. Garner; T. Gibson; G. E. Gladstone; C. H. F. Gordon; H. T. Griffith; T. E. Halkett; A. H. Hickford, M.B.; E. Holmes; O. W. Holstius; C. E. Jefferson; A. J. Langridge; P. J. Latham, O.B.E.; S. S. Lockhart; S. J. Long; F. G. Macfarlane; J. N. R. Mackie; A. J. Mayhew; W. Millidge; W. H. Murray; J. H. Neeham; L. A. Newell; L. J. Ogden; S. M. Robinson; R. T. Rowntree; A. C. Scott; J. H. Simmons; A. Sixsmith; F. Smith; W. E. Varnall; R. Watson; T. J. Watson; H. L. T. West; G. W. Walsworth; W. Williams; G. Wright £400 to £500

Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, etc., R. C. Maxwell, O.B.E., L.L.D. £600 to £900
Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn Jones Water Engineer, C. Perrin, M.I.C.E. £400 to £500
Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.R.S. £400 to £500
Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M. Priestley; W. H. Thurman £500 to £600

Architect.

Architect, B. T. Kitchin, F.R.I.B.A. £500 to £1,000
Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson; E. Hardwick-Terry; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A. £500 to £800

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W. S. Wilkinson £1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors of Audits, N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E.; S. D. Jerrold; H. Locke; H. D. Roberts; N. C. Skinner £1,000
District Auditors (Metropolis), A. C. Roberts (Technical Adviser on Audit matters), £1,500; H. Lyon; A. Q. Twiss £700 to £800
Senior Auditors, W. A. Ayton; J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; E. G. Easton; W. M. Hunt; E. S. Mills; H. W. Oliver; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Probert; F. M. Wheatley; H. D. Wraith £500 to £600

Auditors, F. M. Adams; W. L. Brett; O. E. B. Bridgen; H. F. Buckland; E. R. M. Castle; A. W. Chamberlin; N. Cross; W. W. Dolby; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; C. W. C. Gibson; G. L. Gibson; H. R. Godfrey; H. W. W. Grain; G. St. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. S. Hughes; C. V. W. Lucas; H. W. McGrath; H. S. Millett; B. O'Gorman, D.O.; C. W. Paddon; W. F. M. Provis; J. E. Fughe-Jones; W. Robbs; H. V. C. Roe; B. Snow; G. G. H. Stone; P. T. Turner; H. H. Walrand; E. H. V. Weigall; H. C. M. White; R. G. Woodyatt £500 to £675

The Housing Department.

Director-Gen. of Housing, Sir Charles Tomlin Ruthen, F.R.I.B.A. £1,000
Director of Housing, J. Walker Smith £1,000
Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler £500 to £600
Deputy Commissioner (Hdgra.), W. H. Collin £500
Housing Commissioners, J. Evans; J. B. Lawson, A.R.I.B.A.; Brig.-Gen. G. Kyffin Taylor, O.B.E., V.D.; A. L. Thomas, F.R.I.; Maj. D. Wood, F.R.I.
Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E.; W. H. Collin; C. N. Eyles, F.R.I.; E. Leonard; H. S. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A. £400 to £500
Chief Architect (Site Planning), R. Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. £1,000

Deputy do., M. Bunney, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £500
Housing Propaganda, B. S. Townroe £1,000

General Clerical Staff.

Senior Staff Clerks, J. W. Davidson; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; F. H. O. Jerram, M.B.E.; T. R. Johnson; E. Laws, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden; A. T. Page £500 to £600

Supt. of Index Clearance, C. M. Watts, O.B.E. £500 to £600

Staff Clerks, F. Adams; F. C. Allworth; J. J. Bailey; H. M. Bright; W. G. H. Davis; L. J. Harding; W. C. Hunter; W. H. M. Kirk; T. Lawrence; J. W. Macfarlane, M.B.E.; W. Mackenzie; J. W. Pickering; L. W. Shubrook; W. M. Wilson, M.B.E.; C. R. Yong, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Supt. of Women Staff, J. Borthwick, O.B.E. £500 to £600

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, D. Llewellyn-Williams, M.B.C.P.; J. Rowland, C.B., M.V.O.; F. H. Watkins £1,000 to £1,500
Secretary, P. H. Watkins £1,000
Senior Assistant Secretary, H. B. James £500 to £600
Assistant Secretary, Lewis Evans £500 to £600
First Class Clerks, J. F. Davies; L. Evans; J. G. Howard; J. H. Jones; T. E. Metcalfe; T. A. Morgan; J. D. Price; D. Robert; J. J. Scott; A. T. Thomas; P. M. Williams £400 to £500
Chief Inspector (Insurance), J. Evans £500 to £600
Inspectors (Insurance), J. O. Evans; J. G. Jones; D. E. Thomas; J. T. Williams; H. T. Williams; S. Williams £400 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. Mond, Bt., M.P.; Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson, K.C., M.P.; Sir E. Rees Jones, K.B.E., M.P. Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinners, K.B.E.; Sir J. Leishman; Sir J. Glynn; Sir T. Hughes. Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A. W. Watson and E. J. Strohmeier, C.B. Medical Adviser, J. Smith-Whitaker, M.B.C.S. Clerk, W. F. Wackrill.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(ENGLAND AND WALES),

Somerset House, W.C.2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1532, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 62. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1919-20 were estimated at £66,459 (Registry of Business Names, £1,625).

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Tregear, M.B. £1,000
Assistant Registrars-General, T. T. S. de Jastrzebaki; W. L. Rind £500 to £1,000
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, F. Bendle; C. W. Danby; F. Finch; G. V. Howell £550 to £700

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., A. Maxwell.

Asst. Private Sec., H. R. Boyd, C.B.E.
Parliamentary do., J. Long Sturrock, M.P. unsp.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £3,000
Private Sec., G. R. A. Buckland.
Parliamentary, Sir John Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.C.O., M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.
Privy do., C. Kenneth Murchison, M.P. unsp.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Ernie Blackwell, K.C.B. (Legal), £1,500; Sir Malcolm Delevingne, C.B. £1,800
Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, C.B.E., C.S. £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; A. J. Baglestone; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,500
Privately, A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E.; A. Locke, C.B.E.; H. R. Scott; G. G. Whiskard; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. Crapper; W. C. Platt, C.B.E.; E. W. E. Holderness; Rose E. Squire, C.B.E. £1,000 to £2,000
Senior Clerk (Super-numerary), W. G. Allen £500 to £700

Assistant Principals, A. L. R. Parsons; P. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; H. H. C. Prestige; L. N. B. Ogden; J. H. Durrell; J. C. Maciver; F. A. Newnam; A. S. Hinshelwood; C. B. McAlpine; L. W. Fox; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutson; R. L. Lucknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan; G. F. Porter £500 to £600

* Lent to another Department.

Clerk of Accounts, A. Whitley £500 to £700
Assistant do., vacant £400 to £500
Clerk for Statute Returns, W. J. Farrant, M.B. £500
Supt. of Registry, (vacant) £400 to £500
Asst. Supt. of Registry, C. A. Bradford £500
Second do., A. H. May £500 to £550
Library & Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £400
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £400
Chief Clerk, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Dept., E. J. Metters £400 to £500
Principal Staff Officer, do., W. A. Hermon £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, do., T. I. Clancy £300 to £400
Clerk to Chief Inspector, Aliens Branch, W. W. J. Burton, M.B.E. £500 to £550
Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.B.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,733 males and 1,705,912 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,322,645; in 1920 the numbers were 3,969,933 males and 1,857,783 females, a total of 5,827,716. In 1920 there were 138,773 accidents in the factories of England and Wales, of which 7,424 were fatal.
H.M. Chief Inspector, R. E. Graves, C.B.E. £500 to £1,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, G. Bellhouse, C.I.E., £1,000; J. Jackson, O.B.E. £900; and Miss C. I. S. Smith, O.B.E. £750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, Home Office; J. H. Rogers, Bristol; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., Leeds; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., Glasgow; J. E. Harston, O.B.E., Manchester; E. F. May, Liverpool; T. Brown, Leeds; E. A. R. Warner, O.B.E., Birmingham, £500 to £800 (two), and £750 to £850; Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E., London; Miss E. J. Slocock, Leicester £550 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Lepps, M.B., M.P., £500; J. C. Bridge, M.B.C.S., Home Office; S. A. Henry, M.D., Manchester, £500 to £800; E. L. Middleton, M.D.E., Glasgow; Miss E. M. Hewitt, M.B.E., M.D., Home Office £400 to £500
Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, M.B.E.E., £900; H. W. Swann, M.B.E.E. £500 to £550
Engineering Inspectors, G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., £500 to £800; C. W. Price, L. C. McNair, E. L. McKinn, O.B.E., C. F. Hunter, Home Office £450 to £650
H.M. Inspectors (Class 1a), W. H. Seal, Manchester; G. A. Taylor, Bradford; S. Shuter, Leeds South; S. Eraut, Belfast; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff; Joseph Law, Blackburn; F. J. Parkes, Central London; J. Hilditch, Swansea; John Law, Sheffield; W. Robson, Liverpool South; J. H. Crabtree, Bolton; T. C. Butler, West London; H. Verney, South London; E. V. Clark, Finsbury; A. Wolfe, Wolverhampton; W. B. Lauder, O.B.E., Glasgow; H. J. Peacock, Manchester East; W. J. Neely, Dublin; T. C. Taylor, Leicester; A. F. J. Dunolly, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., Lanarkshire; W. H. Beverley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Owner, Bristol; H. E. Brothers, Warrington; D. F. Young, Dundee; R. Eatock, Gateshead; J. H. Warren, Derby; J. L. Edwards, Wrexham; L. Ward, O.B.E., Birmingham East (Class 1b), W. J. B. Davis (Croydon); C. F. R. Johnston, East London; E. L. Ahlhusen, Cork; H. W. Younger, Southampton; W. F. E. Seymour, Exeter; W. F. Ireland, Liverpool North; S. R. Bennett, Stockton-on-Tees; G. E. Duckering; F. G. Muddford, Northampton; G. L. Crampton, Renfrewshire; H. H. C. Thomas, Preston; R. U. Shaxby, South Essex; A. B. Franklin, Barrow-in-Furness; W. J. McCaghay, Keshley; T. Portans, Huddersfield; D. R. Wilson, Home Office; W. K. Beard, North-East London; W. E. Harding, Plymouth; S. Hird, Stockport; H. B. Rogers, Coventry; G. G. Sumner, Wigan; A. W. Garrett, Midland Division; P. A. Heath, Walsall; H. A. Scott, Belfast; C. R. Whitelaw, Richmond; H. Topham, M.B.E., West Cheshire; F. W. Hunt, Hull; D. T. C. Eva, Yeovil; C. C. Plimbe, Rotherham; A. J. G. Edwards, Newport; M. K. Pedlar, Eastern Division; H. Clarke, Burnley; L. D. Hooper, Worcester; F. E. Pollard, East Lancashire Division; B. J. Cook, Ipswich; A. C. Lowe, North Eastern Division; A. Fotheringham, Scotland Division; W. H. Mead, Gloucester; R. G. Broadhead, Ayr; W. Turner,

* Lent to another Department.

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £500.

Southern Division; J. S. Young, Abbeys; C.B. Boos, South Eastern Division; H. E. Chastaney, North Midland Division; R. A. Goddard, Brighton; E. W. Sedgwick, Stirling; H. A. Hepburn, Birmingham West; W. Barrett, Rochdale; C. J. Paterson, Lincoln; E. H. Rees, Western Division; N. H. Jones, Halifax; D. Timothy, Carmarthen; J. Whitehead, Norwich

Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. Sadler, London; Miss H. C. Escuret, Manchester; Miss I. J. W. S. Melkjohn, Glasgow; Miss F. I. Taylor, Birmingham; Miss A. M. Ashroft, Leeds

Women District Inspectors, Miss A. E. Smith, Birmingham South; Miss I. M. S. Keely, North-West London; Miss M. C. Anderson, Luton; Miss E. Sanderson, Ashton-under-Lyne; Hon. Miriam Pease, Nottingham; Miss A. W. Hastings, Leeds North; Miss K. H. Mellor, North London

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, Blackburn

Inspectors (Class II.) £350 to £450

Women Inspectors £350 to £450

Inspectors' Assistants £150 to £250

Asst. Inspectors of Particulars (4) £150 to £250

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, c.s. £1,000

Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham; Lt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, c.s., m.s. £500 to £600

Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Act.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, c.s., m.s., D.P.M.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, c.s. £1,000 to £1,500

Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E. Davies, c.s. £750 to £850

Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, c.s., Liverpool; F. H. Mugillston, c.s., Home Office

Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, Liverpool; F. C. Cook, m.s., London; J. W. Oldfield, Newcastle; R. C. Follett, m.s., Hull; G. E. Marshall, Dover; C. H. Stephens, c.s., Home Office; H. D. Patterson, c.s., Southampton

Chief Immigration Officers, J. A. Buchanan, Tyne; A. W. Oldfield, Folkestone; T. M. Blagg, London; B. E. Rees-Jones, Southampton; W. R. Parks, Newhaven; C. E. Adams, Plymouth; C. Nethercott, Dover; W. S. Chapman, Liverpool; W. N. Norris, Harwich; F. Stovell, Hull

Immigration Officers (66) £300 to £400

Assistant Immigration Officers (12) £150 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson £400

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, Sir Geo. D. Thane, L.D., m.s., F.R.C.S. £600

Inspectors, Major J. A. Gilce, m.s., m.s., D.P.M. £500

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; **Maj.-Gen. L. W. Atchley**, c.s., c.v. £5,000 to £5,500

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, m.s., m.s., L.R.C.P. £500 to £5,500

Private Sec., W. H. C. Davey

Inspector Cl. I., W. H. Bulley; F. S. Scruby, c.s. £300 to £500

Inspector Cl. II., R. Macdonald £300 to £400

Women Inspectors, Miss J. I. Wall; Mrs. C. E. H. Russell (temp.) £300 to £400

Med. Insp., G. H. Oliverell, m.s., m.s., c.s. £300 to £400

Women Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, m.s., m.s., D.P.M. £300 to £400

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, £1,500

Private Secretary, W. T. Hall

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, M. L. Waller, c.s.; S. R. Dyer, m.s. £1,500

Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, m.s. sup. Secretary, A. J. Wall, c.s. £500 to £500

Asst. do. £500 to £500

Inspectors, J. R. Farewell; Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, c.s.; Major M. H. M. Lamb, c.s., m.s., £500 to £500;

G. B. Griffiths, m.s. (Medical) £500 to £500

Chaplain Inspector, Rev. J. Haworth £500 to £500

Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, £500 to £500

Asst. do. £500 to £500

Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, m.s., c.m.s., D.S. £500 to £500

Asst. do., T. J. Welsh £500

1st Class Clerks, H. T. Cotton £500 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Comp. ny, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. B. S. Montagu, m.p. £5,000

Private Secretary, S. K. Brown £500

Assistant Private Secretary, A. L. R. Parsons £500

Political A.D.C., C. C. Watson £500

Asst. do., A. R. B. Vaux, m.v. £500 to £500

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Fredk. W. Duke, c.s., c.s., c.s. £3,000

Private Sec., A. Dibdin

Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, p.c. £1,500

Private Secretary, W. H. Turner, m.c.

Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, c.s. £5,000

Asst. Under Sec., Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, c.s. £1,500

COUNCIL.

Sir C. Arnold White; **Sir Murray Hambrick**, c.s., c.s.; **Sir Charles S. Bayley**, c.s., c.s., c.s., c.s., c.s.; **Sir William D. Sheppard**, c.s., c.s.; **Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow**, c.s., c.s., c.s.; **Sir J. B. Brunyate**, c.s., c.s., c.s.; **Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan**, Bhopendra Nath Basu; **F. C. Goodenough**; **Sir G. O. Roos-Koppel**, c.s., c.s., c.s.; **Sir C. Bankaran Nair**; **Sir M. N. Hogg** each £1,500

Clerk of the Council, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, c.s.

Deputy do., P. H. Dumbell

Reading Clerk to Council, G. G. Dixon

Deputy do., A. W. Thomson

Resident Clerks, W. Gauld; R. T. Peel

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

Financial, W. Robinson, c.s.; C. H. Kisch, c.s. £1,500

Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, v.c., c.s., c.s., c.s., c.s., c.s.; S. F. Stewart, c.s. each £1,500

Staff Officer attached to Mil. Dept., Lt.-Col. G. L. Pepys, D.S. £500 to £500

Assistant to do. and to Mil. Sec., R. H. Headley, m.s. £500 to £500

Industries & Overseas, Sir L. J. Kerahan, c.s., c.s., c.s. £1,500

Commerce & Revenue, E. J. Turner, c.s.; L. D. Wakely (Acting) £1,500

Political and Secret, J. E. Shuckburgh, c.s. £1,500

Public Works, W. Stantall £1,500

Judicial and Public, John E. Ferard, c.s. £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Swain, c.s.; F. H. Dumbell; J. C. Walton, m.c.; F. W. H. Smith £500 to £500

Principals, C. E. Baines; S. K. Brown; B. H. A. Carter; W. E. Croft; V. Dawson, c.s.; H. W. Garrett; F. E. Grist (Acting); M. S. Hopkins; D. T. Montanath, c.s.; R. E. Montgomery (Acting); R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpeon; H. J. Toker; S. Turner, F.R.S. £700 to £500

Assistant Principals, G. H. Baxter; R. S. Brown; A. Dibdin; G. G. Dixon; R. E. Field; W. Johnston, m.c.; J. G. Lathwaite; R. J. Peel, m.c.; W. H. Turner, m.c.; A. T. Williams £500 to £500
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750
Staff Clerks, G. E. Young; J. Putnam; J. F. C. S. Northcott; G. W. P. Martin; H. F. Mackay; W. Gauld; W. D. Tompkins; H. G. Bull; J. Roxburgh £500 to £500

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, c.i.e. £1,500
Asst. to Chief, M. G. Simpson £500
Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe £500

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant Gen. and Director of Funds (vacant) £1,500
Asst. do., S. G. Smith £500
Senior Clerks, G. H. Stoker, o.r.e.*; W. Kelley; H. McD. Ellercamp* £500 to £750
Junior Clerks, F. G. Hill, l.e.o.; H. J. Riley; E. Aucott* £500 to £500
Staff Clerks, P. Putnam; C. Biggs; A. Charlton*; E. L. De Beaupaire*; W. Robertson; R. W. Reay*; J. C. Stibbs; C. Chapman £500 to £500

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, c.i.e. £1,000
Assistant, H. Mitchell £500 to £750
Staff Clerks, G. F. Tinney; E. W. Jolliffe; W. T. Ottewill; E. W. Sutton (Central Telegraph Section) £500 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, G. Deubars £1,000
Deputy do., J. H. Lovell £500
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, ph.d. £500
Asst. do., C. A. Storey £400
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-General Sir John Steevens, c.e.b., r.c.m.o. £500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden £500 to £500
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, c.c.v.o., m.d., l.m.s. (retd.) £800
Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. C. T. Hudson, c.m.g. £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier £1,500
Asst. Solicitor, F. R. Marten £500 to £500
Clerk, C. A. K. Norman £300 to £450
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, a.r.i.b.a. £300 to £400

Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. L. Archur, r. £500
Consulting Engineers, Rondel, Palmer and Tritton. £500
Editors, India Office List, C. A. Forsyth; C. H. Silver (allowance) £50

India Audit Office.

Auditor, H. A. Cooper £1,500
Assistant to Auditor, W. A. Sturdy £500 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, E. L. Ball; A. Jackson £500 to £750
Junior Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham; C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell £500 to £500
Staff Clerks, L. E. Ellis, £500 to £500; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer £300 to £400

High Commissioner for India.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir William S. Meyer, c.i.e., c.c.l. £3,000
Secretary, J. W. Bhore, c.a.e. £500

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, Thomas Ryan, c.i.e. £500
Deputation Allowance £500

Deputy do., R. R. Howlett £500 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth; A. C. McDowall; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, m.e.e. £500 to £750
Junior Clerks, M. Daniels; A. Philbbs; A. S. Clark £500 to £500

Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; A. W. Ward; A. L. Jenkin £500 to £500

Shipping Director, Capt. T. G. Segrave, c.a.e., m.e.e. £500
BRANCH at STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth. £500

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, c.i.e. £500 to £1,000
Deputy do., F. E. Benest £500 to £500
Senior Supervisors, F. W. Sharp; G. Cuttle; S. A. Collins £500 to £500

Higher Executive Officers, H. J. Surlock; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, m.e.e.; J. W. Cooper; J. P. S. Clatworthy £500 to £500
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Hans £500 to £500
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis £500 to £500
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, m.e.e. £500 to £500

Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J. J. Pratt £500
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller £500

TROOP SERVICE.

Director, Rear-Adm. W. Savory, m.v.o., r.m. (Director of Transport, Admiralty) £500
ACCOUNTS BRANCH. £500

Chief Accounting Officer and Official Agent to Administrators, General in India, G. H. Stoker, o.r.e. £500
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, H. McD. Ellercamp £500 to £500
Senior Clerk, A. J. C. Edwards, f.i.a. £500 to £750
Junior Clerk, E. Aucott £500 to £500
Higher Executive Officers, A. Charlton; E. L. De Beaupaire, R. W. Reay £500 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, o.r.e., £750; and T. Quayle, D. Litt. £500 to £500

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1864 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1799. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 66, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 22 and 23 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII. c. 25 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps, Taxes and Land Value Duties. Salaries and Expenses of the Board amounted in 1919-20 to £4,445,380.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, k.c.b., f.c. £3,000

Private Secretary, C. C. Gallagher £500
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, k.c.b., c.b. £2,500
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington £500

Commissioners, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, k.c.b.; F. A. Barrett unsp.

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax, York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2. £1,500

Presiding Special Commissioner, Special Commrs., R. J. Martin; M. B. R. Sturges; W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coke, p.s.o. £1,500
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver £500 to £1,000

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, k.c.b.; F. A. Barrett £1,500 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, E. R. Harrison £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry; H. M. Sanders; F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; F. M. Omond; L. Browett, a.m.s.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell £1,500 to £1,500

Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; J. Snellgrove; J. Hutton; C. J. Gregg; J. Berry; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. S. Burnett; F. Greenwood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; F. Mintes, s.a.o. £500 to £500

* Services lent to High Commissioner for India.

Committee Clerks, W. H. Williams-Trefgarne; E. V. Hall	£500 to £500
Administrative Cadets, T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; T. Cope; S. G. H. Burger; C. F. Haynes; H. F. Williams; C. C. Gallagher; G. E. Thompson; E. L. Nettleton; G. L. Watkinson; J. P. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; H. H. Sellar; F. E. D. Hodges; F. D. Steen; J. B. Sidebotham; E. H. Ritson; A. Tappay; E. P. Donaldson	£500 to £500
Assistant Principal, W. E. Bickford	£500 to £500
Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. F. D. S. Anderson	£500 to £500
Staff Officers, J. T. Sargent; W. A. Jennery; F. N. Whittle; A. Hall	each £500
Higher Executive Officers, M. J. Cahill; W. A. Collins; A. R. Reeves; B. A. Henderson; H. de P. Gauvain; C. W. J. Morgan; A. R. Clark; G. H. Whybrow; H. W. Crapp; W. H. Chick; E. C. Bircham; W. T. Dickinson; A. Culley; W. Watson; J. F. Park; J. Lintott; E. Denniford	£500 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. S. Stroud; A. C. Jarvis; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waigh; H. B. Haynes; S. W. Fox; A. H. Willott; F. Lee; W. P. Shepherd; C. Smith; J. N. Blackburn; E. E. Beare; J. R. Bowman; G. G. Greenfield; E. H. Harrison; J. Ashford; C. M. May; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; C. Lambert; A. H. Goldsmith; H. E. Lawrence; G. E. Howell; T. E. Orchard; A. W. Caddy; G. W. Catchpole; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Fielding; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; S. G. Richardson; F. Moore; P. Eke; R. M. Turnbull; J. Robertson; H. N. M. Felling; J. Key; A. P. P. Chalke; W. E. H. Cotsell; A. F. Butler; V. E. Gatesman; J. W. Middleton; J. W. Barker; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook	£500 to £500
Advisory Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A.; E. Basnett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; E. H. Payton, A.C.A.; H. Preedy, A.B.A.A.; L. P. Williams, F.G.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; R. Larkham, A.C.A.	£500 to £500
Junior Accountants, W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A.	£350 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, W. H. Coates	£5,000
Assistant Director (acting), A. Nelson	£700 to £900
Senior Clerk, A. L. Beck	£550 to £700

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore	£1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant, H. R. Spiers	£750 to £850
Accountants and Cashier, J. E. Howe; V. de M. Alexandre (Cashier); G. H. Bennell	£550 to £700
Senior Clerk, A. Brown	£450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, F. W. P. French; W. Wilby; J. H. Gedge; E. W. West; J. Harvey; F. B. Short	£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. J. Polley; H. Campkin; G. Elliott; E. Weatherhead; W. J. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; A. B. Tucker; J. A. Matheson; W. C. Newbold	£300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edgar S. London, C.B.E.	£1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, A. Blinn, C.B.E.; Sir E. Clark, C.B.E.; J. W. Sowrey	£1,500
Principal Inspectors, J. C. Brice; P. O. Hillman; J. J. Farrell; A. S. Twort; A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. Molver; A. E. Goodwin; A. C. Alcock; C. Frv; H. A. Stevens; F. L. Mace; A. F. Pool, C.B.E.; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, C.B.E.; E. A. Eborall; A. H. Towle, C.B.E.; C. F. Lawson; J. Mitchell; H. W. Burt; R. W. Oiler; C. F. Baker; W. O'Brien; H. Sadler; W. B. Best; A. K. Turner; H. G. Butler, C.B.E.; W. J. Eccott; C. H. Thew; W. Phillips; A. Eason; J. G. Smyth, C.B.E.; C. C. Scott; W. James; E. B. Hunton, C.B.E.; R. A. Paul; W. E. Mylam	£1,000
Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), J. A. Fowler; W. T. Edwards; G. R. Stenson, C.B.E.; F. Marriott; W. H. Faulkner; E. W. Collyer; F. F. Buchanan; F. Hole; P. T. Horton, C.B.E.; W. P. Atkins; W. W. Thurgood; H. Biggart; F. T. F. Wattle; J. T. Young; A. Summers; F. E. Todd; D. H. R. Adamson; G. L. Henderson; J. P. Hughes; S. J. Wood; J. McGowan, C.B.E.; D. Dunham; J. L. Farrand; G. W. Gordin; W. E. Diggins; J. W. Phillips; J. A. Hill;	

A. Davidson; F. S. Towle; G. H. Ilyett; R. Robinson; C. Murgatroyd; W. E. G. McKenzie; H. C. Surrice; R. E. Brierley; A. E. Lacey; P. Barnes; J. W. Whitwell; W. Dey; P. C. Balham; J. H. Ellison; G. W. Bruce; H. J. Towle; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; W. G. H. Chelmick; P. O. Nolder; W. J. Hills; F. E. Shaw; B. C. Smith; W. E. Humphrey; C. E. Garband	£750 to £900
Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), J. W. Maguire; H. W. Guest; J. McHarg; A. W. Loach; H. Lowe, M.A.; J. R. Bonner; G. B. Blunden; R. H. Johnstone; C. A. Nash; L. V. Whitley, M.A.; J. Campbell, M.A.; T. E. Roy; D. R. Rees; J. Lilley; G. H. Cross; A. E. West; D. Johnstone; R. A. Ellerker; H. D. Heynon; A. J. Browning; R. G. Henry, M.A.; A. G. Morley; C. J. Robinson; H. J. Devitt; H. A. Johns; J. B. Yallop; W. S. L. Dalgleish; H. M. Brice; W. J. Bird; E. Prendergast; L. G. White; G. H. Withers; C. F. Lawrence; J. T. Beare; A. M. Pritchard; O. J. Gregory; A. B. Osborne; R. Hindsley; H. R. Beak; G. Beck; S. R. Dealler; J. V. McCreath; B. A. Nash; H. O. Hughes; W. O. Bishop; G. H. Smith; A. W. M. Dickson; C. W. Legge; R. S. Habbjam; G. V. Gubbins; H. J. Stevens; G. H. Kerry; H. D. Osborn; W. R. John; E. G. Fox; W. A. Tiley; W. E. Daw; J. Thompson; E. Atkinson; G. N. Wrightson; R. W. Smith; A. W. Baldwin; T. Dunmore; H. G. L. Hussey; F. A. Rice; H. V. Boardland; C. T. Cheese; W. L. Hathaway; F. Palmer; F. E. Seldon; F. Sneed; W. L. Peto; A. W. A. Manson; S. W. Grand; M. B. Clayton; V. Y. Timbrell; F. W. Worthington; E. V. K. Bryant; S. J. Kay; T. W. Orton; J. M. Surrice; H. R. Slaney; E. Tattersall; T. H. Hore; W. D. Scott; A. Broadbent; A. M. Clooney; F. S. Mallett; M. E. Robson	£600 to £700
Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), J. Dodd; T. Donovan; W. B. Neal; B. Richmond; H. J. Smith; J. M. Wade	£500 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher	£1,500
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, G. D. Callender; J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown	£850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, L. W. Browne; J. Gaskill, C.B.E.; J. R. Redhead; C. R. Elliott; T. Mulver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prost; W. E. Lookwood; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H. W. Osborn; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert	£750 to £900
Asst. Principal Clerks, J. J. Dales; T. W. G. Wratlaw; P. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; A. E. Sansom; C. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. Melliquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Varnede; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Bliss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; E. L. Holland	£500 to £700

Examiners, R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. P. Tarrant; H. C. Sward; C. W. L. Tytheridge; M. H. T. Macturk; H. J. Harrison; A. P. Beet; H. B. D. Sward; E. V. Cole; J. B. Isherwood; W. G. Birt; J. Connery; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Molr; W. J. Dugan; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; W. Neylan; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. R. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; E. L. Green; E. A. Grady; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. A. Thurston; F. Crutenden; F. J. Phillips; E. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, C.B.E.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. Braddock; G. Peake; E. Genocchio; W. T. Matkinson; L. Green; R. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Sexton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave;	
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Marked thus * are on the scale £500 to £500.

J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter;
E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F.
Gray; F. Bess; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Fickett;
G. H. Bamber; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; E. N.
Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Atwood; T. A. McKee;
W. H. Brown; J. D. Cooke; E. W. Hamilton; W. H.
Lynne; J. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; C. C. Burton;
J. P. Clarry; J. G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F.
Goodman; J. Batough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker;
M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stanning; E. A. Soward;
M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gracie; M. Townend;
M. S. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C.
Hague; J. N. Harner; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott;
G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. H. Blake; L. Johnson;
G. Lacey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs; P. J. Bacon;
J. Hyman; A. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A.
Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A.
Smith; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Culling-
ford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra;
A. T. Law; R. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heume; H. E.
Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll;
W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; A. D.
Barnes; E. Allen; C. S. Harriedge; F. E. Price;
C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones;
H. G. Cogswore; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden;
E. G. Tucker; P. W. Ads. £450 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. A. Allin. £400 to £450

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.**OFFICE IN IRELAND,**

Jury's Hotel, College Green, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax,
Richard J. Martin. £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Collins. £750 to £900

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller of Stamps and Income Tax, and Asst.
Regr. of Jt. Stk. Cos., S. E. Minnis. £1,000 to £1,500

Committee Clerk (acting), H. Ekersley. £500 to £600
Senior Clerk, W. Abbott. £450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, P. Hughes; J. D. Veir;
W. J. O'Donnell. £450 to £500

Estates Duty Office.

Regr. of Death Duties. £1,000
Principal Clerks, H. H. Grace, £750 to £900; J.
Roche. £600 to £700
Assistant do., M. Kelly; A. F. Plunkett; J. Brown;
C. F. Sweeney. £500 to £600
Examining, T. Jack; R. J. Mackrell; E. Collins; F. W.
Sharpe; J. G. O'Meara; P. F. Sheehan; T. S.
Casper; S. A. Roche; M. J. Kinnane; F. H. E.
Caruana; M. J. O'Reilly; T. H. Scannan; A. H.
Elliot; J. F. Ward. £500 to £600

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stamps, and
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers,
and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Office,
London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, H. Birtles. £500 to £1,000
Assistant Controller, W. Brown, L.A.O., £700 to £800
Assistant Registrar, A. E. Campbell-Taylor, L.A.O.

Principal Clerk, L. H. Clark. £500 to £600
Senior Clerk, E. B. Bishop; J. D. Rowe. £400 to £500
Higher Executive Officers, E. Chapman; T. Green;
R. P. Jago; J. P. Brownson. £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, H. F. Chittock. £300 to £400
Tottenham; W. A. Reed; W. J. Gayford; E. L.
McKear; G. W. Parsons; A. W. Stokes; W. A.
Allin; F. W. Boustred; A. M. P. Dawson; R. J.
Sparks; G. E. Cook; A. Kineman; G. E. Cook;
A. Baker; A. Roney. £300 to £400

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stummetrest, C.B.E. £500 to £1,000
Deputy Director, H. W. Longley. £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, W. A. Smart. £300 to £400
Inspectors, J. Patient; A. S. Roberts. £200 to £300

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, John Houldsworth Shaw. £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, F. M. Smyth; J. G. Hooper. £1,000 to £1,500
Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, L.A.O.; W. B. Hatch, L.A.O.;
C. J. S. Green; P. England. £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, E. D. Trimmer; W. A. W. Barlett;
F. W. B. Poste; W. B. Riddall; D. C. E. Stuart;
F. N. D. Preston. £500 to £600
Professional Clerks, J. B. Flynn; H. F. Walker; W.
Pain; E. G. Sergeant; J. R. Sparks; H. F. B.
Warne; A. R. Whiteway; C. Gaudin-Smith; C. W. D.
Miller; A. K. H. Neale; J. G. Hawke; E. H.
Wood. £300 to £400

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, Sir E. J. Harper, F.R.S. £1,500
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H.
Thomas, F.R.S. £800 to £1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.R.S. £600 to £700
Asst. do., J. Mather, F.R.S. £400 to £500
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically),
J. Cratzer, F.R.S.; G. F. Crisp, F.R.S.; R. A. Dash,
F.R.S.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.R.S.; H. Fifth, F.R.S.;
T. G. Fisher, F.R.S.; C. H. Gott, F.R.S.; J. W.
Marsden, F.R.S.; S. Martin, F.R.S.; C. W. H. Mason,
F.R.S.; J. E. Tory, F.R.S.; W. Townend, F.R.S.

After 3 years £900
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, F.R.S.;
A. E. Fleck; A. E. Killick, F.R.S.; R. E. Gott,
F.R.S.; H. O. Foster, F.R.S.; W. O. Wightman;
R. E. A. Dash; R. J. Lake, F.R.S.; F. C. Lane. £400

Medical Officer.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

TRINITY OFFICE.

See Irish Section.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 2.

The net amount for Salaries and Expenses was estimated at £3,796,101 in 1924-5, being £364,475 for Permanent Departments and £3,431,626 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters; £287,727 for Claims and Record Office, Law; £2,681,283 for Provincial (including Irish) Offices; £284,950 for Travelling Expenses; £51,990 for Incidental Expenses; £59,000 for Law Charges; £41,115 for the Industrial Court; £65,000 for the Unemployment and Court of Refuges; and £2,750,000 for Unemployment Insurance. The gross total is reduced to £3,796,101 by Appropriations in Aid.

Minister, Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, M.L.B., M.P.

Principal Private Sec., F. B. Sutherland. £1,000
Asst. do., F. W. Hadden, M.A.S.; H. B. Clark.
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Montague Barkway,
M.L.B., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., M. A. Bevan.
Parliamentary do., Maj. G. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P.

Secretary, H. J. Wilson, C.B., C.M.S. £1,500
Private Sec., R. C. G. Somervell. £1,000
Chief Labour Adviser, Sir David Shackleton, L.A.O.

Private Sec., G. H. Ince. £1,000
Second Secretary, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,300
Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B. £1,000
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B. £1,000

Industrial Relations Department.
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 2.**Administrative Staff.**

Principal Assistant Secretary. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett. £1,000 to £1,500
Principal Clerks, C. G. Eady; J. Keeling. £500 to £600
Assistant Principal, R. R. Sedgwick. £400 to £500
Principal Staff Clerk, S. B. Todd. £300 to £400
Senior Staff Clerks, W. E. McGowan; E. W. Blake;
T. B. Owen; J. W. Ramsbottom; W. H. Reynolds,
M.A.S.; S. Thompson. £200 to £300

* Temporary or Acting appointments.

Staff Clerks (Higher Grade), A. Gunn, m.b.e.; W. H. Howe; E. Knight; *J. W. Sydenham £400 to £500

Consolidation Staff

Principal Consolidation Officers, I. H. Mitchell, £1,000; T. McKeirrell, £700 to £800; W. Moses, o.b.e.; £500 to £600; Miss I. Sigan £500 to £600
Chief Local Consolidation Officers, *J. Garvin, Glasgow; *W. H. James, o.b.e., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. K. Liddell, Leeds; G. Ryder, o.b.e., Birmingham; J. B. Galbraith, Cardiff; A. N. McConnell, Whitehall; G. H. B. Ward, Sheffield; C. H. Maddison, m.b.e.; Manchester £550 to £650

General Department

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, *H. Wolfe, o.b.e. £1,250

Trade Board Division

Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, S. L. Beaso; P. V. Blundun £700 to £800
Assistant Principals, W. L. Buxton; T. S. Chagwidden; H. D. Hancock; W. Taylor £600 to £800
Senior Clerks, L. G. M. Glover; C. E. M. Joad; A. E. Kingham £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerks, *W. Goodchild; R. Wilson £550 to £650
Deputy Chief Executive Officer, J. P. Street £500 to £700

Office of Trade Boards

7-11 Old Bailey, E.C. 4

Chief Executive Officer, F. Popplewell £700 to £900
Deputy do., H. H. Montgomerie £500 to £700
Secretaries of Trade Boards, G. S. Locke; J. L. Macklin; G. H. Tregear £400 to £500

Statistics Division

Montagu House Bungalows, S.W. 1.

Assistant Secretary, J. Hilton £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, C. W. K. MacMullan; A. A. Wotzel, o.b.e. £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, H. H. Wiles £600 to £800
Principal Staff Clerk, E. C. Ramsbottom, m.b.e. £700 to £800
Senior Staff Clerks, R. B. Alnoworth, m.c.; H. H. Cook; *J. Munro; E. R. Scovell; E. Stuart; A. E. Tyler £550 to £650
Staff Clerks (Higher Grade), E. Brundrett; S. H. Gilbert; W. H. Howse; E. B. Hughes; A. G. Read; L. E. V. Tiffen; D. Todd, o.b.e. £400 to £500

International Labour Branch

8 Richmond Terrace, S.W. 1.

Principal, O. C. Allen, o.b.e. £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, N. E. Archer; A. B. Valentine £600 to £800

Employment and Insurance Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.

Principal Asst. Secretary, T. W. Phillips, o.b.e. £1,250
Deputy do., Comm. J. B. Adams, p.s.o. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, W. R. L. Blakiston; *Miss F. H. Durham, o.b.e.; *J. Paterson; J. F. G. Price £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Inspector, H. Smith £1,100
Deputy Assistant Sec., *W. Baslam £700 to £900
Principals, Miss S. E. Burnett o.b.e.; R. C. Davidson; J. M. Glen; C. B. Hawkins, G. W. Iron £600 to £800

Assistant Principals, E. W. Barltrow; H. D. K. Davies; C. G. Denny, m.c.; G. C. Voysey £500 to £600
Principal Staff Clerks, *A. H. Paterson, m.c.; *W. Windham, o.b.e. £400 to £500
Assistant Chief Inspectors, H. N. Grundy; S. Warrington £450 to £550
Senior Staff Officers, R. Bell; C. H. L. Ross £500 to £750

Senior Clerks, *F. W. Charlton; R. E. Gomme; G. M. Hodgson; H. Holloway; T. Howe; S. P. Mellor £450 to £650

Senior Staff Clerks, *W. H. Gibson; C. Hackney; F. Hoare; F. L. Miller, o.b.e.; W. J. Mullins; E. R. Parmiter £450 to £650
1st Class Officers, E. W. B. Clayton-Smith; T. H. Fielding; P. Hollinrake; J. L. Mather, o.b.e.; D. McMillan; H. Stevens; F. G. A. Williams £500 to £600

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

Senior Clerks (Women), Miss E. A. Ford; Miss D. H. Jones £400 to £500

Chiefs of Section (Women), Miss E. Sanday; *Miss E. Whyte £400 to £500

Staff Clerks (Higher Grade), A. G. Connor; S. E. Court; C. G. P. Featherley; A. Featherstonhaugh; S. W. Hough; S. W. Humby; J. Moxley; H. C. Rayner; N. Thomson £400 to £500

Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew

Ruskin Avenue, Kew Gardens.

Chief Insurance Officer, *C. J. Wiley, p.s.o. £700

Insurance Officers, R. A. Macaskill; A. Reeder £500 to £550

Divisional Controllers (£500 to £550)

London and S.-Eastern, C. J. Balam, o.b.e.

South Midlands and Eastern (London), *Col. R. F. Williams, o.b.e.

Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Cramond, o.b.e.

Northern (Newcastle), *S. W. Scott.

North-Western (Manchester), Capt. G. W. C. Venn, p.s.o.

Forks and E.-Midlands (Leeds) J. R. J. Passmore.

West Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, o.b.e.

South-Western (Bristol), Maj. F. Wilson Fox.

Wales (Cardiff), O. W. Owen.

Accountant-General's Department

(a) Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Accountant-Genl., F. G. Bowers, o.b.e. £1,300

Deputy Accountant General, F. Davey £1,100

Assistant Accountants-General, *H. L. M. Bebb; K. H. Bindloss; E. G. Marlow, o.b.e.; *J. W. Todd £850 to £1,000

Deputy Assistant Accountants-General, J. Graham, o.b.e.; *J. Maher; *C. A. A. Wolff £750 to £850

Accountants, T. P. Aldred; S. Aldridge, o.b.e.; B. Barnes; A. J. Byrne; T. W. F. Dalton; C. H. Ford; *C. H. Lefebure; *A. C. McGill; W. A. Marsh; *G. Moat; G. H. Paxon; *H. J. Purkis; *G. H. Rippon; *P. W. Scott; W. F. Stone; H. R. Taylor £550 to £700

(b) Claims and Record Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

Assistant Accountant-General, S. J. Tract £1,000

Deputy do., F. Gent; *P. W. Phillips; *A. R. Turtill, o.b.e. £750 to £850

Accountants E. Bradden, m.b.e.; *Miss M. L. Gale; *T. A. Collins; G. F. Couzens; *J. M. Denholm, m.b.e.; E. R. Levey; *Miss K. A. Popert £550 to £700

Assistant Divisional Officer, E. J. Hunt £550 to £700

(c) Local Staff.

Local Accountants, A. C. Aitken; J. R. Alderson, o.b.e.; F. J. Barton; A. Fullerton; A. W. J. Haigh; M. H. Jones; S. H. C. Kerr; W. R. McConkey; K. McDonald; L. G. Polden £500 to £700

Establishments Department

8 Richmond Terrace, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary (Director of Establishments), A. W. Watson, o.b.e. £1,250

Assistant Secretary, W. W. Marsh £1,000

Principals, *F. A. Norman, o.b.e.; *W. H. Lowe-Watson, p.s.o. p.c.m. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, L. G. Lee, m.c.; F. N. Tribe, o.b.e. £600 to £800

Principal Staff Clerks, W. C. Osmond; *D. A. Woolley £500 to £600

Senior Staff Clerks, J. A. Chamberlain; T. J. Dale; C. E. J. Meares; W. Wilson £450 to £650

Staff Clerks (Higher Grade), H. Hayes; C. Ibbett; C. D. Warren £400 to £500

Chief Registrar, H. R. Phoenix, m.b.e. £400 to £500

Solicitor's Department

3 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, o.b.e. £1,500

Chief Assistant do., L. A. J. Granville Ram £1,100

Assistant do., S. H. Ackroyd £700

Chief Clerks, B. O. Broham; E. W. Fordham, o.b.e.; C. Wood Hill £700 to £800

Asst. do., R. Panthorpe; S. P. Low; *A. H. Weddall £500 to £600

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

Irish Department.

Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Secretary, Hon. C. E. Gordon Campbell £2,500

Chief Employment Officer, Maj. T. W. M. Fuge £500 to £550

Chief Industrial Officer, F. O'Hanlon £500 to £550

Local Assistant W. R. McConkey £500 to £550

Secretary, Trade Boards, R. R. Bowman £400 to £500

Establishment Officer, W. Cronin, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Appointments and Training Branch,

84 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Director, *L. E. Berkeley £550

Chief Technical Officer, *Capt. Telford Hewson £750

Training Department.

St. Ermin's Westminster, S.W. 1.

Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,500

Deputy do., R. A. Bray £700 to £900

Principal, F. O. Mann, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, H. C. Emmerson £500 to £600

Principal Staff Clerk, *Maj. H. F. Hall, D.S.O. £700 to £900

Senior Staff Clerks, *Col. M. Coutts; *Comm. E. J. Ford; *Capt. W. J. Johnson; *Capt. C. B. Joyner, O.B.E.; *J. Owen £500 to £650

Chief of Section, *D. T. John £500

Women's Branch.

Section Director, Miss L. M. Clapham £450

Technical Inspector Branch.

Chief Technical Adviser, *G. H. Baillie, M.B.E. £1,500

Deputy do., *Capt. A. R. Bell, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,400

Appointments Department.

St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Controller, *Capt. F. E. McClellan, O.B.E. £1,500

Principal Clerks, *F. J. Bullen, O.B.E.; *G. Gore £750

Senior Staff Clerk, C. Hackney £500 to £650

Staff Clerks (Higher Grade), *W. H. Burke; F. H. Greenhalgh £400 to £500

District Directors (£500 to £650).

(a) Scotland, *Lt.-Col. J. A. Watson.

(b) Leeds, *Lt.-Col. M. Wayman, O.B.E.

(c) Manchester, *Lt.-Col. Franklin Smith.

(d) Wales, Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Downes-Powell.

(e) Birmingham, Maj. G. Hale Phillips.

(f) Cambridge, *Lt.-Col. H. K. Umfreville, D.S.O.

(g) London, *Lt.-Col. F. Summer, D.S.O., D.A.C.

(h) Bristol, *Maj. G. C. Riddle, M.O.

Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Department.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

Controller, *Capt. F. E. McClellan, O.B.E.

Asst. do., *Capt. H. Hartley Russell, O.B.E. £775

Chief Examining Officers, *Capt. A. H. Pickard; A. Quicke £500

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P. and fees £7,000

Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. and fees £6,000

Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.

And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries. Its functions including the management of the Lee and Start Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, C.B.E., M.B.E., D.L.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Herbert Field, K.C., M.P.

Clerk of the Board, E. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).

Engineer and Manager, C. N. Treen, M.Inst.C.E.

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O. £500

Clerk, Capt. E. H. L. Elliott £420

Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

11 Downing Street, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Austin Chamberlain, M.P.

Private Secs., R. P. M. Gower; Lt.-Col. R. D. Waterhouse, C.B., C.M.G.; Miss E. M. Watson, C.B.E.; J. Wilson, C.B.E.

Parliamentary do., Comm. O. Locker-Lampson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Office:—15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Telephone: Gerrard 6449.

Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), the Secretary for Scotland, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is ex officio Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: The Viscount Gouchen, C.B.E. (Chairman); William Graham, L.L.B., M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. F. B. Midday M.P. (Treasurer); Sir F. W. Andrews, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Head, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor F. G. Hopkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Maj.-Gen. Sir William B. Leiseman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Professor D. Noel Paton, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir C. S. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary (Publications), E. Schuster, D.Sc.

Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Telephone: Hampstead 232.

Telegrams: "Medresco-Hamp."

Directors of Departments: Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology, Capt. S. E. Douglas, L.R.C.P.; Applied Physiology, Leonard Hill, M.A., F.R.S.; Statistics, John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc.; Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital), Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 4724.

Director: J. C. G. Ledingham, M.C., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Curator: E. St. John Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office: 6 John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Telephone: Regent 2892.

Secretary: D. R. Wilson (H.F. Inspector of Factories).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, for ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease. Hospital accommodation for certain classes of sick children, and institutions for mental defectives. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients, accommodation for some epileptics, and casual wards. Particulars of fever hospitals are given on p. 264-6, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 264.

The Board consists of 73 members, 25 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 48 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, The Very Rev. Canon Sprankling.

Vice-Chairman, Thomas Cornell.

Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann.

Deputy Clerk, G. A. Powell, C.M.E.

Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A.

Deputy ditto, H. J. K. Wharrie.

Principal Medical Officer,

Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.

Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 568 sq. miles. The charges are 6 per cent. on rateable value. The approximate net water rental is £3,000,000. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1921, amounted to £53,203,226, the interest paid being £1,714,093. The estimated population supplied was 6,803,294, the number of services being 1,300,082. The annual supply was 100,392,800,000 gallons, a daily average of 274.77 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the New River Company's undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1603) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Karalake, M.A.

Vice-Chairman, F. L. Dove, D.L. (unp.)

Clerk and Solicitor, Walter Moon (unp.)

Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.I.N.C.E. £1,900

Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, Arthur Newton £1,350

Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander House, K.R.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.Sc. £1,350

Superintendent, F. W. Drake.

Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.R.S.I.

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

a Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 24th June, 1919, and its purposes are: (i) To collect, co-ordinate, and disseminate information as to the resources, production, treatment, consumption and requirements of every mineral and metal. (ii) To ascertain the scope of existing agencies, with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail. (iii) To devise means whereby existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks. (iv) To supplement these agencies, if necessary, in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the Bureau. (v) To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof, in order that such resources may be available for the purposes of Imperial Defence or Industry or Commerce.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors consists of representatives appointed by the Home and Overseas Governments, the President of the Board being Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P., F.R.S.

Chairman of the Bureau (and Representative of the United Kingdom), Sir Richard Beddome, K.C.M.G., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., F.R.S., F.R.S. (*Dominion of Canada*), Wilket G. Miller, L.L.D., F.R.S.C. (*Commonwealth of Australia*), William Stanley Robinson.

(*Dominion of New Zealand*), (vacant). (*Union of South Africa*), (vacant). (*Dominion of Newfoundland*), Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C. (*Free Churches*). (*Government of India*), Richard Dixon Oldham, F.R.S., F.S.A. (Nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies), John William Evans, A.C., F.R.S. (Appointed by the Lord President of the Council), Westgarth Forster Brown, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; Frederick H. Hatch, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; Wallace Thorneycroft, F.R.S., M.I.M.E.; Professor Thomas Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C., A.R.S.M.; Hugh F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., M.I.C.E.; Sir Herbert Jackson, A.R.S., F.I.C., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Bureau, Maj. W. M. Henderson-Scott, A.R.S.M., F.O.S.

The Bureau is advised by fifteen Technical Committees.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1819, and the buildings from 1850, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £200,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I, and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1821-29), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £23,100 for 1921-1922. Appropriations in aid, £23,250, leaving a net cost of £10.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals (ad. int.)*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole £400 to £500
Do., C. F. Barrett £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hooking, C.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant, W. J. Drown; D. G. Spittle; H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. £500 to £700
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc. £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.Sc. £350 to £500;
J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £500; W. A. C. Newman, B.Sc. £300 to £500
Curator and Librarian, W. J. Hooking, C.B.E. (add.) £50

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell £1,200

Superintendent (vacant) £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souef £1,200

Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A. £600 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,200

Superintendent, F. E. Allum £700 to £900

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cleave £1,000 to £1,500

Superintendent, J. Roe £750 to £1,000

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £50,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1847, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £275,000 (including Natural History Museum) in 1921-22, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV, of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., T.D., F.R.S., Litt.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, A. B. Dyball, B.Sc. £500
Accountant, C. F. Cooke £350 to £700
Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. T. Isaac £50 to £200

Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard, D.Litt. £1,000

<i>Deputy Keepers, Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; J. A. J. de Villiers, B.A.</i>	£500
<i>Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; H. Symons, B.A.; E. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, M.A.; A. J. K. Ebdale, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; J. F. Johnson, M.C., B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; C. W. Hilley, M.A.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Deputy do., W. T. Calman, B.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, M. R. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, J. G. Dollman, B.A.; N. B. Kinnear; G. C. Robson, B.A.; H. A. Baylis, M.A., D.Sc.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, M.A., D.Sc.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, Maj. E. E. Austen, D.R.O.; J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, J. Waterston, B.D., D.Sc.; F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tams</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Geology, A. S. Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy do., F. A. Bather, D.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, C. W. Andrews, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. D. Lang, Sc.D.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, W. N. Edwards, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keeper, L. J. Spencer, D.Sc.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A., D.Sc.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Botany, A. B. Wendle, D.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.; H. F. Wernham, B.A., D.Sc.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440

<i>Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E.</i>	£500 to £500
<i>Assistant, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sir Ernest A. Wallis Budge, LL.D., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy Keeper, H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.R.S.</i>	£500

<i>Assistant, Sidney Smith, B.A.; C. J. Gadd, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy Keeper, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant, E. J. Forstyk, M.A., F.R.S.; F. N. Pryce, M.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hudson, B.A.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keeper, 2nd Class, John Allan, M.A.</i>	£475 to £500

<i>Assistant, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.</i>	

THE LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1902 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1909-10 was estimated at £4,400.

<i>Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Harman Owen, F.R.S.</i>	
<i>Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O.</i>	
<i>Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.</i>	

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881, the new museum being opened to the public in 1882. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £207,377 in 1902-03.

<i>Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, F.R.S., Sc.D., F.R.S.</i>	£5,200
<i>Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., D.Sc.</i>	£450 to £500
<i>Clerks, W. J. Anderson, T. Wooddise</i>	£200 to £400
<i>Assistant Keeper (Library), B. H. Soulbay, M.A.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S.</i>	£5,200
<i>Deputy do., W. T. Calman, B.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, M. R. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, J. G. Dollman, B.A.; N. B. Kinnear; G. C. Robson, B.A.; H. A. Baylis, M.A., D.Sc.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, M.A., D.Sc.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, Maj. E. E. Austen, D.R.O.; J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, J. Waterston, B.D., D.Sc.; F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tams</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Geology, A. S. Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Deputy do., F. A. Bather, D.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, C. W. Andrews, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. D. Lang, Sc.D.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, W. N. Edwards, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keeper, L. J. Spencer, D.Sc.</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A., D.Sc.</i>	£450 to £440
<i>Keeper of Botany, A. B. Wendle, D.Sc., F.R.S.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker</i>	£475 to £500
<i>Assistant, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.; H. F. Wernham, B.A., D.Sc.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A.</i>	£450 to £440

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1852 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1857, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1850 and 1854; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £150,424 in 1901-02, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1901-02 £10,903) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

<i>Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, C.V.O., LL.D.</i>	£5,200 to £5,300
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SECRETARIAT.

<i>Secretary to the Advisory Council, H. A. Kennedy</i>	£400 to £500
<i>Museum Superintendent, E. Hart (with allowance £100)</i>	£400 to £500
<i>Asst. Head of Section, A. V. Fullerton</i>	£400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

<i>Deputy Keeper, E. R. D. MacLagan, C.B.E., B.A.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant, and Class, R. P. Bedford</i>	£150 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF ORNAMENTS.

<i>Deputy Keeper, B. Rackham, M.A.</i>	£500
<i>Assistant, and Class, W. A. H. King, B.A.</i>	£150 to £300
<i>Technical Assistant, F. G. M. Beaumont</i>	£200 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTING.

<i>Keeper, M. Hardie, B.A.</i>	£5,000
<i>Assistant, 1st Class, B. S. Long, M.A.</i>	£500 to £500
<i>Assistant, and Class, F. W. Stokes, B.A.; A. K. Sabin</i>	£150 to £300

LIBRARY.

<i>Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A.</i>	£5,000
<i>Assistant Keepers, T. C. Grove; A. Van de Put</i>	£500 to £500
<i>Assistant, 1st Class, H. C. Andrews, M.A.</i>	£500 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Keeper, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.	£1,000
Deputy Keeper, H. P. Mitchell	£500
Assistant, 1st Class, A. J. Koop, B.A.; Maj. C. T. P. Bailey	£300 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Keeper, A. F. Kendrick, B.A.	£1,000
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Treadell	£300 to £500
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A.	£100 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Keeper, Lt.-Col. E. F. Strange, C.B.E.	£1,000
Assistant, 1st Class, O. Brakett; H. Clifford-Smith, B.A., F.R.S.	£300 to £500

INDIAN SECTION.

Deputy Keeper, C. S. Clarke	£500
Assistant, 1st Class, A. J. D. Campbell	£300 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Deputy Keeper, R. F. Martin	£500
Assistant, 1st Class, Maj. E. W. Dennis; A. E. J. Turrona	£300 to £500

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Assistant Keeper, T. A. Lehfeldt	£500 to £600
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NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,
Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5 Sat. 10 to 2.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.
Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. New building in course of erection. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, the Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Ryke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings, and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, collections illustrating bygone Welsh domestic life and agriculture, Oreste of pre-Norman Monuments of Wales, and Natural History collections.

The Museum, in Trinity Street, is open free daily and on Sunday afternoons. The Director's Office, City Hall, Cardiff.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.
Vice-President, Major David Davies, LL.D., M.P.
Treasurer, Hildv Evans Jones, J.P.
Director, Dr. Wm. Evans Hoyle, M.A.
Keepers (Archaeology) Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A.; (Art) Isaac J. Williams; (Botany) Dr. E. N. Miles Thomas, F.R.S.; (Geology) Dr. F. J. North, F.R.S.; (Zoology) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
29 Old Jewry, E.C. 3.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 3 Geo. III. c. 32 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £500,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1825 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as the Old Sinking Fund. In 1875 the New Sinking Fund was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (28-29 Vic., c. 46), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £28,000 in 1924-25.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.S.	£5,000
Private Secretary, E. W. Kitson	£200
Assistant Comptroller, G. F. Ansell, C.B.E.	£300 to £500

Secretary, H. Weatherill, C.B.E., F.R.S.	£500 to £600
Chief Clerk, W. F. Douse	£300 to £500
Principal Clerks, H. Weatherill, C.B.E., F.R.S.; E. S. Jones	£300 to £500

Assistant do., J. J. Bree; A. L. Jockel; C. R. Hobbins; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; H. R. Bay (Actg.)	£500 to £600
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co.	£2,500

NATIONAL GALLERY,
Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £500,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1868, 1887, 1889, and 1911. The cost of administration in 1923-24 was estimated at £24,167.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes	£1,000 to £1,500
Assistant to Director, R. M. Gleadowe	£500 to £600
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker	£500
Chief Clerk and Asst. Sec., G. E. Ambrose, L.A.O.	£500

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection £200,000, the building being opened in 1899 and enlarged in 1910. It was opened to the public in 1900.

Director, Charles Aitken	£1,000
Asst. Keeper, James B. Manson	£500 to £600

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, a Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, S.W. 1. By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1911.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe	
Deputy do. & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, C.B.E.	
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon (Actg. Sec.)	
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack	
Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E.	
Inspectors of Audit, (7); Auditors, Cl. I. 14, Cl. II. 24 (47); Assistant Auditors, (28)	

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cr 22, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1866; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £200,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £5,000 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,211 in 1923-24.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.R.S.	£500
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H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
36 Lee Road, S.E. 3.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,750 in 1902-23.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S.	£600
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree	£400 to £500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.S.	£300 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1694. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,500 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S.	£1,000 to £1,500
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. S. Jones, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	£500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.S.; W. Bower, F.R.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological)	£300 to £500
Junior do. (Higher Grade), H. Furner, F.R.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.S.; W. M. Witchall, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Acting Asst.)	£300 to £500
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Hiney, F.R.S.	£300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.
Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. £567 to £647
Chief Asst., J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.

Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lant, D.Sc.; E. Woodgate £567 to £575
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lant, D.Sc.; E. Woodgate £567 to £575

Other British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.); (Solar Physics), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.Sc. F.R.S.
Dunstun, (Royal Astronomer of Ireland).

Durham, Col. E. H. Grove-Hills, R.E., C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Edinburgh (Royal Observatory), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland); (Caiton Hill), Sir W. Peck.

Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon), Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer, Ph.D.

Oxford (University), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy); (Radcliffe), Dr. A. A. Hambaut, D.Sc., F.R.S.

South Kensington (Imperial College), Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.

Stonyhurst College, Rev. A. L. Cortie, B.A.
Kodakun and Madras, John Evershed, F.R.S.
Helwan Observatory, Egypt, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dowdell.

Hong Kong (Royal Obs.), T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.
Johannesburg (Union Obs.), R. T. A. Innes.
Melbourne, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, M.A., D.Sc.
Ottawa (Dominion Obs.), Dr. Otto Klotz.

Perth (W.A.) H. B. Curlewis.
Sydney (N.S.W.), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Victoria, B.O. (Dominion Astrophysical Obs.), Dr. J. S. Plaskett.

Wellington, N.Z. (Hector Obs.), C. E. Adams, D.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE), (Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

33 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.

City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £408,946 in 1921-22.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, B.A., M.C., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretaries, A. Mullins, C.A.S., £500; Capt. G. R. W. Bowyer, M.C., M.P. (Party) wnp.
Comptroller-General, Sir William Clark, K.C.B., C.M.G. £1,500

Private Secretary, L. A. de L. Meredith £350 to £500
Deputy Comptroller-General, Sir F. A. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,000 to £1,500

Directors, W. A. Stewart; R. W. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,000 to £1,500; W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgcombe, C.B.E.; G. I. H. Lloyd; L. A. Falah, C.B.E.; N. S. Reynolds £700 to £900

Senior Market Officers, R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards; R. Henshall; N. Elmale; A. R. Fraser; J. Andrews £500 to £600
Senior Trade Officers, C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; A. C. Crutenden; L. V. Barker; E. H. Bliss; G. F. Braddock; J. E. Mackinnon £500 to £600

Finance Officer, P. C. Rice, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Senior Staff Officer, R. W. Wiswold £500 to £600

Exhibitions and Fairs Division,

a Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Director, Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.B., O.B.E. £500
Asst. Dir., G. Taylor £700 to £900
Senior Exhibitions Officers, A. G. Chuter; G. W. Bette (actg.); H. Langridge (actg.) £500 to £600

Experts Credit Department.

73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

Manager, J. B. Attfield £1,500

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by James I. c. 2 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 37. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £320,608 in 1921-22.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, J. Egan.

Assistant Comptrollers, W. H. D. Clark, O.B.E. (Patents); A. J. Martin, O.B.E. (Administration, etc.); W. B. Jarratt (Trade Mark) £500 to £1,100

Supervising Examiners, A. R. Wright; H. J. Adams £500

Principals, R. P. Choys; F. W. Neale; H. S. Freer £500 to £500

Librarian, A. A. Gomme £500 to £500

Senior Examiners, A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; L. Bolton; T. H. Denning; W. A. Stiven; C. H. Powell; H. C. Newton; J. H. Tomlinson, M.C.; J. Layzell; H. C. Haycraft; A. Whitwell; J. Reeves; W. Martin; G. F. Hamby, O.B.E.; R. Adams; F. W. Dunn, O.B.E. £500 to £500

Examiners, G. Gibbens, £700; W. Sackfield, £675; R. W. Simmonds; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; J. W. Barker; M. F. Levey; A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; A. E. Dodridge; T. T. Bedford; D. Walton; R. C. Wale; A. G. Bell; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacall; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; V. G. Alexander, J. J. Lee; E. K. Maxwell; W. H. Stephens; F. E. Glover; F. Ackroyd; C. Cook; H. W. Hillier, C.B.E.; H. Harding; B. Moss; L. Pheasey; S. Andrews; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; A. J. Cook £500 to £500

Assistant Examiners, H. J. Wickham; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; F. Dowhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; R. T. Lavender; W. J. Marlow; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Mattinger; F. E. Grant; J. Powrie; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read, M.B.E., M.C.; R. W. Ainsworth; R. B. Foster; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; D. W. H. Bell; E. B. P. Wood; C. Pacey; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. K. Chipp; J. Hogarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; G. H. Makey; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampaal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whittridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkoom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Taylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Homens, M.C.; J. Robertson; J. Barrett;

• Receives an allowance of £50.

A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; B. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, m.c.; E. Jobling, m.c.; T. B. Bardo; R. W. Winn; J. P. Lavery, m.c.; L. F. Conlman; A. C. Higgs; E. E. Towler; F. G. Clarke; C. L. McKenzie; S. P. Elliott; G. E. Edmundson; A. C. McGeorge; J. C. Greer; G. A. Sutcliffe; R. J. Barry; W. E. Wallis; J. Grant; A. E. Foreman; P. R. G. Silk; R. M. Bradbury; J. E. Fringle; W. A. Starbuck; F. Law; W. Parkin; A. G. Tapster; A. R. Deacon; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; A. C. Ruffhead; J. E. Taylor; A. R. Hill; C. Harvey; A. Domleo; J. W. Millington; H. C. Millor; H. W. O'Connell; E. C. L. Deacon; E. M. Bennett; B. Benson; F. A. Swann; H. S. Gilham; F. Douglas

Higher Division Clerks, J. K. Grebbly; F. Newbery

Staff Officers and Clerks, B. G. Crews; H. F. Rogers; A. Holmes; W. H. Davies; J. Barratt; H. Banbury; C. T. Browne; H. Phaeasey; Superintendent of Sale Branch, F. Usher; Deputy Librarian, A. E. Arthur; Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard; Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn; Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S. W. z.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1852, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £97,451 in 1902-03.

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir John Tudor Walters, m.p. un.p.
Parliamentary Private Sec., John Wallace, m.p. un.p.
Asst. Paym. Gen., C. Llewelyn Davies, c.s.s. £1,200
Principal Clerk, C. E. Doubleday, o.s.s. £600 to £800
Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith; E. E. U. Davies; A. Carwithen; E. H. Kagar, m.s.s.; J. R. Cole

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Cromwell House, Millbank, S. W. z.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £54,957,50s in 1902-03.

Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson, k.c., m.p. £5,000
Private Secs., T. J. Arnold; C. A. Pearce, m.p.
Parliamentary do., Maj. D. Clifton Brown, m.p.
Parliamentary Secretary, Maj. G. C. Tryon, m.p. £2,500
Private Sec., W. C. C. Moger.
Parliamentary do., Col. R. F. Roundell, m.p.
Permanent Secretary, George W. Chrystal, c.s.s. £3,500
Private Secretary, J. Leydon.

Secretariat.

Second Secretary, A. W. Cope, C.B. (Seconded for Service in Ireland).
Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Hodgson, o.s.s., (actg.); C. F. Adair Hore, c.s. £1,500 to £1,500
Financial Asst. Sec., R. J. Coles, c.s.s. £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, K. J. Milne, c.s.s. £1,000 to £1,000
Deputy Assistant Secretary, R. Tinniewood, o.s.s. £800 to £1,000
Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; C. R. Leak; N. G. Loughane; J. A. Simes; F. B. Tomblason

Awards.

Director-General, W. Sanger, c.s. £1,500
Deputy do., A. Cunlison £1,000
Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, o.s.s., £500 to £1,000; F. H. Maga, o.s.s. (acting) £500
Acting Deputy Director, E. L. V. Crocker

Local Administration.

Director-General, Maj. H. Evans, c.s.s., s.p. £2,000

Accounts.

Director, R. A. Ledger, o.s.s. £500 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, W. L. Addyman; W. E. Macdonald; J. D. Stewart. £750 to £800

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, C. J. G. Tate £500 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. Rolfe £550 to £700

Statistics.

Statistical Adviser to Ministry Lt.-Col. Sir T. Duncan Rhind, k.s.s. £1,200

Special Grants Committee.

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brado, o.s.s.
Secretary, F. G. Hinks, o.s.s.

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, k.s.s., c.s., c.m.g. £2,000
Deputy do., Dr. R. Cunyngham Brown, c.s.s. £1,500
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. A. M. Gossage, c.s.s. £1,350
Directors, Dr. J. Wallace, o.s.s.; Dr. H. W. Kaye; Col. J. S. Bostock; Dr. A. Bradford. £1,400
Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. E. Davies, m.s.c. £425 to £470

Regional Directors, Lt.-Gen. Sir V. T. Furze, k.s.s., d.s.o. (London); Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, d.s.o. (Birmingham); Maj. A. G. W. Skirrow, d.s.o. (Bristol); Maj. R. C. Roberts, o.s.s. (Cardiff); Lt.-Col. O. L. Mathias, o.s.s. (Leeds); Lt.-Col. C. H. Townsend (Manchester); Capt. H. G. Alston, c.s., m.s. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne); Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, c.s., c.m.g. (Nottingham); Lt.-Col. H. L. Warden, d.s.o. (Edinburgh); C. A. Pim (Dublin); Dr. A. E. Knight, d.s.o., m.c. (Belfast) £500 to £1,000
Deputy Regional Director, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Adye, k.s.s., c.m.g. (London) £500

Principal Clerks, W. E. G. Bloxham; D. G. Cannell, m.s.s.; F. A. Halliday; F. G. Hinks, o.s.s.; P. Orr; T. Roes; A. W. Rowe, m.s.s.; C. G. Ward £550 to £700
Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, d.s.o., o.s.s.; H. S. Barlow; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. A. G. Christie; R. B. Cobb, m.s.s.; J. A. Cutforth; H. I. Davies, m.s.s.; A. C. Dodd; W. E. Flint; G. J. Gilbert, m.s.s.; P. G. Grimble; E. W. H. Harbour; W. Henderson; J. W. Hodges; W. C. Letts; H. C. Potts; H. H. Rix; R. C. Roberts, m.s.s.; J. P. Sykes, m.s.s.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tutoher, m.s.s.; D. Walker-Arnott; F. Warburton; C. Watts; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young, m.s.s. £500
Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J. Watts £500 to £600

1st Class Clerks, E. C. Adams; T. W. Amos; T. J. Arnold; A. J. Bateman; J. C. Brampton; T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; T. Cairns; A. R. Campbell; C. C. Cobbe; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; W. S. E. Dailley; C. F. Doyle; Maj. H. Erwin, o.s.s.; J. D. Feely; S. Gibson; J. Gray; Capt. G. C. Grimdale; C. W. Hall; E. W. Hall; E. Haythornwaite; J. H. Hennequin; H. W. Horridge, m.s.s.; G. W. Hutcheson; J. D. Jamieson; J. A. Jukes; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. V. McCullough; A. F. Macdonald; A. W. Moss; H. L. Nicholls; A. K. Noakes; W. H. Norman; A. M. Olsen; J. R. Owen; E. E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. N. Pirouet; A. T. Porter; W. G. Pratt; F. G. Price; A. G. Raynor; H. V. Rhodes; E. S. Roberts; Paym.-Lieut. A. Robertson, a.s.s.; G. J. N. Rogers; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. Sherriff; A. Smith; J. Stables; U. Stokes; E. A. Stokes; Maj. G. W. Turk; P. W. Turner, o.s.s.; W. H. Turvey; C. B. White; A. Wilson £400 to £500
Acting 1st Class Clerks, C. A. Allen; P. V. F. Raffaele £500 to £500

Lady Superintendent (Pension Issue Office), Miss L. Withington £350 to £450

Staff Accounts Officer, Miss M. F. Browne, m.s.s. £350 to £400
Senior Staff Officer, Miss E. M. Hough £300 to £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 209 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 25 members—20 appointed and 5 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1912, showed a net surplus of £1,365,000, from which £470,000 special allocations were made and £895,000 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (Ministry of Transport) (a vacancy), H. Gosling, C.B.; (Corporation of London) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (L.C.C.) J. D. Gilbert, M.P.; Sir Cyril Jackson, M.P., M.A.; W. Devanay; Sir John Miller, K.C.B.; (Trinity House) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.C.B.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

27 members are elected by voters of dues, wharfingers and owners of rivers craft, and one by wharfingers.
F. C. Allen; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. Guthrie; C. F. Leach; Sir C. O. McLeod; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir George Saltmarsh; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; W. Weddell; R. White; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, M.P.

Chief Engineer, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.

Secretary, F. Ayllis.

Dock and Warehouse Manager, G. S. Maskall, C.B.E.

Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker, C.B.E.

Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill, C.B.E.

Comptroller, H. E. Upton.

Stag Manager, S. Bradgate.

Stores Manager, F. M. Thomas.

Land and Estate Manager, W. H. Elwell.

Chief Examiner, T. J. P. Hurst.

River Superintendent, F. J. Batty.

Harbour Masters, (Upper District) Capt. D. R. Buchanan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4; (Lower District)

Capt. F. W. Kershaw, N.E. 4, Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1535, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue collecting departments, and, while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1869, the Money Order Office in 1870, Postal Orders in 1880, the Parcel Post in 1885, and the Telephone Service in 1890. The administrative expenses of the Post Office (salaries, wages, etc.), only, were estimated at £4,975,000 in 1912-13.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, M.P. £5,000

Private Secs., Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, U.S.D., M.C., Miss A. M. Coope

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Maj. Hon. Oscar Guest, M.P. (unpaid)

Assistant P.M.G., Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, M.P. £1,000

Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C. £2,000

Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,000

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Brown, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B.E.; J. T. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leach; W. E. Parsons. £1,000 to £1,500

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E. Hare; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; J. I. de Ward, C.B.E.; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; J. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Harrold; Commander E. L. Ashley-Fookes, C.B.E., M.P.; W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones. £500 to £500

Clerks (1st Class), V. H. Stephens; F. C. Hawker; G. E. G. Forbes; W. R. Birchall; Lt.-Col. D. J. Ladbury, M.C.; J. Scholtes, C.B.E. £500 to £500

Assistant Principals, F. R. Radice; A. Stark; G. H. G. Smith; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, M.C., M.C.; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, M.C., M.C.; F. Hardywick; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker; J. Crawford; T. Dalish, M.C.; D. MacKenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. J. F. Smith; Capt. D. O. Lumley, C.B.E.; R. A. Jattle; J. L. Veitch; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Capt. P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C. £500 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, H. F. Smart; W. Hainworth; F. E. James; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.; J. W. Wilsenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatawell (acting). £500 to £500

Deputy Staff Officer, W. H. Sharland. £500

Clerks (1st Class), C. J. Prout; S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; J. M. Pettiford; E. P. Hewkin, M.A.; A. T. Taylor, C.B.E.; T. P. Sayer; E. L. Westell, M.A.; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbins; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; E. A. Tiver; J. Loudon; A. Gordon; R. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. O. Foster; H. H. Settle; D. Greenfield (acting); H. Dear (acting); R. W. Roadnight (acting). £500 to £500

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton. £500 to £500

Staff Officers, J. P. Lookenby; J. H. Skinner

Clerks (1st Class), C. W. Whitehurst; J. W. A. Wint; C. F. Warish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford. £500 to £500

Clerks (2nd Class), E. H. Bourne; F. G. Kealey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; Capt. A. J. Lord, M.C., M.C.; W. Goodrich; D. Scott; A. H. Nutti; A. H. Bishop; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; R. H. Clay, M.C.; R. E. Evans, M.P.; R. S. Farquhar; A. M. Kay, M.P.; J. A. Rawlock; F. Dallmer; H. Firth; G. Muir; J. Nisson; F. G. L. Strong; J. H. Young. £500 to £500

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistants to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. £500 to £500

Architectural Assistant £500 to £500

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner. £500 to £500

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Insp. of Telog. and Telephone Traffic, R. A. Dalzell, C.B.E. £500 to £500

Deputy do., L. Harvey Lowe; T. Mackenzie. £500 to £500

Inspectors, *A. E. Cotterell; *T. A. Prout; W. H. U. Napier; J. S. Jones, M.P.; H. G. Trayford; H. F. E. Deane. £500 to £500

Assistant Inspectors, Class 2, W. D. Stewart; R. F. Crum; P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. T. Archibald. £500 to £500

Inspectors of Postal Traffic, W. Pugh; A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.A. £500 to £500

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, M.P. £500 to £500

Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, M.A. £500 to £500

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addy; O. F. Brown; S. E. J. Barrow; Commander E. L. C. Gratton, M.P., M.P. £500 to £500

Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. Madhoo, M.B.E. £500 to £500

* Personal maximum of £700.

Registry Branch.

Register, H. W. Hardcastle £400 to £500
Deputy Register £300 to £425

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, B.C.S. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, E. J. Harrington, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants-General, F. J. Pearson; E. W. A. Clausonthus; B. M. Wylie £850 to £1,000
Chief Cashier, A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E. £650 to £750
Accountants, J. W. Camplon; T. Barratt; H. Kemp; A. L. Wilson; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend; C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; G. Kay; T. H. Cochrane; A. G. Gapes (acting) £550 to £650 (allowance of £50 to five).
Assistant Accountants, R. Hill; F. C. Cook; W. Barnett; F. G. A. Kiff; A. L. Tyler; C. D. Upham; J. P. Cackett; Capt. C. S. Manning; J. Trehanne; W. H. Swindell; J. Potbury; W. J. Jeffery; G. E. Pitcairn; D. Renton; H. M. Darville; E. A. May; J. E. Bone; A. E. Umlauf; J. O'Connor; F. N. Smith; C. H. Sims (acting); A. Hartwell (acting) £440 to £540

Administrators, J. Matthews; Francis Cook; H. Lane; G. T. Flouman; W. F. Lawrence; F. R. Hudson; J. Best; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; A. Dearle; W. C. Cox; D. Freeman; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett; F. W. Sankey; J. Reason-Brown; R. J. Barry; F. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; J. F. Hawton; A. Woodman; T. R. Fate; A. Nixon; John Russell; E. E. Were; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; E. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; E. C. Poulter; G. Crickshank; J. Mitkinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; W. R. Crawford; G. W. Durling; W. G. Gilbert; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; J. Orbell; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; P. M. Comber*; C. R. Stampe*; A. Snell*; G. W. H. Miles*; F. C. Reynolds*; Cyril Smith*; I. N. Golden*; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie*; W. J. Warry*; C. H. Sainsbury* £350 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Acting Supt., Miss K. E. Barrett, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Deputy Supt., Miss L. M. Webster £400 to £500
Asst. Supts., Miss A. B. Boorman; Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall; Miss E. Lofting; Miss A. Keith £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Leo £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards £800 to £900
Asst. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; W. Forneyhough; D. M. Ford £650 to £750
Principal Clerks, T. G. Douno; C. Harvey £400 to £500

Clerks (1st Class), A. Faul; E. J. S. Ellis; W. H. Wight £320 to £400
Superintendents, F. W. Miles, £450 to £550; W. H. Offord, £425 to £450; R. W. Hill; H. C. Cook; J. Kellett; A. C. Bloomfield; G. T. Hutchinson; A. E. Knowles; S. Pearce; T. M. Almond; J. J. Mansell; G. R. Adams; W. E. Halfpenny £350 to £425

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. J. Broughton; E. E. Bradley; J. J. Tyrrell £425 to £450
Chief Supervisors (Female Staff), Misses F. A. Russell; A. A. Shucklock; H. E. Wallis £400 to £500

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir W. Noble £1,500
Asst. Engineer-in-Chief, Major T. F. Purves, O.B.E.; A. L. De Lattre £900 to £1,200
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. £750 to £850

Superintending Engineer (London), R. McIlroy £900 to £1,200
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott, O.B.E.;

• Acting.

S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trexler; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; E. E. Shaughnessy, O.B.E.; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; Capt. C. Crompton, O.B.E.; E. J. Ivison.

London, £750 to £850; Provinces, £700 to £800
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr £500 to £600
Clerks (1st Class) (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. Fisher; H. J. Hoggarth; M. F. G. Boddington; A. H. Shepperd; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Miles; A. S. Renshaw £350 to £450
Submarine Superintendent, J. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750

Commanders, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Alert); F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Monarch) £550 to £650

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., m.c.; G. F. Greenham; A. T. Kinsey; H. Wilson; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Laok, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., m.c.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Massaro; J. D. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. P. Price; T. Lewis; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; O. T. O'K. Webber; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown, M.B.E.; Maj. A. G. Lee, m.c.; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; F. S. Parkinson; Maj. G. H. Comport, m.c.; C. J. Youngs; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert
London, £550 to £650; Provinces £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, C. C. Sanderson £1,200 to £1,500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, T. R. Gardiner £600 to £1,000
Asst. Controller, W. T. Wheeler; A. L. Couratin; D. E. Ayling; D. Scott £600 to £600
Chief Supt., W. C. Waller; A. R. Broad; H. L. Jones; H. A. Cockshott; A. Davey; A. E. Oiler; W. A. Adams; G. Plinter; F. C. Tanley £500 to £650

Principal Clerks, E. A. B. Browne; J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; F. G. Gould; W. A. Soyer; W. P. Baines; W. S. Findlay; F. W. D'Evlyn; J. Bennetts; P. Ferguson; W. H. Cox £600 to £650
1st Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; F. Sykes; J. Smith; J. D. Biggs; W. J. Pounds; F. A. Gill; C. E. G. Daly; A. Wallwork; J. Ferrier; J. Welch; W. M. Frisell; H. Sanders; E. G. Narbeth; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; F. W. St. A. Ellis; A. Payne; F. C. Redgrave; P. B. Hawkins; C. E. Roe; M. Delaney £320 to £400

Supt. (Telegraphs) £340 to £420
Supt. (Postal), J. S. Brown £340 to £420
Court Postmaster, J. M. Hilley, I.S.O. £320

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (Higher Grade), T. Kidealy; W. S. Barham; W. H. J. Perry; W. D. P. Atkins; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain; A. Sellar; L. V. Cox; H. W. Russell; A. W. Smith £450 to £550
Superintendents, J. Carney; J. R. E. Seaman; M. J. McLaughlin; J. Mayes; A. H. Bernard; G. Taylor; E. G. Batt; A. Reynolds; J. D. Thompson; H. I. Mason; D. Maskell; W. E. Nicholson; E. W. Sedgley; T. G. Snow; G. W. Henson; A. E. Fenn; W. J. Letch £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W. C. i.
District Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury £500 to £650
Asst. District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop £400 to £500
Superintendents, W. R. Bush; A. C. Walker; H. Walls £340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

District Postmaster, C. J. Bumbay £500 to £650
Asst. District Postmaster, F. A. E. Williams £400 to £500
Superintendents, A. May; E. Evans; J. H. Coombe £340 to £420

Paddington, 23 London Street, W. 2.
District Postmaster, A. C. Chalk £500 to £550
Asst. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe £400 to £500
Superintendents, W. T. Reynolds; C. E. Clark; H. G. Hannaford; W. Coomber £350 to £450

Eastern, 225 Whitechapel Road, E. 2.
District Postmaster, H. Mould £500 to £550
Asst. District Postmaster, H. Turrell £400 to £500
Asst. Class Clerk £350 to £400
Superintendent £350 to £450

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young £500 to £550
Asst. District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relf £400 to £500
Asst. Class Clerk, E. A. Martin £350 to £400
Superintendents, E. J. Morton; T. E. Woodland; H. T. Addelsee; S. Watts; H. Harding; F. D. Holland £350 to £450
P.M. House of Commons, T. H. Broadbent £350 to £450

* Also allowance of £50.

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S. W. 12.
Asst. District Postmaster, P. Hale £500 to £550
Superintendent, J. R. Wilby £350 to £450

South-Eastern, 233 Borough High Street, S. E. 2.
District Postmaster, Col. C. A. Wheeler, o.n.s. £500 to £550
Asst. District Postmaster, C. E. Harner £400 to £500
Superintendents, E. P. Benson; A. F. Fenfold; G. H. W. B. Walsh; T. J. Godwin; G. C. Bignell £350 to £450

* Also allowance of £50.

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S. E. 24.
Asst. District Postmaster, H. C. Black £400 to £500

Northern, 125 Upper Street, N. 1.
District Postmaster, F. James £500 to £550
Asst. District Postmaster £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Fryer £350 to £400
Superintendent, J. Tuttle £350 to £450

North-Western, Everholt Street, N. W. 2.
District Postmaster, H. Norris £500 to £550
Asst. District Postmaster, H. G. Carter £400 to £500
Asst. Class Clerk, W. E. Lock £350 to £400
Superintendent (Lower Sect.), J. T. Walls £350 to £450

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston, o.n.s. £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Controller, W. A. Valentine £500 to £900
Asst. Controller, J. F. Stirling; J. F. Edmonds, m.s. £500 to £750
Superintendents, W. R. Bold; W. F. Taylor £500 to £600
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes; R. Bryson; A. W. Kellond; M. Larkins; J. Leslie; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. G. S. Rutter £350 to £400
Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; M. C. Pink £500 to £600
Asst. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), C. F. Arrowsmith; B. L. Beaumont; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, m.s.; W. F. Dobson, m.s.; P. J. Mantle; F. W. H. Maycock; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prosser; W. J. White £350 to £400
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddard, m.s. £400 to £500
Asst. Superintendent, Miss A. I. Tuff £300 to £400
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff) £300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynn, c.s.s., p.o., f.r.s., l.a.c.p. £1,000 to £1,500
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, m.s., s.s., d.p.s. £500 to £750
Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, m.d., s.s.; Capt. E. G. H. Connolly, m.c., m.s., s.s.; C. K. Mowll, s.s.; W. L. Scott, m.c., m.s. £300 to £500
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. O. Madhoun, s.s. £300 to £500
Assistant Female Medical Officer, Miss E. R. Cooke, m.s., s.s. £300 to £400

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater £500 to £1,000
Asst. do, W. J. Parker £300 to £500
Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd £300 to £500

* Maximum of £500 personal to present holder.

Asst. Principal Clerks, E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; J. W. Jones; J. T. Smith £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; G. E. Ward; T. W. Orman; A. J. Robb; R. Webster; A. J. C. Watson; J. New £350 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Looch, o.n.s. £500 to £700
Deputy Supts., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins, m.s.; Miss A. Lacey, m.s. £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendents, Misses J. A. Duncan; C. M. Marwood; E. J. Cook; M. Smith; M. Munro; E. Tydeman; A. Hills; K. Gardner; C. C. Couper £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, H. Joy, o.n.s. £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Controller, A. Hemstock £500 to £600
Assistant Controllers, T. S. Hutchings; A. W. Stoneham; and W. S. Bond £300 to £400
Principal Clerks, H. Rand; C. F. Constant; J. M. Linsell; D. H. McCabe; A. Horn; G. J. Huard; A. C. Edwards; C. R. Boyle; F. J. Brett; T. E. Oliver; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; S. P. Mitchell; J. Booth; F. W. Lacey; W. S. Barrett; F. V. Turpin; F. K. Hirst; J. Boggan; A. Earland; R. J. Ratwale; J. Reynolds; E. Smith £300 to £500
Superintendents, C. E. Banks; F. Middleton; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; J. W. Tasker; C. James; J. Oaksmith; G. H. West; J. N. Finch; F. W. Elliott; W. A. Tubb; C. J. Caddon; F. J. Horne; A. D. Bell; A. Neave; F. E. Green; H. Pentreath; W. M. Kelly; B. Leggett; W. L. Shand; W. J. P. Dodgson; J. F. Geeson; J. A. George; G. A. Felce; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; H. V. Geddes; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; W. J. Chrisp; R. P. Smithson; J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Wildish; E. W. Neales; L. J. Griffiths; A. J. Lawford Jones; F. H. Shearman; W. C. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; L. Hopkin; H. Thomas; J. Thompson; G. J. White; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastie; A. W. Whipple; A. R. Exley; T. C. Armstrong; F. H. Hender; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; W. G. Marriage; B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Bridgen; J. W. Smart; F. Wyborn; F. W. Englande; P. E. Lewis; E. H. Haines; J. Nicholson; A. J. Endacott; A. Bowhill; R. B. Scott £350 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan, o.n.s. £500 to £700
Deputy Supts., Misses A. E. Sharrock, m.s.; A. R. Paterson; H. G. Young; K. A. Buppuss; E. A. Crowther £400 to £500
Asst. do, Misses F. S. MacRae; J. B. Lang; E. Mathews; E. E. Bowen; A. E. Hoake; A. M. Walker; F. S. M. West; B. J. Carson; H. W. Whiteman; A. Mathews; L. F. Raybould; A. Gold; M. M. S. Macpherson; M. Marshall; M. E. M. Osborne £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods, c.s.s. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; E. Opie Smith £1,000
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop £750 to £900
Chief Clerk, J. O'Keil £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, D. Aikenhead Stroud, l.d.s.; H. E. Galloway, s.s.; S. Johnson, l.d.s. £500 to £700
Professional Clerks, J. Forbes Smith, s.s., l.d.s.; W. N. Raywood; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman; L. B. Watia; B. Robson; A. D. McKillop; R. F. Webster £300 to £500
Other Assistants to Solicitor, E. J. Armstrong; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; J. E. Burch; L. C. H. Beagley; H. O. Pratt; H. L. Steele; G. W. Allan £300 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, W. H. Allen, o.n.s. £1,500 to £2,000
Vice-Controller, H. Sparkes, o.n.s. £500 to £1,000
Asst. Controllers, G. F. Mansbridge; F. W. Ferguson £300 to £500
Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, m.s.; C. E. Fenton, m.s.; H. A. Gheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; G. W. Wheeler; M. Dalton, o.n.s.; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; C. Wheeler, o.n.s. £300 to £500
London, £500 to £700; Provincial, £200 to £300

* Acting.

Deputy Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macdonald; E. Danwell; T. Weyall; F. Smith; H. A. Mann, o.s.s.; C. H. Crisp; A. G. Tydemann; H. J. S. Bennett (acting).

London, £300 to £400; Provincial, £200 to £300
1st Class Clerks, H. Phillips; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Jennings; A. Dell; H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Dawson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; J. M. Rusk; H. Fanshawe; G. T. Hanes; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. E. Willmott; A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; F. Farries; P. G. Bannell; M. Dixon; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; H. Hudson, m.s.; A. Heath (acting); A. D. Blackwell (acting).
London, £320 to £400; Provincial, £200 to £370

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).
Surveyors, H. W. Austin; T. Kelly, o.s.s.; G. L. Harding; G. E. M. Forrest; G. N. Merrell; J. G. Mellan; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop £200 to £1,000

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, G. Wallace; W. S. Harrison; R. Bell; W. M. Grierson; J. G. Laidlaw; G. P. Cooper; C. H. C. Ballie; T. P. Hobbins, o.s.s.; A. O. Spalding, o.s.s.; V. C. Hall; E. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns; W. E. Ord; T. W. McConnell; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. C. Dainton, o.s.s.; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker £200 to £700

Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, E. M. Longland; H. E. J. Fay; S. S. Harvey; D. J. Deans; W. R. Storr; C. J. G. Dugdale; E. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; T. B. Braund; J. C. Johnston; A. B. Langlands; F. N. Gosling; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir; A. J. McCarragher; W. A. Roberts; E. B. Davies; G. P. Spottiswoode; F. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stoker; G. P. Hall; J. Swaney; H. L. Seay; A. W. A. Hedley, o.s.s.; G. T. Cairness; E. E. Hays; F. W. Urban; W. H. Gardiner; F. Lane; J. Haig-Smith; G. C. Allen; R. O'Halloran; W. H. Coates; H. H. Neaves £200 to £400
Clerks (1st Class), E. J. Blumenthal; H. A. Wiles; T. Hayes; G. Scott; E. U. T. Carrette; E. Watson; W. B. Rawkins; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens; A. M. Forsyth £320 to £380

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, k.g. and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1792. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 368. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt Hon. Arthur James Balfour, o.s., m.p. £2,000

Private Sec., Maj. Hon. E. Lascelles, o.s., m.c. £1,500

Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, o.s.s., o.s.v.o. £1,500

Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith £700 to £900

Reader Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay £400 to £500

Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley £300 to £400

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1892 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £37,500 in 1900-01. (For hours see p. 360.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, o.s.s. £1,500

Secretary, A. E. Starm £500 to £600

Assistant Keepers (see Chap. E. H. Brodie, C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; E. C. Fowler,

o.s.s.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower

£200 to £300

Assistant Keepers (see Chap. E. C. Ralston; M. G. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; O. C. Chapman; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, m.c.; C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood, m.c.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward £200 to £300

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, o.s.s.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingway, W.C. 2.

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, o.s.s. £2,500

Assistant do., E. K. Allen, o.s.s. £1,500 to £2,500

Chief Investment Manager (Vacant) £2,500 to £3,500

Assistant do. A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller Smith; E. W. H. Theobald £200 to £300

Principal Clerks, J. H. Jacob, o.s.s.; R. S. Shuckburgh; P. F. Swain, o.s.s. £700 to £900

Assistant Principal Clerk, J. S. Wilkes £350 to £500

Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden £700 to £900

Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; R. Bulgin; G. C. Willis; C. J. S. Cooke; A. S. Ellison; R. H. Elson (actg.); F. W. Hirst; R. T. Hughes; W. M. Lamb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; C. J. Stenning; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace £500 to £700

Chief Accountant, A. F. Day £700 to £900

Assistant do., W. M. Poking £700 to £900

Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; E. Hadfield; W. H. Whiteley; T. B. Henry £200 to £300

Income and Income Tax Department, F. W. Norledge, £200; S. A. Tansley (Assistant) £200 to £300

Cashier's Office, A. H. Cobbett, £200 to £300; G. E. Shelton (Assistant) £200 to £300

Securities Officer, A. J. H. Hughes, £200 to £300; H. Chown (Deputy) £200 to £300

Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes, £200 to £300; F. A. Coe (Assistant) £200 to £300

Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins £200 to £300

Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett £200 to £300

Officer in charge of Departmental Accounts, C. L. Thompson £200 to £300

Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner £200 to £300

Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark £200 to £300

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £1,500 to £2,500

Principal Clerk, P. Archer £500 to £600

Trust Officers, G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster £200 to £300

Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman £200 to £300

Accountant, W. R. Howrie £200 to £300

Chief Clerk of Property Department, E. A. Ashby £200 to £300

Chief Clerk, Securities Section, H. Gregson £200 to £300

Staff Officer and Cashier, R. Watson £200 to £300

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1847 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1900-01 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £61,642,718, viz., £55,082,428 out of the Local Loans Fund and £6,560,290 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £23,574,400 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average annual amount of loans granted by the board during the period from 1875-6 (when the Commission was constituted in its present form) to 1899-00 was £2,504,000 per annum (the lowest amount previously granted being £49,921 in the financial year 1877-78, and the highest £20,000,000 in 1899-1900). The comparison with the total amount advanced by the board during the 25 years from its origin (in 1847) to 1900-01, standing for the total amount advanced during this period was only £20,434,000 as compared with £24,543,928 granted during the single financial year 1900-01; and when it is remembered that the 25 years referred to witnessed almost the entire development of local government in England, the comparison appears very more favourable. The advances made out of the Local Loans Fund

totalled £3,27,779, compared with £1,498,200 in 1929-30. The average rate of interest was—

1 to 5	per cent. in	1929-30
5 to 10	"	1929-30
10 to 15	"	1929-30
15 to 20	"	1929-30
20 to 25	"	1929-30
25 to 30	"	1929-30

Loans granted during the year to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-aided Housing Schemes amounted to £1,042,821. The sum of £2,990,054, advanced by the Commissioners under the Housing Acts, for providing dwellings for the working-Classes during the year, is made up as follows:—

(A) LOANS SECURED ON LOCAL RATES.

	England.	Scotland
(a) For State-aided schemes.....	£1,244,739	£75,261
(b) For non-State-aided schemes.....	4,000	..

(B) LOANS SECURED ON PROPERTY.

	England.	Scotland
(a) For State-aided schemes:	£	£
Public utility societies.....	954,688	29,628
(b) For non-State-aided schemes:		
Public utility societies.....	4,600	..
Individuals and Companies..	2,140	..
	979,428	29,628

Grand Total.....£5,990,054
No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £6,900,793. Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs.....unp.
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie.....unp.
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes.....£1,500
Asst. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley £500 to £800
Asst. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark.....£500 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of the insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £500 in net annual value. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.

Chief Clerk, F. G. Hughes.

1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), John F. Sapsford; C. R. Rowland; E. Jump; D. Smeaton; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith.

Do. (Junior Division), W. Holford; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson; G. C. Baird.

Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.

Asst. Solicitors, E. J. Haro; N. H. Oldham.

Architect, Martin Skinner.

Accountants, M. J. Rogers.

Auditor, H. C. Garland, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

25 & 26 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1917, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee of the Privy Council is now constituted as follows:—The Lord Pres-

ident, The Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, The President of the Board of Trade, The President of the Board of Education, The Most Hon. The Marquess of Crewe, K.S., L.L.D., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Ocean, K.C., O.M., The Rt. Hon. Lord Gainsford of Headlam, The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Acland, Bart., L.L.D., The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1920, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 13, 1926, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.

Advisory Council, Sir William S. McCormick, L.L.D. (Chairman); Sir George T. Bell, B.A., F.R.S.; Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.; W. B. Hardy, Sec.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir John F. C. Snell, M.A., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, F.R.S.

Staff of the Department.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.....£2,500

Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes....."

Principal Assistant Secretary (acting), Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B.....unpaid

Assistant Secs., Lt. S. Lloyd, C.B.; H. T. Tizard.....£1,000 to £1,500

Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Principals, L. C. Bromley; Maj. E. O. Henrich (late R.E.); A. L. Hetherington; W. A. M. Murray; P. J. Wheelton (Establishment Officer), and E. Barnard, D.S.O. (acting).

Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; I. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg; R. O. Oakes; A. Zalman.

Technical Officers, O. F. Brown; R. F. McKay; J. G. Mitchell; C. A. Spencer.

Co-ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (a) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplication of work; though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; (b) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and (c) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Petavel, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board.

Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Building (Materials and Construction) Research Board.

This Board was established in 1920 to consider and direct the conduct of Research on Building Materials and methods of construction.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Director of Research, H. O. Weller, M.Sc.

Food Investigation Board.

Director of Food Investigation, W. B. Hardy, sec.M.A.

Fuel Research Board.

The Fuel Research Board was appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council in February, 1921, and is entrusted with the investigation of the nature, preparation, and utilisation of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and, where necessary, on an industrial scale.

Director of Fuel Research, Sir G. Bell, F.R.S., D.Sc.
Assistant to the Director, C. H. Lander, M.Sc.
Fuel Research Station.
 East Greenwich, S.E. 25.

The Research Station, erected in 1927-28, by H.M. Office of Works, is designed and equipped to give effect to the Board's scheme of research which was described in their Report published by the Stationery Office in September, 1927.

Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. J. Fraser Shaw, M.A.
Acting Superintendent of Laboratories, J. C. King.

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G. Oglivie, C.B., LL.D.

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Survey.

Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1835; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1839 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1922, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country, and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Assistant to Director, J. A. Howe, C.B.E., M.Sc.; W. Gibson, M.Sc.

Dist. Geologists, E. B. Bailey, T. C. Cannell, Ph.D.; R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D.; M. MacGregor; B. Smith; W. B. Wright.

Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, Sc.D.

Geologists, E. M. Anderson, Sc.D.; C. N. E. Bromhead; G. A. Burnett; G. S. Cling; C. Hawker Dinham, M.A.; E. E. L. Dixon; T. Eastwood; V. A. Eyles; A. Fowler; D. Baldwin; S. E. Hollingsworth; G. W. Leach, D.Sc.; W. Llewellyn; J. Maden; F. Marsden; R. W. Pocock; H. H. Read, M.Sc.; J. E. Richey; T. Robertson; G. Ross; R. L. Sherlock, D.Sc.; J. B. Simpson; F. M. Trotter; C. B. Wedd; T. H. Whitehead; G. V. Wilson, M.Sc.; D. A. Wray.
Assistant Palaeontologists, O. P. Chatwin; J. Pringle.

Museum.

Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock.

Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallmond.

Asst. Librarian, C. F. Crook.

The National Physical Laboratory,

Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Prior to the year 1921 the property of the Laboratory was vested in the President and the Council of the Royal Society, and the Laboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee, appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society, and comprising representatives of the Society and of the great Technical Institutions. As from April 1, 1922, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—
 (1) The **Physics Department** includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound, and Radiology.
 (2) The main divisions of the **Electricity Department** deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, Alternating Current Tests and Research, Direct Current Measurements and Photometry.
 (3) The **Metrology Department** is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length, area, volume, and mass, and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length, standard bars, surveying tape, the testing of engineers' gauges, including screw gauges, measurements of area, volume, and mass, the testing of barometers, hydrometers, tasimeters, watches and chronometers, and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on an increased scale

owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war. When the Ministry of Munitions was formed, the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges for the Ministry; the work assumed very large dimensions, and a special building for the accommodation was provided. (4) The **Engineering Department** carries out research on general engineering problems, especially in relation to the strength and properties of materials under stress; it comprises a laboratory and experimental track for tests of road materials. (5) The **Aerodynamics Department** conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Aeronautical Research Committee of the Air Ministry; investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and accessories, seaplane floats, fabrics, &c., are carried out in other departments, especially the Engineering, Metallurgy, and Electro-technics Departments, and the William Froude National Tank. (6) The **Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry**, in addition to researches on steels, and on aluminium and other alloys, is engaged on researches relating to Optical Glass. The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys. The Metallurgical building was provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1920. (7) The **William Froude National Tank**, the gift of Sir A. F. Wernher for the service of the nation, carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects. (8) **Secretariat.**

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.

Director, Professor Sir Joseph Petavel, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, F. J. Selby, C.B.E.

Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.

Accountant, G. E. Bailey.

Librarian and Assistant to the Secretary, G. R. Edwards.

Physics Department.

Chief Assistant, J. A. Harker, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Principal Assistants, T. Smith; G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Senior Assistants, W. F. Higgins; E. Griffiths, D.Sc.; E. A. Owen, D.Sc.; J. Guild; A. Blackie (asst.).

Assistants, W. Hugo; J. S. Anderson; J. H. Schofield; A. H. Davis; Miss A. Everett.

Principal Observers, W. J. Boral; W. H. H. Brookes; G. Badderly; A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams.

Electricity Department.

Superintendent,

Principal Assistants, E. H. Rayner, Sc.D.; G. W. O. Howe, D.Sc.

Senior Assistants, S. W. Melsom; D. W. Dye; J. W. T. Walsh.

Assistants, H. C. Booth; R. L. Smith-Rose; H. Buckley; L. Hartshorn; R. S. J. Spilsbury.

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Principal Assistant, S. W. Attwell.

Senior Assistant, F. H. Rolt, C.B.E.

Principal Observer, H. A. Dear.

Assistants, E. G. Constable; F. A. Gould; V. Stott; G. A. Tomlinson; A. J. C. Brookes; W. H. Johnson; W. G. Ridge; J. S. Clark; H. P. Bloxam.

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Senior Assistants, R. G. C. Batson; A. Bailey; J. H. Hyde.

Assistants, Miss D. Marshall; H. Gough; R. W. Fenning; H. J. Tapeell.

Aerodynamics Department.

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Principal Assistant, E. F. Relf.

Senior Assistants, A. Fage; J. L. Naylor.

Assistants, L. W. Bryant; T. Lavender; H. B. Irving; W. L. Cowley; F. G. Simmons; R. Jones; R. A. Fraser; A. S. Batson; G. A. Hankins; E. Ower; C. N. M. Lock.

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry.

Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Principal Assistant, S. L. Aronbut.

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Assistants, W. H. Whittier, J. L. Haughton, D.S.O.; T. E. Rooney, V. H. Scott; P. G. Ward; Miss K. Ringham; Miss M. L. V. Gayler; J. D. Grogan; N. P. Tucker; C. B. Marryat.

The William Frauds National Tank.

*Superintendent, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., M.M.S.N.A.
Senior Assistant, J. L. Kent.
Assistant, Miss E. M. Kenry.*

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Office, 2 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7.

(Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding-up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1881. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.)

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Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S.

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Princes House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

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Vice-Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.B.E.; Sir W. Schooling, K.B.E.*

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Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips, C.B.E.

Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, C.B.E.

Commissioners, J. E. Holden, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Hone, D.S.O.; Maj. H. S. Johnson, O.B.E.; S. G. Jones, O.B.E.; J. A. Munday, O.B.E.; E. W. Stranger, O.B.E.

Senior Clerks, T. Jordan; J. McMillan; R. D. Kingham, O.B.E.

Establishment Officer, W. H. Hare, M.B.E.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(See SCOTTISH SECTION, p. 345.)

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 2; Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Lancs.; 25 Forth Street, Edinburgh; St. John's Road, Kingsbridge, Dublin; 2 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.

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Asst. Controller, W. G. Wightman, L.S.O. £1,000

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Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman £500 to £500

Supt. Edinburgh Branch, Lt.-Col. W. Ferguson, O.B.E. £500 to £500

Deputy Director of Accounts, G. H. Wright £500 to £500

Deputy Establishment Officer, L. S. Gray £500 to £500

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Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, A. E. Dave; E. A. Dawe £500 to £500

Assistant do., E. J. H. Stallybrass; H. A. Bromley £500 to £500

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Joint Secretaries, H. Parker, M.C.; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.

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2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 22 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1864. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.

Secretary, F. W. Geary.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

(See also Dept. of Overseas Trade, p. 262.)

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1702. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Gas Companies, Electric Light,

ing, Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. In 1902 the powers and duties of the Ministry of Shipping were transferred to the Board of Trade. The administrative expenses were £1,500,000 in 1902-03.

President, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., C. Patrick Duff; E. W. Reardon;
 J. C. C. Davidson, C.B., M.P. (Partly) (unpaid).
Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir H.
 Llewellyn Smith, C.B.E.
Private Secs. H. F. Hill; W. G. Fergusson.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000

Private Secs., W. B. Brown; W. J. Galley.
Second Secretary, H. A. Payne, C.B. £2,500
Private Secs., H. J. Hutchinson; T. G. Jenkins, M.C.
Parliamentary Sec., Sir William Mitchell Thomson,
 Bart., K.C.B., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., C. J. Pyke.

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., O. E. Overton, M.C., and B. C.
 Beauchamp (unpaid).
Board of Trade, A. Mullins, C.B.E., D.O.T.
Partly. Private Sec. (unpaid), Capt. G. E. W.
 Bowyer, M.C., M.P.
Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. £1,500
Private Secs., A. A. Hopper; Capt. O. Wakeman.

Heads of Departments.

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Mercantile Marine, C. Hipwood, C.B. (Senior Asst. Sec.)
 £1,500 to £1,500
Commercial Relations and Treaties, H. Fountain, C.B.,
 C.M.G. (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,000
Overseas Trade, Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.B.I., C.M.G. (Comptroller-Gen.) £1,500 to £1,500
Industries and Manufactures, Percy Ashley, C.B.
 (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,000
Standards, J. E. Sears, Jr., C.B.E. (Deputy Warden of
 the Standards).
Industrial Property (including Patent Office), W.
 Temple Franks, C.B. (Comptroller-Gen.) £1,500
Power Transport and Economic, H. F. Carrill (Asst.
 Sec.) £1,000 to £1,000
Statistical, A. W. Fluxus, C.B. (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,000
Companies, H. M. Winouals, O.B.E. (Comptroller)
 £1,000 to £1,000
Bankruptcy (Inspector-General) £1,000 to £1,000
Solicitors, T. J. Barnes, C.B.E. (Solicitor)
 £1,000 to £1,000
Finance, H. Mead Taylor (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,000
Pilotage Commissioner, Garnham Roper, C.B. £1,350
Establishment, S. W. Clark (Principal Establishment
 Officer) £1,000 to £1,000
Intelligence and Parliamentary, G. C. L. Maunders
 (Principal)
Editor, B. of T. Journal, Harcourt Kitchin £1,150

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Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Capt. J.
 D. Daintree, R.N. £500
Inspector do., Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. £350 to £500

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 £1,000 to £1,000; Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.B.I.,
 O.B.E., £500 to £1,200; W. J. Glenn, O.B.E. £500 to £500
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 Elliot; E. B. Eddison; C. H. Boyd; A. S. Hoskin
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 A. E. Overton, M.C.; T. G. Jenkins, M.C.; E. J.
 Shackley; J. R. Willis, M.C.; A. E. Lee; G. S.
 Bailey; H. Broadley; C. J. Pyke; H. F. Hill;
 R. D. Fennelly; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.; W. B.
 Brown £500 to £500

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 Verdier, O.B.E.; J. F. Bones, M.B.E.; H. C. Honey
 £500 to £500

Assistant Director, C. Taylor £500 to £500
Principal Staff Officer, R. V. Headland £500 to £500
Chief Clerk (Companies), E. C. Ellis £500 to £500
Senior Staff Officers, G. B. Shepherd; F. W. Emiler;
 C. E. Sledmere £500 to £500
Staff Officers, Capt. L. M. Nash; R. W. Pinder;
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 W. Palmer; S. W. Hood; Capt. S. E. J. Brady,
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 Witherden; M. L. Barton; L. T. Moorby; H.
 Cowley; W. W. Hobson; H. C. Miller; C. B.
 Glenister £500 to £500
Librarian, H. W. Acres £500 to £500
Translator, H. D. Richardson £500 to £500

Mines Department.

46 Victoria Street, S.W. 2.

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 £1,500
Private Secretaries, A. A. Hopper; Captain O.
 Wakeman, unpa.
Permanent Under Secretary, E. A. Gowers, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, A. M. Anderson.
Chief Labour Adviser, Rt. Hon. W. Brace £1,500
Assistant Under Secretaries, E. J. Foley, C.B. £1,500
 to £1,500; H. W. Cole, C.B.E.; C. S. Hurst, O.B.E.,
 £1,000; E. W. Ganderton £500 to £1,000
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Staff Officers, E. G. Williams; A. D. Stedman, M.B.E.;
 A. M. Clegg £500 to £500
Technical Officer, H. Perkins, O.B.E. £500 to £500
Principal Accountant, G. D. H. Pidcock £500 to £500
Senior Accountant, H. W. Nalsh £500 to £500
Accountants, T. A. Bennett; A. B. Collin; J. J.
 Cooper, £500 to £500; P. A. Hirst; A. Johnston;
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 G. R. Ball £500 to £500

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Deputy do., H. Walker, C.B.E. £1,500
Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley £500 to £500
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 A. D. Nicholson, Aspley, Manchester; J. Masterton,
 M.B.E., Edinburgh; J. Dyer Lewis, Penarth; H. A.
 Abbott, Wilmot House, Erdington, Birmingham
 £500 to £1,000
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 H. M. Hudspeth, D.O.O., M.C., Glasgow; T. G. Davies,
 Newport, Mon.; J. M. Carey, Cardiff; J. R. Felton,
 598 Pershore Road, Birmingham; W. J. Charlton,
 30 Cardigan Road, Leeds; A. H. Steele, Southampton;
 T. Ashley, Durham; W. E. T. Hartley, Nottingham;
 E. H. Fraser, Edinburgh; E. S. Rees,
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 Douglas Hay, M.C., Durham; H. J. Humphrys,
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 H. T. Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; P. S.
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 Arthur Stoker, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. L. McBride,
 Newport (Mon.); J. Hall, Sheffield; E. Bowley,
 Birmingham; F. McIlhenny, Hamilton; W. J.
 Owen, Bridgend; T. D. Davies, Chequerbent; G. H.

Scott, Birmingham; T. Green, Birmingham; W. Leaden, Dunfermline; A. M. Bryan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. Young, Barnsley; B. F. Kerridge, Newport (Mon.); W. Wainwright, Durham; H. King, N. Wales..... £500 to £500
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 Examiners, W. A. Clark; J. T. Lennox; F. W. Pote; H. M. Bennell; E. Carwithen; S. T. Tigart £500 to £500
 Asst. Examiners, S. J. Campbell; F. H. Langmaid; W. F. Crosswell; L. G. Clibbens; A. L. Medcalf £500 to £500

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court.

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, W. P. Bowyer £1,000
 Official Receivers, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle and D. Williams £500 to £1,000
 Senior Asst. Official Receiver, F. T. Garton £500
 Asst. Official Receivers, E. Parks; E. C. F. Vyvyan; and O. R. Warren £500 to £500
 Senior Examiners, J. W. Roberts; D. E. Turner; F. W. Perry £500 to £500
 Chief Cashier, H. S. Berry £500 to £500

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100
 Bradford and Halifax, W. Durranoe £500 to £500
 Brighton, &c., Leslie A. West £500 to £500
 Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, T. Easton £500
 Canterbury, J. O. Morris £500
 Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500
 Exeter, &c., F. T. Halcomb £500 to £500
 Hull, G. H. Asheton £500
 Ipswich, &c., T. F. W. Britten £500
 Liverpool, &c., E. D. Symond £500 to £500
 London Suburban Northern and Southern Districts, T. Gervais £1,000
 Asst., Northern Dist., H. Ashton £500 to £500
 Asst., Southern Dist., J. D. Turner £500 to £500
 Manchester, J. G. Gibson £500 to £500
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, C. Woollett £500 to £500
 Northampton, &c., H. W. Cox £500 to £500
 North Devon, &c., Ellis Owen £500 to £500
 Nottingham, &c., W. Humphreys £500 to £500
 Southampton, &c., F. W. Darley £500 to £500
 Swansea, &c., R. Ross £500 to £500

General Registrar and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. 1.

Registrar-General, John Blake Harold, n.s.s. £500 to £500
 Asst. Registrar-General, C. L. Compton, n.s.s., n.s.s. £500 to £500
 Senior Staff Officer, T. O'Connell £500 to £500
 Staff Officers, J. C. Swanson; W. I. Brown; F. B. Vigor; H. W. J. Holt; F. J. Moffatt £500 to £500
 Officer appointed under Metropolitan Gas Act, Auditor, Sir C. Stewart.

Standards Department.

7 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, J. E. Seams, Jr., o.s.s. £500 to £500
 Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling £500 to £500
 Examiner, S. H. McQuown £500 to £500

Mercantile Marine Consultative Department.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, T. Carlton, o.s.s. £1,000
 Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, A. E. Lashell £500 to £500

Engineer Surveyors, H. J. Vose; J. Cornack; W. T. Williams, o.s.s.; H. Cranwell £500 to £500
 Principal Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colwill £500 to £500
 Deputy Principal Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £500 to £500
 Assistant to the Principal Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel £500 to £500

Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, £500 to £500; T. W. Revans; J. T. Munden; W. J. Wilton; G. A. Green; A. T. Metcalfe; G. Daniel; C. S. Lewis; L. Lethbridge; E. G. Perkins £500 to £500
 Principal Surv. for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins £500 to £500
 Assistant to do, F. W. Bickles £500 to £500
 Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree; G. T. Cheney; F. T. Daniel; H. Collins; G. W. Morgan £500 to £500

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 2.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, D. Fulbon £500 to £500
 Assistant to do, W. Ellery £500 to £500

47 Victoria Street, S.W. 2.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts £500 to £500
 Engineer Surveyors, G. C. Blair £500 to £500

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Principal Officer for London District, R. C. Warden, o.s.s. £500 to £500
 Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, C. A. Whyte £500 to £500

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St., E. 1.

Chief Superintendent, J. G. Dendy (acting) £500 to £500
 Superintendents, B. Jacob, n.s.s. (Poplar); J. R. Gilchrist (Victoria Docks); J. G. White (Tubury) £500 to £500
 Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, A. Thomas (Superintendent) £500 to £500

Emergency Departments.

Trading Accounts.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.
 Controller, H. Mead Taylor.

Timber Disposal.

49 Wellington Street, W.C. 2.
 Acting Controller, A. M. B. Stevens.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.
 Controller, E. S. Grey £500 to £500
 Deputy do., J. B. Knight £500 to £500

Reparation Claims.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.
 Controller, W. Neill.

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian and Bulgarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. Sec., A. H. Hannay.

British Industries Fairs (Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), a Queen Anne's Buildings, S.W. 1. Sec., J. A. Stirling.

Do., (Joint Consultation Committee, London and Birmingham), a Queen Anne's Buildings, S.W. 1. Sec., J. A. Stirling.

Dynesley's Advisory Licensing Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. Sec., W. Graham, M.B.E.

Dynesley's Industry Development Committee, Great George Street. Sec., W. Graham, M.B.E.

Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Lake Buildings, St. James' Park. Sec., R. H. Haylett.

Empire Flax Growing Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.

German Reparation Recovery Committee, Great George Street. Sec., H. Broadley (actg.).

Imperial Shipping Committee, Great George Street. Sec., E. J. Elliot.

Lord Justice Younger's Committee for the release of property to co-enemy aliens in necessitous circumstances, Great George Street. Sec., W. G. Southcombe.

Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Lake Buildings, St. James' Park. Sec., H. Leak.

Mercantile Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Lake Buildings, St. James' Park. Sec., J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.

Metaliferous Mining Industry, 46 Victoria Street. Sec., F. C. Starling.

Miners' Lamps Committee, 46 Victoria Street. Sec., E. G. Fudge.

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, 46 Victoria Street. Sec., W. G. Nott-Bower.

Mining Dangers Research Board, 46 Victoria Street. Sec., E. G. Fudge.

Mining Examination Boards, 46 Victoria Street. Sec., W. W. Ware.

Oil in Harbours, Waterways etc., Merc. Mar. Dept., Lake Buildings, St. James' Park. Sec., J. R. Willis.

Overseas Trade Credits Advisory Committee, 7a Basinghall Street, E.C. 4. Sec., A. C. Cruttenden.

Pilgrage Advisory Committee, Great George Street. Sec., R. J. N. Clean.

Prohibition of Imports of Plumage, Custom House, E.C. Sec., H. S. Marshall.

Securing of Shafts Committee, 55 Francis Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Sec., C. D. Mottram.

Ships' Lights Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Lake Buildings, St. James' Park. Sec., A. S. Hoskin, J. W. T. Walsh.

Water Power Resources Committee, Great George Street. Sec., T. Turner.

Watertight Sub-division of Merchant Ships Committee, Consultative Branch, Merc. Mar. Dept., 54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W. J. Wilton.

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE,

7-11 Old Bailey, E.C. 4

Chief Executive Officer, F. Popplewell

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister (vacant).

Parliamentary Sec., Arthur Neal, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., F. Gordon Tucker, O.B.E., T.D.

Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Secretary, John Murray, M.P. (unp.)

Secretary (vacant).

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B.

Director-General of Finance and Statistics, Sir J.

George Beharrell, B.Sc. £2,500

Director-General of Public Safety and General Purposes, Sir William Marwood, K.C.B. £2,000

The staff of these Departments is in process of reorganisation.

Roads Department,

7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Director-General, Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G.,

M.B.E., £2,500

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Piggott, C.B., C.M.G.

£2,000 to £2,500

Acting Chief Engineer, C. H. Bressay, O.B.E., F.S.I.

Director of Engineering, H. T. Tudsbery, M.C.

Assistant Principals, P. C. Franklin; I. Powell; G.

F. Stedman; J. L. Stewart-Moore. £200 to £250

Divisional Engineers, R. G. H. Clements, M.C.,

A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.; F. C. Cook, D.S.O., M.C., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.;

S. Evans, F.S.I.; A. J. Lyddon, O.B.E., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.;

W. S. Richmond, C.M.G., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.; S. Stallard,

D.S.O., O.B.E., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.

Engineering Inspectors, J. Brierley, A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.;

W. H. Budgett, A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., F.S.I.; R. W. Butler,

A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.; W. C. Clemens, A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.;

R. H. Davies, D.S.O., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.; C. Curtis Gray; C. G.

Mitchell; E. S. Perrin, B.Sc., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., M.B.E.;

F. R. Phipps, O.B.E., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., F.S.I.; W. I. Tait,

O.B.E., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., F.S.I. £600 to £900

Staff Officers, J. S. P. Godsell, M.B.E.; E. B. Hart.

£650 to £900

Rates Advisory Committee,

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Francis Gore Browne, K.C. £5,000

Members, Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E.; W. J. Davis;

W. A. Jepson.

Light Railway Commission,

7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, H. A. H. Steward £1,000

Acting Commissioner and Secretary, Alan D. Erskine

£750

Asst. Secretary, Kenneth J. M. Teesdale, M.B.E. £350

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1834. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is usually Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £25,200 in 1922-23.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P. (Prime Minister) £5,000

Private Secs. to Prime Minister, J. T. Davies, C.B.;

Sir E. W. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Miss

F. L. Stevenson, C.B.E.; A. J. Sylvester, C.B.E.; G.

H. Shakespeare.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert S. Horne, O.B.E., K.C., M.P. £5,000

Private Secs., P. J. Grigg; J. D. B. Fergusson, and

Sir Victor Warrender, Bart. (unpaid).

Privy. do., F. C. Thomson, M.P. (unp.)

JUNIOR LORDS—

Lt. Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., M.P. £1,000

J. Parker, C.B., M.P. £1,000

Rev. J. T. Jones, M.P. (unp.)

Sir William Sutherland, K.C.B., M.P. £1,000

* JOINT SECRETARIES—

Parliamentary, Joint, Rt. Hon. Charles A. McCurdy,

K.C., M.P.; Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.,

M.P. £5,000

Private Secs., Miss E. M. Full, Miss D. West, O.B.E.

* Government Whips.—The Joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury are the "Government Whips"; they are assisted by Capt. William Edge, M.P., Lt. Col. A. Buckley, B.Sc., M.P., and Capt. H. D. King, C.B., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., M.P., as "Assistant Whips."

Financial, Lieut.-Comm. E. Hilton Young, B.A.,
P.O., &c. £5,000
Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, M.A., &c.
Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List, Sir
Warren Fisher, B.A., &c. £5,000
Private Sec., E. C. Leadbitter.
Controller of Establishments, R. Russell Scott, C.B.,
&c. £5,000
Private Sec., E. E. Lead, M.A., &c.
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, B.A.,
&c. £5,000

Private Sec., G. Myrddin-Evans.
Controller of Finance, Sir Basil P. Blackett, B.A., &c. £5,000
Private Sec., H. Brittain.

Deputy Controller of Establishments, G. C. Upcott, C.B.,
&c. £5,000

Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn,
&c. £5,000

Deputy Controller of Finance, O. E. Niemeyer, C.B.,
&c. £5,000

Assistant Secretaries, M. F. Headlam, S. Armitage
Smith, C.B.; F. Lettis-Ross; F. Phillips; R. E. Har-
wood, C.B.; E. W. H. Miller; R. G. Hawtree;
C. L. Stodd; H. E. Fass, C.B.; R. B. Howarth;
A. W. Hume; R. A. Johnson, C.B.; J. H. McC.
Craig; J. Rae. £5,000 to £5,000
Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude
Lawrence £5,000

Principals, G. G. Barnes; J. B. Borosford, M.A.;
T. K. Bewley; E. M. Bridges, M.C.; J. C. Carr;
E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson;
H. E. Davies; J. S. Eagles; H. R. Foyle; W. R.
Fraser; B. W. Gilbert; R. P. M. Gower; P. J. Grigg;
J. T. Hewatson; H. M. Howgrave-Graham, C.B.;
W. P. Johnston; W. T. Legge; E. C. Martin, M.A.; W. T.
Matthews, M.A.; F. M. Morris; A. McFadyen;
F. H. Nixon; R. O. W. Pemberton; G. H. S. Pin-
sent; F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; C. F. M.
N. Ryan, B.A., M.C.; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington,
M.A.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; K. N. R. Trencham;
W. R. L. Trickett, C.B.; S. D. Waley, M.C.; A. P.
Waterfield; S. H. Wright. £500 to £500
Assistant Principals, E. St. John Bamford; A. E.
Banham; H. Brittain; A. D. Burnett-Brown, M.C.;
F. Chadwick, M.A., M.C.; G. Myrddin-Evans; J. D. B.
Ferguson; I. McM. Forsyth; H. E. C. Gatling; A. Glen,
M.A.; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; E. Hale; A. F. Hemming;
W. P. Hildred; P. G. Inch; G. Iremay; D. F.
Jurrold; R. U. E. Knox, B.A.; E. C. E. Lead-
bitter; H. Parker, M.C.; J. H. Penson, M.C.; A. D. Pole;
E. W. Ravenshear; H. E. Read, B.A., M.C.; W. J.
Sainsbury; F. H. Slingby, M.C.; L. L. H. Thompson;
E. Twentyman; H. G. Vincent; D. J. Wardley,
M.C.; W. D. Wilkinson, B.A., M.C.; D. B. Wood-
burn; J. H. E. Woods; N. E. Young, M.C. £500 to £500

Assistant Parliamentary Clerk, P. G. Slade
&c. £500 to £500

Treasury Officers of Accounts, O. E. Niemeyer, C.B.,
&c. £500 to £500
as above; A. E. Watson, C.B., &c. £500 to £500
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., &c. £500 to £500
Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.A., &c. £500 to £500
Assistant Accountants, E. B. Athawes; A. H. May
&c. £500 to £500

Estimates Clerk, E. Rowe-Dutton.
Chief Investigating Officer, R. A. Grieve, C.B.,
&c. £500 to £500

Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; W. Deabourgh
&c. £500 to £500

Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle £500 to £500

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and
of the Solicitor to the Treasury,
Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P.
Mellor, B.A., &c. £5,000

Private Secretary, G. S. King, M.C.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir A. H. Dennis, B.A., &c.
&c. £5,000

Assistant Solicitors, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart.,
Cecil Owen; Lt.-Col. Orme B. Clarke, C.B., &c. £5,000

Chief Clerks, A. W. Brown, B.A.; Lt.-Col. G. F. Carter,
&c. £5,000
G. H. E. Fletcher; L. C. Loyd; A. C. B.
Webb.

Assistant Chief Clerks, T. H. T. Case, C.B.; J. H.
Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; R. H. Gardner; E. J.

Howard; Capt. J. C. P. Kinsman; H. A. Weeks;
Major H. L. Wright, B.A., &c.
Professional Clerks, E. O'Brien, M.A.; Capt. C. S.
Emden, M.A.; E. A. Fisher, M.A.; E. W. S.
Fletcher, M.A.; Capt. C. S. Gifford; Major A. F.
Gilchrist; Capt. E. C. Gray, M.A.; Capt. F. V.
Harris, M.C.; Capt. C. A. Higgins, M.A.; H. J.
Howland; A. J. Kaye; Major G. S. King, M.C.; P.
Ludbrook; W. L. Marton; Major C. F. Penton; A.
E. Wade; A. C. Wilson.

Accounts Branch.
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.A.,
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,
705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Joint Directors, J. Rye and R. M. Greenwood, C.B.,
&c. £5,000

Chief Clerks, R. Hingston; S. Jacob Hood; E. V.
Thompson.

Assistant Chief Clerks, C. W. Evans; R. N. Hans-
combe; F. Lawton, C.B.; T. C. Newman, M.A.

Professional Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter;
W. G. S. Fawkes; Capt. H. S. H. Hall, M.C.; M. E.
Hare; Col. R. S. Lewis; D. S. A. McMurtrie;
Capt. A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; K. H. Scougal;
R. B. Waterer.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
1 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, C.B.,
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick,
Assistant Chief Clerks, W. G. Chapman.

Professional Clerks, Capt. J. B. Finch; H. C. Hewet-
son and M. W. Hughes.

Parliamentary Counsel.
First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, B.A., &c. £5,000
Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £5,000 to £5,000

Third do., Hon. Hugh Godley £5,000 to £5,000

Rating of Government Property,
29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. C. Ruddle, F.R.I.,
&c. £5,000 to £5,000

Deputy do., W. Madge, F.R.I. £500 to £500
Inspector of Rates, W. T. Chard £500 to £500

Government Actuary's Department,
Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, C.B.,
&c. £5,000 to £5,000

Deputy do., A. Henry £5,000 to £5,000
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B., &c. (Acting
Secretary); G. B. W. Epps £500 to £5,000

Actuaries, J. Buchanan; V. P. A. Derrick; G. Gillies;
C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd;
R. W. Sturgeon; J. W. Thomson £500 to £500

Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie;
P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; L. A. Bullwinkle, C.B.;
W. G. Craig; P. N. Harvey; E. O. J. Klagge;
M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddox; A. W. Marshall;
F. A. A. Menzler; D. A. Porteous; G. D. Stockman
&c. £500 to £500

Staff Clerk, W. Johnson £500 to £500

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1534, under which "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1804 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c. Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other marks in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands within the Commission, are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty

Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners. In addition to the public and trust funds which they administer, the Corporation have at their disposal certain private funds which are applied to the maintenance of their house on Tower Hill and to other corporate purposes. The Master of the Corporation at the present time is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and the other nine are retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine, and besides three Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren, including His Majesty The King and other members of the Royal Family. The ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom always is Deputy Master, form the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity House.

ELDER BROTHERS.

H.M. The King; Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Deputy Master, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Elder Brethren, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart (retired); The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E.; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., C.M.E.; Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rear-Adm G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, C.B.E.

Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; L. Clubb, O.B.E.
1st Class Clerks, W. L. Veitch; H. T. Miller, M.B.E.;
Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter,
and Class Clerks, R. Sindall; L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching.

Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.

Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.

Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.

Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.

Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton,
M.I.M.E.E.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

12 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1885, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov., 1920, to about 75 millions of money and over 27 millions in Government Stock, held on behalf of over 2,266,000 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.I.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.

Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,

Office of the Unemployment, 47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Unemployment, W. B. Yates £1,500
Registrar, C. F. Bickerdike £500

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 2.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1920, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

There has been a large increase in the number of University Students since the war of 1914-1918. Excluding the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,

Trinity College, Dublin, and Guy's Hospital Medical School, which are not in receipt of annual grant aid, and also those institutions receiving grant for the first time in 1920-21, the figures for full time students compare as follows with those of 1913-14:-

	1913-14	1920-21
England	5,392	19,809
Wales	5,392	2,473
Scotland	4,429	20,000
Ireland	3,777	3,130

United Kingdom.....22,324 35,412
The increase is mainly due to the presence of ex-Service students. In the session 1920-21 there were nearly 17,000 ex-Service students in attendance at University institutions in the United Kingdom. Of these, rather more than 11,000 were attending institutions covered by the table.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick.

Other Members, William Bateson, F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Dobble, F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.; Sir J. J. Thomson, C.M., F.R.S.

Secretary, W. R. Buchanan Riddell.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Appointed July, 1921.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (Chairman); Lord Clwyd; Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; D. O. Malcolm.

By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquis of Linlithgow.
By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem,
Sir Napier Burnett, K.B.E., M.D.

By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.

By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.

By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Ross Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.

By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

By British Medical Association, R. A. Bolam, M.D., O.B.E.

By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Bulst, M.D.

Secretary, L. G. Brock, C.B. Ministry of Health.

Assistant Secretary, P. Barter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd Wallace, Bt., K.C.H., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £12,162 in 1901-02.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. £2,000
Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Armouries, S. J. Camp.....£400 to £600

WAR OFFICE.

(See ARMY, pp. 292-3.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

25 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen Sir Fabian Ware, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Other Commissioners The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Newfoundland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa; Sir W. Garstin, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; H. Gosling, C.B.; Rudyard Kipling; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonough, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Vice-Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.

Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B.

Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, B.A., Sir E. Lutyens, B.A., H. Baker, F.R.I.B.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (France and Belgium), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.S.A. (Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.S.), Sir John J. Burnet, B.A. (Gallipoli and Palestine);

Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (Mesopotamia).

Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. H. Ellissen, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.C.B.
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, O.B.E., M.C.
Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, O.B.E.
Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM,

Crystal Palace, S.W. 19.

Curator and Secretary, Charles Foulkes, F.S.A. £700

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1922-23, £48,000.

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £60,000, and the net return to about £12,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1923, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,576,297, of which amount £43,029 was derived from Crown Rents, £73,821 from Windsor Park and Woods, £208,094 from Royal Forests and Woodlands, and £59,500 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £549,234. The sum of £66,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1922-23 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioners, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, ex-officio, *unp.*; Sir Geo. Granville Leveson Gower, K.C.B. £1,500

Secretary, Morton Evans.
Heads of Branches, D. R. Crawford Smith; H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford £500 to £700
Assistant Heads of Branches, J. Whyte; W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best; E. Talbot £400 to £500
Receiver and Controller of Accounts, W. Fidler £550 to £700

Clark in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke £400 to £500
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth F. Brown £1,000
Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.
Do. Ireland, Sir William Fry, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—**Deputy Surveyor**, V. F. Loeoe, O.B.E.
Dean Forest—**Deputy Gaveler**, Westgarth Forster Brown.

Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
Windsor—**Deputy Ranger**, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby.

Do. Deputy Surveyor (vacant).

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. E. Briscoe Eyre; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clark, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1826 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £477,300 in 1920-21.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., F. E. Carter.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,500

Private Sec., A. G. Sandison.
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.M.B.; W. Leitch; E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Parliamentary Representative, Lt.-Col. Sir John Gil-mour, Bart., M.B.E., M.P. £1,000 *unp.*

Secretariat.

Principals, H. Bird, W. F. Schofield, O.B.E.; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, S.S.; B. R. Seagrave £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. Handison; F. E. Carter; F. N. de Norman; D. L. Macintyre, M.B.E.; R. A. Barker £600 to £800
Supt. of Buildings, E. W. Horton £600 to £800
Staff Clerks, D. M. Harvey; A. Miller, H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; J. S. Chester, M.B.E.; G. W. Jupp (Head of Scottish Office) £300 to £400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., A. C. E. Hughes £550 to £650
Assistant do., A. G. Barnett, C.B.E.
Accountant, W. Locke, O.B.E. £550 to £650
Heads of Branches (Acting), A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; C. F. Crosland, M.B.E.
Staff Clerks, E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharin; H. L. Findley; S. A. Bryant; J. Richards; A. Sellers; C. Coates; T. D. Clark (acting); C. C. W. Goodale (acting); G. L. Jordan (acting); P. J. King (acting) £300 to £400

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,300
Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £1,200
Senior Architect, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; G. J. West, M.B.E. £900 to £1,000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. £1,200
Senior Engineer, J. A. C. Macintyre, O.B.E., M.B.E. £900 to £1,000
Architects, A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; E. Cropper, O.B.E.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; H. E. T. Rees; A. Scott, M.B.E.; C. J. W. Simpson F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson £550 to £750
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve £550 to £700
Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P. K. Manton; H. Ryle (acting) £600 to £1,000
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson £900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis £750 to £850
Chief Examining do., R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Staff Clerks, P. J. Ling; J. T. Tweedie; W. G. Ryde; G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Supplies Division.

Controller, J. W. Curry, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Staff Clerks, H. F. Hall, £400 to £500; W. B. Allum, M.B.E.; C. H. Cooper; A. C. Herve; H. C. Ryde £300 to £400

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, M.V.O., O.B.E. £1,200
Senior Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane, O.B.E. £400 to £500
Head of Section, R. C. Cole, M.B.E. (acting) £500
Staff Clerks, H. E. M. Bradley, M.B.E.; F. J. Parker (acting); W. J. Hewley (acting); P. W. Jupp (acting); W. E. Bentley (acting) £300 to £400

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.N. £650 to £850
Asst. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.N. £400 to £500

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.
Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.
Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. B. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., J.S.C.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE, 1902-03.

REDUCTION OF £128,000,000.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments for the year ending March 31, 1903, show a reduction of £128,281,368 on those of the previous year, the respective totals being:—

1902-03	£609,281,933.
1901-02	£737,563,301.

The Original Estimates for 1902-03 for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments amounted to £597,474,891, but supplementary votes brought up the total to £609,281,933. The total for the year 1901-02 is made up as follows:—

Civil Services	£378,034,648.
Revenue Departments	£21,865,937.

DECREASES.

The principal reductions are shown in the following table:—

	1902-03.	1901-02.
Disposal and Liquidation Commission	18,235,600	7,600,000
Shipping Liquidation Commission	16,074,805	5,445,600
Loans to Allies	36,000,000	5,000,000
Railway & Canal Agreements	44,400,000	30,220,000
Miscellaneous war services (Foreign Office)	4,921,200	700,000
Coal mines deficiency	15,000,000	3,000,000
Bread subsidy	45,000,000	—
Ministry of Pensions	123,133,000	22,595,666
Board of Trade	4,880,333	2,960,283
Ministry of Agriculture	5,267,778	3,221,645
Ministry of Transport	1,091,372	453,500
Ministry of Health	27,567,807	24,245,000
Ministry of Labour	29,194,434	21,376,495

INCREASES.

The principal heads under which there are increases are:—

	1902-03.	1901-02.
Export credits	2,000,000	5,000,000
Read grants unemployment relief	1,000,000	4,500,000
Unemployment grants	2,000,000	2,000,000
Board of Education	45,931,967	51,024,665
Irish Land Commission	1,786,323	1,250,000
R. Irish Constabulary	6,093,244	7,045,030
Old Age Pensions	25,069,000	20,130,000
Board of Control	294,753	321,564

The Revenue departments all show increases:

	1902-03.	1901-02.
Customs and Excise	5,543,372	5,675,900
Inland Revenue	7,307,080	8,054,750
Post Office	60,570,122	67,765,287

Totals

GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

The average monthly payments for salaries and bonus in the Government offices in 1901 and 1902-03 respectively, are shown in the following table:—

	1902-03.	1901-02.	
	Salaries.	Salaries.	Bonus.
Admiralty	28,663	113,834	40,666
Agriculture and Fisheries	9,700	33,000	20,700
Colonial Office	4,839	7,640	4,800
Education	22,220	44,301	33,841
Food Department	—	44,000	—
Home Office	15,800	39,000	25,200
India Office	8,400	27,400	7,000
Irish Office	2,000	5,000	1,500
Labour	—	390,000	284,000
Museums	6,500	9,807	7,493
Post Office	1,348,000	1,798,000	2,603,000
Scottish Office	1,251	1,617	1,570
Trade	26,974	66,100	22,400
Transport	—	19,400	9,400
War Office	66,100	203,300	44,300
Works, Office of	12,000	37,500	27,500

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries are shown in the following table:—

Australia, £1,000 per annum.* ⁶
Canada, \$4,000 per session.* ⁶
France, 27,000 francs per annum.* ⁷
Germany, 12,000 marks per annum.*
Great Britain, £400 per annum.
Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House).*
New Zealand, Upper House £350, Lower House £500 per annum.* ⁶
South Africa, £400 per annum.* ⁶
Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum.*
United States, \$7,500 per annum.*

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Appellate proceedings fell from 1,508 in 1902 to 1,005 in 1903, and 1,206 in 1904. In the High Court of Justice the proceedings began numbered in 1903 42,302, and in 1904 60,130, the figures for 1904 being 80 per cent. more than in 1903. The greater part of the increase occurred in the King's Bench Division, in which proceedings began increased from 33,781 in 1903 to 47,590 in 1904. In the Chancery Division the figures increased from 4,771 to 5,636.

A large proportion of the actions and suits instituted are terminated without trial. In the King's Bench Division out of about 40,000 actions commenced in 1904 judgment was signed in 10,420 cases in default of appearance or other default by the defendant, and in 2,684 cases there were summary judgments for plaintiff without trial. About 25,000 cases were settled out of court, and in only 2,128 cases were actions set down for trial. The distribution between the different Assize Towns of the actions for trial on Circuit is very unequal. Out of the 831 actions no less than 576, or 68 per cent., were set down for trial at only five of the Assize Towns, namely, Manchester (225), Birmingham (128), Leeds (100), Liverpool (82), and Cardiff (41). The only other Assize Town with twenty or more actions for trial was Lewes (22). At thirty-three Assize Towns there were not more than five actions for trial, including seven towns at which there was none.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

A further increase in crime is recorded in the year 1902-03, although the figures still bear no relation to the conditions of pre-war years. Following a steady decline during the continuance of hostilities, the number of persons imprisoned rose by 11,034 to a total of 39,787 in 1902-03, and in 1903-04 there was a further increase of 9,925 to an aggregate of 49,712.

	Average for five years ended—	On indictment.	Convicted summarily.	Total convictions.
1903-04	7,702	189,308	167,122	
1902-03	9,081	177,488	186,569	
1913-14	8,762	150,000	158,782	
1918-19	3,770	49,208	53,068	
Year 1902-03	5,128	30,891	36,019	
" 1903-04	5,418	38,498	43,916	

* With allowances for travelling in addition.

† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.

‡ Deductions for non-attendance.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1922, is £24,707,486, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £10,000,000.

UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES.	1920-21. Net.
Law Charges	£590,991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,714
Land Registry	89,292
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,296,252
Prisons, England & Wales	1,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England & Wales	426,488
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,531
Scotland.	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,318
Scottish Land Court	12,060
Register House	69,651
Police	800,250
Prisons	205,824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
Ireland.	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	128,759
Irish Land Commission	1,128,763
County Court Officers, &c.	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,402,253
Prisons	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146,951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	16,227

£16,578,533

LAW SITTINGS, 1922.

<i>Hilary</i>	January 12 to April 22.
<i>Easter</i>	April 25 to June 2.
<i>Trinity</i>	June 13 to July 31.
<i>Michaelmas</i>	October 12 to December 21.

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Lord Sturdale, b. 1848, <i>apptd.</i> 1919.	
Secretary, C. E. Davies	£500
Principal Clerk, J. H. Critchley	£400

Age, Jan. 1

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—

	<i>Apptd.</i>	<i>1922.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	67
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. R. Warrington	1915	69
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1916	63
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Atkin	1919	53
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Younger, o.s.s.	1919	60

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

The Lord High Chancellor:—

The Rt. Hon. Frederick Edwin, Viscount Birkenhead, b. 1872 (<i>apptd.</i> 1919). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords)	£10,000
Private Secretary, Robert Wynne Barker	£500

Age Jan. 1

Justices (each £5,000)—

	<i>Apptd.</i>	<i>1922.</i>
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	65
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant	1913	65
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	62
Hon. Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson	1915	63
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	60
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	54

* **PENDING EX-LORE CHANCELLORS.**—The following ex-Lord Chancellors were in receipt of annual pensions on July 2, 1922:—The Earl of Halsbury (in office 27 years 6 months), £5,000; Earl Loreburn (6 years 6 months),

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	<i>Apptd.</i>	<i>Age</i> <i>Jan. 1</i> <i>1922.</i>
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, o.s.v.o.	1913	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1906	77
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	71
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, o.s.s.	1907	62
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, o.s.s.	1918	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	67

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury, Earl Loreburn, o.s.s., Viscount Haldane, K.T., o.s.s., Viscount Finlay, o.s.s., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury and Lord Phillimore. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., is a member by virtue of section 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, o.s.s., are members by virtue of section 2 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1876. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1887, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, o.s.s., (Canada), Sir James Ross Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (South Africa), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, o.s.s., (Nepal), Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G., (Canada), Mr. Justice Duff (Canada), Charles Joseph Doherty (Canada), Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (Australia), and Sir Robert Stout, (K.C.M.G. (New Zealand).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, C. H. L. Neish, o.s.s. £1,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, o.s.s. £1,500
and Clerk, J. H. Houghton £2,500
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys £2,350

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Alfred Tristram, Lord Trevelyan (b. 1843, <i>apptd.</i> 1921)	£8,000
Secretary, David Davies	£500
Clerk, H. J. Curtis	£400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	<i>Apptd.</i>	<i>Age</i> <i>Jan. 1</i> <i>1922.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	72
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	79
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	70
Hon. Sir Horace E. Ivory	1910	71
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	64
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	59
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, o.s.s.	1912	59
Hon. Sir Clement M. Ballinache	1912	65
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	64
Hon. Sir John Sankey, o.s.s.	1914	61
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCordie	1916	55
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	61
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	61
Hon. Sir Frederick A. Greer	1919	58
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	47
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	57
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	59

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke (born 1856, <i>apptd.</i> 1919)	£5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (born 1862, <i>apptd.</i> 1917)	£5,000

£5,000; Viscount Haldane (2 years 2½ months), £5,000; Lord Buckmaster (2 years 5 months), £5,000; Lord Shand, Ireland (2 years 2 months), £3,500.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., &c. £600
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier £600
Clerk, R. L. Overbury.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,927.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., &c. £5,000

Asst. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier.

Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage and Private Sec. to Perm. Sec., G. H. G. M. Cartwright.

Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Hon. Harold Robson.

Chief Clerk, P. Lee.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.

Clerk of the Chamber, Thomas Hickman £450

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eves and Mr. Justice Peterson.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, A. F. Riddale; G to N, A. Keen; O to Z, P. W. Chandler each £1,500

Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Russell.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, R. T. Wakin Williams; G to N, Charles Hulbert; O to Z, Rhod. White each £1,500

Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, J. H. P. Chitty; G to N, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; O to Z, Saml. A. M. Satow each £1,500

First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; H. W. Darwall; E. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; J. J. Keane; A. E. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tuttle; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannan each £600

Second Class Clerks, W. F. Hazlitt; W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; F. C. Alloway; H. Dymond; G. J. Pownman; P. H. George £50 to £400

Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes; T. Hyde Hills; D. M. Walker; H. H. Stone; H. W. F. Blake; P. White £100 to £300

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; C. Hicks Beach; H. G. Garrett; J. F. More £1,000 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, C. C. Forster Dickson; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader £500 to £800

Third Class Clerks, J. W. Collyer; T. Millikin; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis.

Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir John M. Astbury and Hon. Sir P. O. Lawrence.

Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.

Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull.

First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin £600

Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper; J. T. Wilson £400

Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewley; N. B. Ramsay; S. S. Marton and W. G. Venton £500

CONVANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

A. Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Bean; B. L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. O. Hawkin; F. Watt; W. Valentine Ball.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Obvts.—Royal Courts of Justice.

Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbould, K.C.; George Alexander Scott each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITORS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Randal Bradburge £1,200

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,423.)

Asst. Paym. Gen., J. A. Longley £1,000

Principal Clerks, H. Sellar (Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General), £800; W. Wabash; E. M. Stoneham £600 to £700

Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,807.)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir T. Willes Chitty (Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer); Samuel H. Day; G. A. Bonner; Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (b) (King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daidy; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E. each £1,500

Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford £1,000

ACTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.

Clerks, A. J. Penny; G. G. Lacey; R. MacGregor; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; F. R. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. Woodcock; H. Morrill; H. M. Bacon; G. Gardener; R. R. May; R. Pawsey; H. W. Hills; T. E. Roberts.

Summons and Order Section.

Clerks, P. A. Quinn; A. J. MacClymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; A. E. Smith; V. W. MacKenzie; E. S. Hill.

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.*

(Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.

Chief Clerk, F. Hullah.

Affidavits and Enrolments.

Head Clerk, F. Hullah.

Clerks, C. Clerk; E. C. Frooman.

General Filing.

Clerks, C. J. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; D. A. P. Turner.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT SECTION.*

Clerks, W. Grant; J. Martin; E. W. Butler.

Book Shever, C. Sloper.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton; G. L. Warren.

Election Petitions.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty (Chief Master) £200

Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule £100 to £200

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATED DEPARTMENT.

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.

Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

Head Clerk of the Crown Office, W. C. Watson.

Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.

Clerks, W. E. Davis; G. W. Townesend; J. O. Griffiths; A. T. Satterford; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; W. C. Bradley; D. Boland; D. A. P. Turner; B. J. Ashworth; W. T. Mawhood and R. F. C. Roach.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, W. C. Keeling (Room 123).

Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, G. A. King (Chief Master) £1,700; Granville Smith; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; W. H. O. Stewart Jobson; D. S. Gibbon, M.C. £1,000 to £1,500

Clerks (Principal Clerks), W. J. Bannehr; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Swarder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; (and Class Clerks), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; H. J. Howes; A. W. Finder; T. H. Parker.

b) Mr. Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £550; and class, £400 to £450; 2nd class, £300 to £350.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 4.30.

§ Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

R. G. Gurney; F. G. Wortham; A. W. Porter;
W. F. Pollock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Outler; W.
Fairfax.

Probate, Divorces, and Admiralty Division.

(£44,798.)

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke...£5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis...£500
Secretary, Edward Duke o.s.s.£300
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, o.c.s.£5,000
Clerk, E. W. Smith...£400
King's Prosecutor, Sir John Paget Mellor, k.c.s.£2,500

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRAR, Somerset
House.—£34,980.

Registrars, W. T. Barnard, k.c. (Senior), £2,500; Walter
A. Underwilk; F. L. de Quetteville; H. Moore
£2,500 to £1,500

Record Keeper, Rowland Hill£500

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe£1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes£1,500
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell£700 to £300
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham;
H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; R. D.
Lamb£100 to £500

Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.

Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske.

Messengers, J. G. Glover; E. Mott; G. Maunders.

Bankruptcy Department.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,400.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Asbury and the
Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.

Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope£1,500

Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur
Stiebel£1,500 to £1,000

Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W.
Bradford£700

Taking-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A.£1,500

Senior Official Receiver, W. P. Bowyer£1,500

Official Receivers, Hon. W. J. Boyle; H. D. Williams;

Deputy Official Receiver, F. T. Garton.

Assistant do., E. C. F. Vyvyan; E. Parke.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Asbury and Hon. Mr.
Justice P. O. Lawrence.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Bray.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(Office—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kerahaw (Master of the
Crown Office).

Asst. Registrar, T. D. Lawrence.

Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.

Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H.
Evans; R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department.

(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, R. White,
G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kerahaw (Masters of
the Supreme Court); W. T. Barnard (Probate
Registrar).

Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(Office—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lush
(England), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (Scotland), Rt.
Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (Ireland).

Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, k.c.; Sir Lewis
Oswald, k.c.

Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, k.c.v.o., k.c.

Clerk, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Office—Room 122 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and
the President of Surveyors' Inst.

Secretary, J. Johnston.
Asst. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Master in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy,

(£17,503).

Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,403.

Master, Henry Studdy Theobald, k.c.£2,500

Chief Clerk, Ralph Bomer£500

Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (Legal); Sir James
Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir R. Arm-
strong Jones, k.c.s., M.D., F.R.C.P.each £1,500

Secretary, H. Macdonald£500

Director of Public Prosecutions,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin£2,500

Asst. Director, Guy Stephenson, c.s.£2,500

Second Assistant do., S. Pearson£1,000

Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O.£1,000

Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, A. F. Rowe£500 to £300

Assistant Chief Clerks, H. S. Pearce, A. S. Cohen,
C. R. V. Wallace£500 to £300

Professional Clerks, G. C. Peavor, R. P. Pashley, L.
N. Vincent Evans, G. R. Palling, B. G. Saywell, E.
Clayton, H. A. K. Morgan, H. J. Farham£500 to £300

Clerk in Charge of Registry, Geo. Moorman.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which
England and Wales are divided, are respectively about
the middle of January (Winter), middle of May
(Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in
Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-
upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk
and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business
only. There is an additional assize for Lancashire
and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.

Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W. S. and A. (for Winter
Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).

Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A.
alt. (Bury St. Edmunds, 1922).

Norfolk (Norwich)—W. S. and A.

Do. (City of Norwich)—W. S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W. S. and A.

Herts (Hertford)—W. S. and A.

Kent (Maidstone)—W. S. and A.

Surry (Guildford)—W. S. and A.

Sussex (Lewes)—W. S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, : Hare Court,
Temple, E.C. 4£500

Associate, Harry Clover, : Hare Court, Temple,
E.C. 4£300

Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, : Hare
Court, Temple, E.C. 4£200

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W. S. and A.

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W. S. and A.

Derbyshire (Derby)—W. S. and A.

Leicestershire (Leicester)—W. S. and A. (for Assize
County No. 2).

Lancashire (Lincoln)—W. S. and A.

Northants (Northampton)—W. S. and A.

Notts (Nottingham)—W. S. and A.

Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. S. and A.

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W. S. and A.

Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W. S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, George Fydeell Bancroft, : Harecourt
Buildings, Temple£500

Clerk of Arrangements, William Edward Moorman.

Associate, C. L. Loopy-Smith.

Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalsell.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W. S. and A. (for Assize
County No. 1).

Westmorland (Appleby)—W. S. and A.

Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W. S.
and A.

Salisbury Division (Manchester)—W. S. and A.

Liverpool—W. S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston
£1,000

Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Tazing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £200

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, & Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, C. R. Johnson, & King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £500
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. £300

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.

Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Aroher C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wills, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., & Salisbury; Dorset, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; & Taunton; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Havts, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. £800
Clerk of Indictments, Alfred Read £300
Associate, R. G. Seton £200

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carmarvonshire (Carmarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Lluthin)—W., S. and A.
Powys (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., & Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £200
Associate, Herbert Channell, & Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4. £200
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Ceredigionshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2. £500
Princ. Asszt., C. H. Glascombe £300
Second Asszt. & Clerk of Indictments, Charles Elton Jones £150
 At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.
President, Sir William Mackenzie, &c., &c., &c.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Denham Plunket Barton, Bart., &c., &c., &c.
Members, Miss Violet Markham, &c.; Sir William Robinson.

Members, Miss Violet Markham, &c.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, &c., &c.; F. S. Button; D. C. Cummings, &c., &c.; Col. J. McCausland Denny, &c., &c.; Sir Duncan Elliot, &c., &c.; James Fullerton, &c., &c.
Secretary, G. T. Reid £700 to £900
Asst. do., R. J. Humphreys.

The National Wages Board (Railways).

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act, 1921, but the personnel has not yet been determined.

Chairman, (not yet appointed).
Representing Railway Companies, (6).
Representing National Union of Railwaymen, (a);
Associate Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (a); Railway Clerks' Association (a).
Representing Users of Railways, (4).
Secretary, (not yet appointed).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, B.C.L.
 [Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, B.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. 4)
 Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, B.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson; F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Faculties, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, F.C., &c., &c., &c.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, &c., B.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.

Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

* There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London Area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court

Commissioner, Sir Lewis Coward, &c.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, &c.
The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, & Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

Judge, Sir A. B. Kempe, B.C.L.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.
Apparitor, Frederick Thomas.

THE LAND REGISTRY.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 28 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; other business, 10 to 4. Saturdays closed at 2.

Chief Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale

Registrars, C. T. Muirgrave, £1,000 to £1,500; W. F. Burnett, £500 to £1,000

Asst. Registrars, A. R. G. Jennings; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; C. M. A. Lewis; S. Lowenthal, £750 to £900; R. J. O. Burrough

Examiners, H. M. Rowland; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans, £500 to £600

Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Henegay; J. P. Purcell, £350 to £700

Secretary, D'Arcy Little, o.s., r.b., £500 to £600

Midlands Deeds and Index.

Superintendent, W. G. Notgate, r.s.i., £400 to £500

Land Charges, Registration and Searches.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes, £300 to £400

Map Section.

Chief Superintendent, J. R. Burton, £550 to £650

Deputy do., R. F. Drury, o.s., a.m.c. £400 to £550

Superintendents, W. S. Trotman; W. King; E. Ainsworth; S. G. H. Mann, £300 to £450; J. W. Buttery, £60 to £120

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, Beverley—J. Bickersteth.

West " Wakefield—T. B. Sugden.

North " Northallerton—Hubert G. Thornley.

COUNTY COURTS.**Treasury County Court Department.**

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. 1 (11 to 5).

Superintendent, H. P. Boland, o.s., £500 to £1,000

Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley, £400 to £500

Deputy do., H. J. Elton, £350 to £500

Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Blad; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff;

G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayments; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson;

H. J. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes, £350 to £500

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. 1. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, M. F. Headlam, £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Clerk, C. H. Howes.

COUNTY COURT STATISTICS.

In 1929 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales was 444,135, as against a pre-war figure of 1,255,524 (1913), the aggregate amount for which the plaintiffs were entered being £1,747,890

in 1929 against £3,690,799 in 1913. The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1923), 3,975 (1924), 1,543 (1925), 1,075 (1926), 664 (1927), 996 (1928), and 807 (1929), and of the last number 131 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

and of the last number 131 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

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(40) BLOOMSBURY; BROMFORD; WHITECHAPEL.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

BROMFORD, Town Hall,

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray and His Honour Judge Cluer.....£1,500

Bloomsbury.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Edward Huelin, M.A.

Bromford.—Registrar and High Bailiff, F. C. Sills.

Whitechapel.—Registrar, George M. Light, M.A. High Bailiff, William Owen.

(41) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry.....£1,500

Bromley.—Registrar, E. Lattar.

Dartford.—Registrar, Walter E. Chancellor.

Gravesend.—Registrar, Charles Edward Hatten.

Lambeth.—Registrar, William Burchell Pritchard.

Maldstone.—Registrar, T. M. Pritchard.

Sevenoaks.—Registrar, A. C. Knocker.

Tonbridge.—Registrar, C. E. Warner.

Tunbridge Wells.—Registrar, A. T. Simpson.

(42) CRAWFORD; KINGSTON, SURREY.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington.....£1,500

Croydon.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox.

Kingston.—Registrar and High Bailiff, F. J. Bell.

Wandsworth.—Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(43) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford.....£1,500

Edmonton.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Hubert Gough.

Romford and Ilford.—Registrar, Adam Partington.

High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(44) WEST LONDON, North End Road, W. Kensington, W. 14.

Judge, His Honour Judge H. M. Sturges, M.C. £1,500

Registrar, George Shilton.

High Bailiff, The Registrar.

(45) MARLBOROUGH, 290 Marblebone Road, N.W. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Walworth Howland

Roberts, C.B.E. £1,500

Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.

High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

(46) SHOREDITCH, 222 Old St., E.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer.....£1,500

Registrar, E. E. Wickham.

High Bailiff, Henry Grimdall.

(47) BOW, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Graham, M.C.....£1,500

Registrar, H. A. Hore.

High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tyod.

(48) SOUTHWARK; GREENWICH; WOOLWICH.

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street, S.E. 2.

GREENWICH, Rurney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpitts

Granger.....£1,500

Southwark.—Registrar & Acting High Bailiff, Thomas A. Broa.

Greenwich and Woolwich.—Registrar & High Bailiff, C. M. Treadwell.

(49) WESTMINSTER, 22 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, M.C. £1,500

Registrar, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.

High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500)

England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sherriffs Principal"; for Ireland see Irish Section.

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."]

Amphlett, Richard Holmden, M.C. (1st), Birmingham.

Baker, Sir George Sherriff, M.C. (2nd), Yorkshire, W. Riding.

Baker, Sir George Sherriff, M.C. (3rd), Lincolnshire, E.C.

Bowen, Ivor, *s.c.* (28), Mid Wales.
 Bradley, F. E. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
 Cann, Wm. Moore (20), Lloestershire.
 Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, *s.c.* (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Elliott, Adahed (23), Sheffield, &c.
 Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (25), Cambridgeshire, &c.
 Greenwell, Francis John, *s.c.* (1), Northumberland.
 Hogg, Adam Spencer (3), Bolton, Bury, &c.
 Ingham, Robert Wood (21), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
 Innes, Sir Patrick Rose, *s.c.* (28), North and Yorkshire.
 James, Arthur Gwynne (52), Bath, Dorset, &c.
 Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
 Laffey, Bernard, *s.c.* (21), Wiltshire, &c.
 Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (27), Devon and Somerset.
 Lock, B. Fossett (26), Hull, Malton, &c.
 McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
 Macpherson, Alan (23), Gloucestershire.
 Marchant, James Robert Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.

Maxwell, A. Hyslop (22), Wilts and Dorset.
 Mellor, Frank H., *s.c.* (8), Manchester, &c.
 Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
 Morgan, John Lloyd, *s.c.* (32), Carmarthenshire, &c.
 Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
 Parfitt, James John, *s.c.* (50), Brighton, &c.
 Parsons, Albert, *s.c.* (7), Birkenhead, &c.
 Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge, *s.c.* (36), Oxford, &c.
 Randolph, Joseph Randolph, *s.c.* (14), Leeds and Wakefield.

Roberts, John Bryn (29), Glamorgan and North Wales.
 Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganhire.
 Ruegg, Alfred H., *s.c.* (26), North Staffordshire.
 Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
 Smith, C. Herbert (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
 Snagge, T. Mordaunt (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
 Stanger, Henry Yorke, *s.c.* (54), Bristol, &c.
 Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
 Tebbis, Herbert Louis (53), Wolverhampton, &c.
 Terrell, Hy., *s.c.* (58), Plymouth, Exeter, &c.
 Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Turner, Richard W. (12), Bradford, &c.
 Wilson, Herbert Wm. Lush, *s.c.* (59), Cornwall.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, *s.c.* (20), Oxford (1903).
 Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, *s.c.* (2), Birmingham (1920).
 Ashton, Arthur Jacob, *s.c.* (2), Manchester (1914).
 Attenborough, Charles Leete, *Great Grimsby* (1918).
 Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., Bart., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1899).
 Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepool* (1901).
 Blacklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
 Bosanquet, Samuel R. C., *Ludlow* (1919).
 Bourke, Matthew J., *s.c.* (1908).
 Boxall, William P. G., *s.c.* (1912), Brighton (1912).
 Butler, Slade, Rye (1921).
 Cautley, Henry Strocher, *s.c.* (2), Sunderland (1918).
 Charles, Ernest Bruce, *s.c.* (2), Bournemouth (1915).
 Colam, Robert Fredk., *s.c.* (1), Croydon (1900).
 Compton, John Alford, *s.c.* (1), Leeds (1919).
 Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
 Coventry, Hon. Reginald, *s.c.* (1), Stone-on-Trent (1921).
 Croft, Hy. Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
 David, Alex. Jones, *s.c.* (1), Newcastle-under-Lyme (1909).
 Disturnal, Wm. Josiah, *s.c.* (1), Dudley (1898).
 Doyle, R. J., *s.c.* (1), Galway (1917).
 Drury, George Thorn, *s.c.* (1), Dover (1920).
 Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1912).
 Dyer, Charles Edward, *s.c.* (1), Northampton (1918).
 Ellison, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
 Emanuel, Samuel Hy., *s.c.* (1), Winchester (1915).
 Fitzgerald, Francis John, *s.c.* (1), Newcastle (1904).
 Foote, John Alderson, *s.c.* (1), Exeter (1899).
 Fulton, Sir Forrest, *s.c.* (1), London (1900).
 Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1921).
 Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1909).
 Grantham, Major William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
 Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., *s.c.* (1), Durham (1893).
 Gregory, Henry Holman, *s.c.* (1), Bath (1915).
 Grotrian, Herbert Brent, *Scarborough* (1918).
 Hall, Sir E. Marshall, *s.c.* (1), Guildford (1918).
 Hanham, Jno. Castleman Swinburne, *Faversham* (1908).
 Hansell, Edward William, *Malden* (1917).
 Hart, Hubert L., *s.c.* (1), Ipswich (1921).
 Hawke, John Anthony, *s.c.* (1), Plymouth (1922).

Hasel, Alfred Ernest Wm., *s.c.* (1), Burton-on-Trent (1921).
 Hedley, Walter, *Richmond, Yorks* (1921).
 Hammonds, Edwd. George, *s.c.* (1), Liverpool (1909).
 Hill, Henry S. Staveley, *Sandbury* (1903).
 Hope, Collingwood, *s.c.* (1), Bolton (1903).
 Hulton, Stamford, *s.c.* (1), Lichfield (1903).
 Humphreys, Travers, *Chichester* (1921).
 Hurst, John Gibbard, *s.c.* (1), Warwick (1918).
 Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell, *s.c.* (1), Middleborough (1915).
 James, His Hon. A. Gwynne, *Hereford* (1894).
 Jones, Charles Edward, *Malden and Sagron Walden* (1912).
 Jones, L. A. Atherley, *s.c.* (1), Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1906).
 Jones, Edwd. Wm. Milner, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917).
 Kekewich, Sir Trehaute Herbert, Bart., *Tverton* (1899).
 Kemp, Henry Thomas, *s.c.* (1), Hull (1917).
 Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Onestry* (1896).
 Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, *s.c.* (1), Salford (1915).
 Latham, Alexr. Mere, *Birkenhead* (1918).
 Le Breton, Clement Martin, *s.c.* (1), Sudbury (1918).
 Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penance* (1899).
 Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrence, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
 Lloyd, R. Honoratus, *s.c.* (1), Chester (1921).
 Lowenthal, Charles Frederick, *Huddersfield* (1919).
 Mackey, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
 Macmorran, Alexander, *s.c.* (1), Hastings (1915).
 Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1898).
 Manisty, Herbert F., *s.c.* (1), Berwick-on-Tweed (1908).
 Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1915).
 Matthews, Joseph Bridges, *s.c.* (1), Twickenham (1918).
 Mattinson, Miles Walker, *s.c.* (1), Blackburn (1898).
 Merriman, Frank Boye, *s.c.* (1), Wigan (1900).
 Myernell, Edgar, *Doncaster* (1921).
 Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1899).
 Morris, Harold Spencer, *s.c.* (1), Folkestone (1921).
 Morten, Edward, *s.c.* (1), West Ham (1894).
 Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd, *s.c.* (1), Rotherham (1905).
 Muir, Sir Richard David, *Colchester* (1912).
 Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1898).
 Neville, Regd. Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
 Nield, Sir Herbert, *s.c.* (1), York (1917).
 Osborne, R. E., *s.c.* (1), Londonderry (1919).
 Odgers, Wm. Blake, *s.c.* (1), Bristol (1912).
 O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., *s.c.* (1), Dublin (1903).
 Owen, Edwd. Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
 Page, Ernest, *s.c.* (1), Curliate (1904).
 Parr, Thomas Henning, *Salford* (1918).
 Plumtree, Regd. Chas. Edwd., *West Bromwich* (1892).
 Pope, Samuel, *Barnley* (1915).
 Powell, Arthur Chas. J., *s.c.* (1), Wolverhampton (1918).
 Powers, George Wightman, *Leicester* (1921).
 Preddy, Digby Coker, *Smethley* (1919).
 Pritchett, John Suckling, *Lincoln* (1921).
 Ratsey, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
 Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *s.c.* (1), King's Lynn (1905).
 Rawlinson, Jno. Fredk. Peel, *s.c.* (1), Cambridge (1898).
 Rhodes, George, *s.c.* (1), Oldham (1912).
 Ricketts, George Wm., *Portsmouth* (1914).
 Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
 Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
 Samsom, Sir Edward Marlay, *s.c.* (1), Swansea (1918).
 Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *s.c.* (1), Newark (1915).
 Saul, F. W. Wingate, *s.c.* (1), Preston (1921).
 Seton, Robert George, *Dorchester* (1904).
 Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
 Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1896).
 Smith, Morton William, *Rocheater* (1899).
 Somerville, Arthur Fowles, *Wells* (1918).
 Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
 Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *New Windsor* (1922).
 Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1921).
 Vachell, Charles Francis, *s.c.* (1), Gloucester (1905).
 Walker, Thomas Hollis, *s.c.* (1), Derby (1918).
 Ward, Fredk. Temple Barrington, *s.c.* (1), Hythe (1924).
 Waugh, William James, *s.c.* (1), Sheffield (1915).
 Wedderburn, Alexr. Dundas Ogilvy, *s.c.* (1), Gravesend (1897).
 Whiteley, George Cecil, *s.c.* (1), Sandwich (1900).
 Williams, Roland E. L. Vaughan, *s.c.* (1), Carmarthen (1917).
 Williams, Wm. Llewellyn, *s.c.* (1), Cardiff (1905).

Williams, Sir Wm. Ellis Hume, *K.B.E., K.C., M.P., Norwich* (1905).
 Wilson, Daniel M., *K.C., Belfast* (1905).
 Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1905).
 Wrangoe, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
 Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1905).
 Young, Hugo Joseph, *K.C., Nottingham* (1905).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
 Dikens, Henry Fielding, *K.C.*, Common Serjeant of London.
 Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst. Judge of Mayor's and City of London Court, London.
 Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, London.
 Lawrence, Roger Bernard, *K.C.*, Vice-Chancellor, County Palatine of Lancaster.
 Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, County of London Sessions.
 Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., *K.C.*, Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
 Roekill, John, *K.C.*, Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
 Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, *K.B.E., K.C.*, President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
 Wallace, Sir Robert, *K.C.*, Chairman, County of London Sessions.
 Wild, Sir Ernest Edward, *K.C., M.P.*, Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1906:—

1906.	10th January.	1906.	16th May.
"	31st January.	"	30th June.
"	28th February.	"	27th July.
"	22nd March.	"	5th September.
"	25th April.	"	25th October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin. Deputy, W. W. Nops.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1906.

London.		Southwark.	
4th Jan.	5th April.	5th Jan.	7th April.
23rd June.	18th Oct.	30th June.	20th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. Deputy, Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 5.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, *K.C.V.O.* £1,700

Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner £1,700
 Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, *C.B.E.* £800

CITY OF LONDON POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
 Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,250
 Assistant Clerk, Lewis Beeton £450
 Affidavit Clerk, Harold P. Jacob £250

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
 Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,250
 Assistant Clerk, W. Thoday £550
 Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William T. F. Horwood, *K.C.B., D.S.O.* £3,000
 Private Secretary, G. Rivers Bodilly.
 Assistant Commissioners, Sir Basil H. Thomson, *K.C.B.*; Hon. Trevor Bigham, *C.B.*; F. L. D. Elliott, *C.B.*; James W. Olive, *C.B.E.* each £1,200
 Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendall; Lt.-Col. P. E. Laurie, *D.S.O.* £500 to £1,000
 Secretary, W. H. Kendall, *C.B.E.* £500 to £1,000
 Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Edwards, *C.B.E.* (£800); F. E. Underwood; G. H. Gardner £500 to £800
 Clerk of Accounts, A. W. Hallward £500 to £800

Establishment Officer, Col. S. G. Partridge, *C.M.G., C.B.E.* £700 to £800

Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius; M. B. Frere; H. A. Tripp £500 to £600
 Clerks (Old Establishment), D. H. North; H. Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; Lt.-Col. Hon. E. R. Theisler, *M.A.*; J. E. Simpson £400 to £500
 Junior Clerks, W. G. Galley; H. L. Sheppard; R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, *D.F.O.*; C. R. D. Pulling; G. R. Sharpe; G. Carmichael; E. St. John £150 to £400

Registrar, H. G. Gilbert £300 to £400
 Asst. do., E. A. Rix; S. W. Richards.

Surgeon-in-Chief, Col. Sir Chas. A. Ballance, *K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.*

Physician, M. A. Cassidy, *M.D., F.R.C.P.*

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons. Superintendents, F. W. Abbott (*acty.*); Albert Gooding; Arthur Bassom, *C.B.E.*

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., A. Lawrence; F. Thomas; C. Collins; J. McBrien; F. Wensley, *M.B.E.*; A. Hawkins, *M.B.E.*; F. Carlin; A. Neill.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, *C.B.E.* £1,200 to £1,500
 Private Secretary, A. T. Shepherd.
 Secretary (vacant) £800 to £1,000
 Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Pryce; E. Erant.

Cashier, R. K. O'Neill £450 to £600
 Senior Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower; H. H. Conyn; C. A. Palmer; A. T. Shepherd £450 to £600

Junior Clerks, E. D. Conran, *M.C.*; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward; K. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless £150 to £400

Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess £250 to £300
 Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W. 1

Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, *A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.* £750 to £850
 Superintending Assistant Architect, A. Howell, *F.R.I.B.A.* £650 to £750

Assistant Architect (1st Class), C. A. Battle, *L.R.I.B.A.* £450 to £600

Assistant Engineering Surveyor (1st Class), Maj. T. H. Vitty, *A.M.I.E.E.* £450 to £600

DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone, Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—William J. Hopkins.
 B CHELSEA.—Ernest Bacchus.
 C ST. JAMES'S.—Charles Rastable.
 D MARLBORNE.—Francis Mackay.
 E HOLBORN.—James Cameron, *M.B.E.*
 F PADDINGTON.—Joseph Short.
 G FINSBURY.—Albert Davis.
 H WHITECHAPEL.—Thomas Faulkner.
 I HACKNEY.—James Best.
 J BOW.—William Macmillan, *M.B.E.*
 K LAMBETH.—Edwin Lewis, *M.B.E.*
 L SOUTHWARK.—Charles Clark
 M ISLINGTON.—William Parker
 N CANNERSWELL.—James Anderson.
 O GREENWICH.—Francis Pratt.
 P HAMPSHIRE.—Arthur Hammett.
 Q HAMMERSMITH.—William Newman, *M.B.*
 R WANDSWORTH.—Alfred Boxhall
 S Brixton.—Edward West, *M.B.E.*
 T KILBURN.—Thomas Landou.
 U HIGHGATE.—John Evans.
 V CROYDON.—John Brennan.
 W TRAYNEM.—James Orton.
 X WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine, *C.B.E.*
 Y FORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Frederick Spencer.
 Z DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—David Sewell.
 CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—Charles Sly.
 FARMBORO DOCKYARD.—Thomas Peel (*Chief Insp.*).
 ROYTON.—Albert Keys.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)
BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron	£1,500
Chester Jones	£1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell	£600

CLARENCEWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, I. A. Symmons	£1,500
Samuel Fleming	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson	£700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead	£1,500
George Lewis Denman	£1,500
Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs	£650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.

Magistrates, Henry William Disney	£1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E.	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon	£700

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.

Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill	£1,500
John G. Hay Halkett	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington	£650 to £700

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W. 1.

Magistrates, E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt	£1,500
William Hamilton Lyeicester	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow	£420 to £700

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.

Magistrate, Edward Forbes Lankester, K.C.	£1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer	£550 to £700

OLD STREET, E.C. 1.

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall	£1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce	£1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud	£550 to £700

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, John A. R. Cairns	£1,500
(VACANCY)	£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. H. Loeck	£550 to £700

*TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.

Magistrates, H. C. A. Bingley	£1,500
Henry Turner Waddy	£1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg	£550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.

Magistrates, C. K. Francis	£1,500
Cecil M. Chapman	£1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr	£700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.

Magistrates, Henry Lanny Cancellor	£1,500
Edward C. P. Boyd	£1,500
Chief Clerk	£420 to £700

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Magistrate	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin	£550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, John Ratcliffe Cousins	£1,150
Deputy Magistrate, F. Shewell Cooper	£900
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson	£900

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., Salford (1923).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., Manchester (1906).
Brough, Bertram Charles, Potteries District (1909).
Cousins, John Ratcliffe, West Ham (1917).
Denson, Stuart, Liverpool (1920).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, Merthyr Tydfil (1915).
Grubbe, Walter John, East Ham (1906).
Ilkerton, The Lord, Birmingham (1920).
Jones, Morgan-Phillip Griffith, O.B.E., Middlesbrough.
Lewis, Sir Thomas William, Cardiff (1887).
Marshall, Horace, Leeds (1920).

* Juvenile Court, Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.

Morloe, Beaumont, Bradford (1914).

Nelson, George, Glasgow (1909).

Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, Wolverhampton (1882).

Smith, Joseph, Grimsby (1903).

Tassell, Alik James, Chatham and Sheerness (1908).

Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, Pontypridd and Rhondda

(1909).

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 21, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BARWATER Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1920.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, NEWINGTON, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 48 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being AdJourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.	£2,500
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie	£2,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix	

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.	
Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.A., Guildhall, S.W.	
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.	

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole	
Deputy Chairmen, Spencer Whitehead; Ralph Neville.	
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.	

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.

Judge, John Roskill, K.C.

Registrar, Thomas Hudson (Town Clerk).

Deputy Registrar, Harry Elftott.

Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.

Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald

Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammer-smith, W.

Central District, Walter Schröder

Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. 1. Oddie

Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith

Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.

Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E.

Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.

Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas

South-Western District, S. I. Oddie

Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham District, George Percival Wyatt

Coroner's Office, 21 Tulse Hill, S.W.

South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse

Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E.

Borough of Southwark District (see p. 286).

* These coroners receive a temporary addition of £500 per annum. Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

The Royal Navy.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. Lord Lee, O.B.E., K.C.B.</i>.....(with house)	£4,500
<i>Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral Hugh H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.R.E., M.V.O.</i>	£2,700
<i>Private Secretaries, A. W. Street, M.C.; W. A. Medrow, M.B.E.; A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.</i>	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L.</i>.....(with house)	£3,000
<i>Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.</i>	£2,000
<i>Naval Assistant, Capt. Arthur J. Davies</i>	
<i>Third Naval Assistant, Engineer Rear-Adm. William Toop, C.B.</i>	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Frederick L. Field, C.B., C.M.G.</i>	£2,000
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.</i>	£2,000
<i>Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	£2,000
<i>Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Sir Alfred E. M. Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.</i>	£2,000
<i>Naval Assistant, Lieut.-Commander K. Edwards, D.S.C.</i>	
<i>Civil Lord, Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell, M.P.</i>	£1,000
<i>Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham</i>	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Leopold C. M. S. Amery, M.P.</i>	£3,000
<i>Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B.</i>	£3,000
<i>Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C.</i>	
<i>Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Rear-Adm. F. J. Krabbé, C.B.</i>	

The Secretary's Department.

<i>Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B.</i>	£2,200
<i>First Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B.</i>	£1,700
<i>Director of Establishments, W. J. Evans, K.C.B.</i>	£1,500 to £1,500
<i>Principal Assistant Secretary, A. Flint, C.B.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Assistant Secretaries, S. H. Phillips, H. Eastwood, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., Col. R. G. Hayes, C. W. Loveridge, W. A. T. Shorto, O.B.E.</i>	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Principals, E. Lee, C. Perhain, N. Macleod, A. H. M. Robertson, T. Fry, R. Walton, C. B. Cowell, O.B.E., E. Sowers, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., G. Dunn, G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., J. A. Champion, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E.</i>	£700 to £900
<i>Assistant Principals, E. J. Bolton, M.C., R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison</i>	£200 to £500
<i>Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E.</i>	£400 to £600

The Naval Staff.

<i>Naval Operations, Capt. J. D. Kelly, C.B.</i>	
<i>Plans, Capt. Barry E. Domville, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. M. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Trade Division, Capt. Charles J. C. Little, C.B.</i>	
<i>Local Defence, Capt. Hon. M. R. Best, D.S.O., M.V.O.</i>	
<i>Gunnery, Capt. F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.R.E.</i>	
<i>Torpedo, Rear-Adm. Arthur K. Walstell, C.B.</i>	
<i>Training and Staff Duties, Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, O.B.</i>	

Mobilisation Department.

<i>Director, Rear-Adm. G. H. Bird, C.B.</i>	
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The Hydrographic Department.

<i>Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Adm. F. C. Learmonth, C.B., C.R.E.</i>	£2,100
<i>Asst. ditto, Capt. R. W. Glennie, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber, O.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	£550 to £650
<i>Director of Navigation, Capt. J. E. T. Harper, M.V.O.</i>	
<i>Superintendent of Charts, Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Asst. do., H. H. Underhill, O.B.E.</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Supt. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Davy.</i>	
<i>Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. H. D. Warburg.</i>	
<i>Supt. of Chart Issues, W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E.</i>	

Naval Construction Department.

<i>Director, Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.S.O.</i>	£3,000
<i>Director of Warship Production, W. J. Barry, C.B.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, C.B.E., M.V.O.</i>	£1,000 to £1,200

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne

<i>Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E., S. E. Boyland, C.B.E. (act.), F. Bryant, O.B.E. (act.), W. H. Carter, A. J. Hobson, O.B.E. (act.), P. L. Pethick, O.B.E., L. Woollard (act.)</i>	£775 to £925
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Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

<i>Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir George G. Goodwin, K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	£2,500
<i>Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. Robert B. Dixon, C.B.</i>	
<i>Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, Eng.-Captains John McLaurin, C.B., and W. M. Whayman, C.B.E.</i>	

Electrical Engineering Department.

<i>Director, W. McClelland, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.</i>	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.</i>	£850 to £1,000

Naval Ordnance Department.

<i>Director, Capt. Roger R. C. Buckhouse, C.B., C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Deputy Director, Capt. G. T. P. C. Swaby, D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Capt. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Commr. A. W. S. Durston, Frederick C. R. Piton, Stanley W. Cooke, H. H. Johnson, D.S.O., R. W. S. Hinton</i>	
<i>Supt. of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E.</i>	
<i>Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn.</i>	£1,300 to £1,500

Armament Supply Department.

<i>Director, Capt. Herbert R. Norbury, C.B.</i>	
<i>Deputy Director, F. Ward, C.B.E. (act.)</i>	£1,050
<i>Asst. Directors, A. McFarlane, O.B.E. (act.), T. W. Midmer, O.B.E. (act.), W. A. Mortimer, O.B.E. (act.), R. W. Wharlist (act.)</i>	£800 to £900

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

<i>Director, Rear-Adm. A. P. Addison, C.M.G.</i>	£2,100
<i>Deputy do., Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Asst. Director (Torpedoes) Capt. A. H. Walker, O.B.E.</i>	

Naval Equipment Department.

<i>Director, Rear-Adm. E. F. Bruen, C.B.</i>	£2,100
<i>Asst. Director, Capt. H. W. Longden, C.M.G.</i>	

Compass Department.

<i>Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.</i>	
<i>Director, Capt. Frank O. Cressagh-Osborne, C.B.</i>	£850 to £1,000

Dockyards Department.

<i>Director, Vice-Admiral Sir Laurence E. Power, K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>	£2,100
<i>Deputy Director, E. A. J. Pearce, O.B.E.</i>	£1,200

Assistant Directors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. S. Ryder, c.m.g. ;
J. S. Pringle, o.n.e.
Chief Constructors, C. H. Croxford, o.n.e., C. G. Hall
(act.) £775 to £995

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. Henry K. Kitson.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

Director (vacant) £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., F. W. W. Burrell, o.n.e. £600 to £800

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Capt. C. J. E. Rotter, c.n.

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, c.n., c.m.e. £1,400
Deputy Director, P. Minter, c.n.e. (act.) £1,050
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Russell, o.n.e. (act.), J. C.
Clarke, c.n.e. (act.), G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, o.n.e.
(act.), E. C. Jubb (act.), W. H. Judson (act.), H. W.
Pillow (act.) £850 to £1,000 ; 3 £800 to £900

Naval Stores Department.

Director, J. W. I. Oliver, c.n.e. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Directors, A. E. Cocks, o.n.e. (act.), R. J. Hall
(act.) £800 to £900
Assistant Directors, R. O. Boggan, o.n.e. (act.),
G. M. W. Gick, c.n.e. (act.), O. S. Griffiths (act.),
E. A. S. Hayward, o.n.e. (act.), E. J. Rabbit (act.),
H. F. C. Risland (act.), N. Tyler (act.), B. J. Wilson,
o.n.e. (act.) £655 to £775
Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, o.n.e.,
M.V.O.

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Naef, c.n.e. £1,500
Deputy do., T. D. James, c.n.e., F. Storck (act.)
..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, o.n.e.,
E. S. Croft, o.n.e., A. Douglas, o.n.e. (act.), G. E.
Foot, o.n.e. (act.), W. Medd, o.n.e., F. W. Papworth,
o.n.e. (act.), F. Porter, o.n.e. (act.) £850 to £1,000

Vicuallung Department.

Director, Sir J. H. Brooks, k.c.b. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy-Director, J. W. H. Culling, c.n.e. (act.) £950
Assistant Director, F. J. A. Arch (act.) £800 to £900

The Medical Department.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. Sir R. Hill,
k.c.m.g., c.n., c.v.o. £2,500
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. E. Sutton, c.m.g.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Commanders
H. J. Chater, R. W. B. Hall, C. K. Bushie, o.n.e., M.D.,
John O'Hea, E. E. Fletcher, o.n.e.

The Paymaster Director-General's Office.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. W. M. C.
Beresford Whyte, c.n., c.m.g.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. P. J. H. L. Row, c.n.
Asst. do., Paymaster-Capt. W. Gask, c.n.

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Saville, m.inst.c.e. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineer-in-Chief, C. H. Colson, o.n.e.,
M.I.C.E. (act.) £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, G. H. M. Trow,
o.n.e., M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, T. C. Agutter, F.R.I.B.A.
(act.), E. A. W. Barnard, o.n.e., M.I.C.E., E. M.
Barton, o.n.e., F. H. Grose, G. P. Hayes, o.n.e.,
M.I.C.E., T. B. Munter, o.n.e., M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke,
o.n.e. (act.), A. D. Shortridge, J. R. Sives, M.I.C.E.,
E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., A. A. Williamson, W. Young
(act.) £750 to £950

* The Admiralty Pattern Rooms are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, o.n.e., F.S.I. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. H. Skipper, m.n.e., F.S.I. (act.) £800
Surveyor (Finance Branch), J. Power, n.a. (act.)
Chief Surveyor of Lands, C. L. Fielder, m.n.e., F.S.I.
(act.) £700 to £900

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, o.n.e., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Director, C. S. Wright, o.n.e., M.C. £650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale, o.n.e., D.S.O. £800 to £1,000

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.
Ven. Archdeacon Charles W. (I. Ingles, D.D. £1,550

Education Department.

Adviser, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt.
Horace H. Holland, n.a.

Coast Guard and Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves,
Vice-Adm. Sir Morgan Singer, k.c.v.o., c.n. Full pay and allowances.
Assistant, Capt. G. Trewby, c.m.g., D.S.O.

Royal Marine Office,

23 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. H. E. Blumberg, c.n.,
M.V.O. £2,100
Asst. ditto, Lt.-Col. R. C. Temple, o.n.e.
Deputy-Assistant Adj.-General, Lt.-Col. R. V. T. Ford, c.n.e.

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.

Imperial Court, Knightsbridge, S.W. 3.

President of Council, Adm. W. de Salla, M.V.O.
Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Ellison, k.c.m.g., c.n.
General Manager, J. C. Goff.
General Secretary, E. H. Cherry.

Greenwich Hospital Department.

34 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1913-14 is £448,379, as compared with £436,823 last year. To this figure is added £5,000, being the balance available from surplus income in the previous year for transfer to Navy votes towards the cost of providing age and increased age pensions. The total estimated expenditure is £450,251, as against £441,229 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £1,228. Of the total figure it is estimated that £130,378 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £79,982 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.

Director, A. W. Smallwood, c.n.e. £1,200

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1912-13 the receipts of the General Lighthouse Fund were £705,734, made up of £448,283 Light Dues collected and £257,451 Government grant; the expenditure was £754,054, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£107,946), of Lightships (£147,721) and of Steam Vessels (£147,764). The Pilotage Receipts were £668,095 in 1913 (latest return) made up principally of £668,535 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1913 was £700,281, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £102,399 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST).

Admirals of the Fleet.

Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., G.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. Governor-General of New Zealand (born 1859)	April 3, 1899
Barl Beatty, G.C.B., G.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., 1st Sea Lord (born 1871)	April 3, 1909
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.Sc. (born 1865)	July 31, 1909
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. Extra Equerry to the King (born 1864)	Nov. 1, 1909
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.B. (born 1858)	Nov. 24, 1900
Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., LL.D. (born 1859)	July 5, 1901

Admirals.

Hon. Sirs. C. J. Colville, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1st and Principal A.D.C.)	
Sir E. G. King Hall, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	
Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (C-in-C, Atlantic)	
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough Calthorpe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (C-in-C, Portsmouth)	
Sir H. L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O. (C-in-C, Coast of Scotland)	
Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. (C-in-C, Plymouth)	
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (C-in-C, Mediterranean)	
Sir H. Evan Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (C-in-C, Nore)	
Sir D. R. S. de Chair, K.C.H., M.V.O. (President, Inter-Allyed Naval Commission for disposal of Enemy Vessels)	
Sir F. C. Tudor Tudor, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (President, R.N. Coll.)	
Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B. (C-in-C, China)	
Sir E. F. B. Charlton, K.C.M.G., C.B. (President, Inter-Allyed Commission of Control)	

Vice-Admirals.

R. S. Philippe Hornby, G.C.M.G.	
Sir W. C. Fakenham, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (C-in-C, North America and West Indies)	
Sir A. C. Leveson, G.C.B.	
Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O.	
Sir H. S. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (and Sea Lord)	
Sir M. Singer, G.C.V.O., G.B. (Coast-guard and Reserves)	
Sir E. F. A. Gaunt, K.C.B., C.M.G. (Western Approaches)	
C. F. Dampier, G.C.M.G.	
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Reserve Fleet)	
Hon. Sir E. S. Fitzherbert, K.C.B.	
Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	
T. D. T. Sheppard, C.B., M.V.O.	
T. Jackson, C.B., M.V.O.	
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (C-in-C, Africa)	
Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O.	
Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B. (1st Battle Squadron)	
Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L. (Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff)	
Sir C. F. Lambert, K.C.B. (Director of Personnel, Air Ministry)	

Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
Hon. V. A. Stanley, G.B., M.V.O. (Training Service)	
Sir L. Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Extra Equerry to H.R.H. Prince of Wales)	

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir G. Goodwin Goodwin, K.C.B. (Eng-in-Chief)	
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Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed. (Director-General, Medical Dept.)	
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Rear-Admirals.

Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (Portsmouth Dockyard)	
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st Light Cruiser Squadron)	
Sir H. H. Bruce, K.C.H., M.V.O.	
C. Greston, C.B., M.V.O.	
Sir A. F. Everett, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1st Sea Lord, Australia)	
H. B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O. (Gibraltar)	
A. T. Hunt, C.B., G.C.I.	
L. Clinton-Baker, G.C.B., C.B.E. (C-in-C, East Indies)	
Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Rosyth)	
V. H. G. Bernard, C.B.	
E. F. Bruen, C.B. (Naval Equipment)	
J. C. Ley, C.B., G.C.V.O.	
E. Hyde Parker, C.B. (Reserve Fleet, Portsmouth)	
E. M. Philpotts, C.B. (President, Ordnance Committee)	
P. H. Colomb, C.B.	
G. H. Borrett, C.B.	
B. H. F. Barttelot, C.B., M.V.O.	
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Battle-Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic)	
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B. (4th Battle Squadron)	
M. Woolcombe, C.B.	
E. B. Kiddle, C.B. (Chatham Dockyard)	
C. C. Fowler	
C. F. Corbett, C.B., M.V.O.	
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st Battle Squadron)	
Hon. A. D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (Fourth Sea Lord)	
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. (Devonport Dockyard)	
E. V. Underhill, C.B. (Director, Royal Indian Marine)	
H. L. Mawbey, C.B. (Director, Royal Indian Marine)	
F. L. Field, C.B., C.M.G. (Controller)	
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.V.O. (H.M. Yachts)	
D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G.	
W. J. S. Alderson (Reserve Fleet, Nore)	

H. M. Doughty, G.B., C.M.G. (1st Battle Squadron)	
Arthur Craig Waller, C.B.	
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (3rd Light Cruiser Squadron)	
M. H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (Atlantic Destroyer Flotilla)	
H. W. Richmond, C.B. (President, R.N. War College)	
H. D. R. Watson, G.M., G.B.E., M.V.O. (Naval Sec. to 1st Lord)	
C. B. Miller, C.B. (Royal Reserve)	
C. MacLachlan, C.B. (S.N.O., Yangtze)	
J. Luce, C.B. (Malta)	
G. H. Baird, C.B. (Director of Mobilisation)	

W. S. Nicholson, C.B. (and Light Cruiser Squadron)	
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.V.O. (Asst. Chief of the Naval Staff)	
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Reserve Fleet, Devonport)	
A. A. M. Duff, C.B.	
H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B. (Submarine)	
M. S. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. (Naval Intelligence)	
A. C. H. Smith, C.B., M.V.O. (Naval Mission, Greece)	
H. L. P. Heard, D.S.O.	
E. K. Loring, C.B.	
F. G. St. John, C.B., M.V.O.	
F. A. Whitehead, C.B.	
J. S. Dumas, C.B., G.C.V.O. (lent to Australian Government)	
C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
A. K. Walstell, C.B. (Torpedo Department, Admiralty)	
W. M. Elliott, C.B. (Training and Staff Duties)	
C. D. Carpendale, C.B.	
F. M. Lenke, D.S.O.	

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

F. Hore, C.B.	
A. F. Kingsnorth, C.B.	
A. R. Emdin, C.M.G.	
Sir D. P. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
W. H. Beckett, C.B.	
R. B. Dixon, C.B.	
C. C. Sheen, C.B.	
W. Toop, C.B.	
H. Bone, C.B.	
S. Rider, C.M.G.	

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

G. A. Dreaper, C.B.	
Sir D. J. F. McNabb, K.B.E., C.B., W. Bett, M.V.O.	
J. Shand	
J. Chambers, C.M.G.	

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

W. M. C. Beresford Whyte, C.B., C.M.G. (Paymaster-Director-General)	
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RELATIVE RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY.	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Air.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore.	5. Brigadier-General & Col. Comdt.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Midshipman.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

NAVAL COMMANDS (Nov. 1, 1921).

The Wore.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir H. Evan-Thomas, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*,
M.V.O. (Pembroke) March 1, 1921
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. Clinton Baker, *C.B.*,
C.R.N. May 26, 1920

Portsmouth.

C-in-C., Adm. Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe,
G.C.M.G., *K.C.B.*, *C.V.O.* (Victory) April 28, 1920
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. H. F. P. Sinclair, *C.B.*,
(Dolphin) Aug. 25, 1921
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. G. Brand,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*, *C.V.O.* (Victoria & Albert) May 1, 1919
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander-
 Sinclair, *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.* April 8, 1920

Plymouth.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir M. E. Browning, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.*
(Impregnable) Sept. 30, 1920
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. E. V. Underhill, *C.B.*
 Sept. 1, 1919

Coast of Scotland.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir H. L. Heath, *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.* (Crescent)
 March 30, 1919
Rosyth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Sir J. F. E. Green,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.* April 1, 1920

Western Approaches.

C-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir E. F. A. Gaunt, *K.C.B.* (Colleen)
 April 1, 1921

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Sir R. F. Phillimore, *K.C.B.*,
K.C.M.G., *M.V.O.* (Conqueror) Sept. 14, 1920
Nore Reserve, Rear-Adm. W. J. S. Alderson (Erin)
 March 17, 1921
Portsmouth Reserve, Rear-Adm. E. Hyde Parker, *C.B.*,
(Courageous) Oct. 1, 1921
Devonport Reserve, Rear-Adm. C. B. Johnson, *C.B.*,
D.S.O., *M.V.O.* (Glorious) April 9, 1921
Zealand Reserve, Rear-Adm. C. B. Miller, *C.B.* (New
 Zealand) May 3, 1921

Atlantic Fleet.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., *G.C.B.*, *G.C.V.O.*,
K.C.M.G. (Queen Elizabeth) April 8, 1919
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. M. Nichol-
 son, *K.C.B.* (Barham), Oct. 1, 1920; Rear-Adm. Sir
 B. W. Bentinck, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.* (Revenge), May 3, 1921
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir W. H. Cowan,
 Bart., *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.V.O.* (Hood) March 21, 1921
1st Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir J. A.
 Fergusson, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.* (Delhi) July 5, 1920
2nd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. S. Nichol-
 son (Curacao) May 14, 1921
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. M. H. Hodges, *C.B.*,
C.M.G., *M.V.O.* (Coventry) May 1, 1920

North America and West Indies.

C-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. Pakenham, *K.C.B.*,
K.C.M.G., *K.C.V.O.* (Raleigh) Oct. 14, 1920

Mediterranean.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., *G.C.B.*,
G.C.M.G., (Iron Duke) July 26, 1919
4th Battle Squadron, Adm. Sir R. Webb, *K.C.M.G.*,
C.B. (Benbow) Sept. 1, 1920
3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y.
 Tyrwhitt, Bart., *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.* (Cardiff) Jan. 18, 1921
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. J. Luce, *C.B.* Oct. 1, 1921
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. H. B. Pelly, *C.M.*, *M.V.O.*
(Cormorant) Dec. 17, 1920
Constantinople, Capt. W. R. G. Petrie, *D.S.O.* (Julius)
 April 21, 1921
Danube, Capt. A. L. Snagge (Glowworm) Aug. 29, 1920

China.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir A. L. Duff, *K.C.B.* (Hawkins),
 July 24, 1919
Hong Kong, Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, *C.B.*,
(Tamar) April 1, 1920
S.N.O., Yangtze, Rear-Adm. C. MacLachlan, *C.B.*
(Bea) Aug. 8, 1921
S.N.O., West River, Comm. E. R. Cloote (Taranula)

East Indies.

C-in-C., Rear-Adm. L. Clinton Baker, *C.B.*, *C.R.N.*
(Comus) Sept. 29, 1921
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. J. L. Pearson, *C.M.G.*
(Triad) Feb. 6, 1920

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (Bombay), Rear-Adm.
 H. L. Mawbey, *C.B.* Aug. 28, 1920

Africa.

C-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir W. E. Goodenough, *K.C.B.*
(Lowestoft) May 26, 1920

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. J. S. Dumaresq, *C.B.*, *M.V.O.*
(Melbourne) March 28, 1919
Sydney, Commodore H. M. I. Edwards (Penguin)
 May 1, 1920

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. G. Hotham, *C.M.G.* (Chatham)
 May 24, 1920

Canadian Squadron.

S.N.O., Capt. H. C. H. Adams, *C.B.* (Aurora)
 Nov. 1, 1920

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1921-22.

£82,479,000 net; Decrease on 1920-21, £8,500,000.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1921-22 provide for a gross sum of £91,286,866 and a net sum of £82,479,000 as compared with £90,872,300 net in the year 1920-21. Provision is made for 121,700 officers and men instead of 127,500 in 1920-21.

Four new vessels are to be laid down, and the cost of each vessel will probably be about £8,000,000, as compared with £6,000,000 in the case of *H.M.S. Hood*. Though the expenditure is larger, the size of these four vessels will be restricted, so as not to involve the country in heavy outlay on the provision of larger docks—stationary or floating—than are now available.

Of the ships begun during the Great War, four light cruisers, four destroyers, one submarine, two aircraft-carriers, and a hospital ship will be completed in the ensuing financial year.

The number of capital ships in full commission, which was thirty-eight at the opening of

the War, is reduced to sixteen; one flotilla of destroyers now with the Atlantic Fleet is placed in reserve; one light cruiser each is withdrawn from the North American and South African Squadrons, and the South American Squadron is temporarily abolished. In spite of the reduced strength at sea, fuel and lubricating oils are estimated to cost £20,350,000.

Apart from the battle cruisers *Australia* and *New Zealand*, no capital ships mounting 12-inch guns are to be retained in the effective fleet of the Empire, which will comprise only vessels carrying the 13.5-inch or 15-inch gun. The *New Zealand* and *Australia* are already in reserve.

The *Laurentic* was sunk off the coast of Ireland during the War while carrying to Canada gold to the value of £4,996,378. When the accounts for 1922-23 were closed £1,320,568 had been recovered. The expenses amounted to £1,014.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (July 4, 1921).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Arranged in their various classes.

Battleships.

Type. Ships of Type.
Queen Elizabeth.—Malaya, Barham, Vallant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.
Turkish.—Erin.
Royal Sovereign.—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.
King George V.—Ajax, Centurion, King George V.
Orion.—Conqueror, Thunderer, Monarch, Orion.
Iron Duke.—Emperor of India, Banbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke.
Colossus.—Hercules, Colossus.
Neptune.—Neptune.
St. Vincent.—Collingwood, St. Vincent.
Hellerophon.—Temeraire.

Battle Cruisers.

Super-Hood.—Four building.
Hood.—Hood.
Queen Mary.—Tiger.
Lion.—Princess Royal, Lion.
Indefatigable.—Australia, New Zealand.
Renown.—Repulse, Renown.

Cruisers.

Courageous.—Courageous, Glorious.
Devonshire.—Antrim
"E".—Emerald, Enterprise, Adelaide.
"D".—Delhi, Dunedin, Danao, Dauntless, Dragon, Durban, Despatch, Diomed.
Birmingham.—Hawkins, Vindictive, Effingham, Fro-bisher, Raleigh.
Carlisle.—Cairo, Calcutta, Carlisle, Colombo, Capetown.
Ceres.—Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Ceres, Curaçoa.
Caledon.—Caledon, Calypso, Curadoc.
Centaur.—Concord, Centaur.
Gambrian.—Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor, Champion, Calliope.
Caroline.—Comus, Conquest, Carysfort, Cordelia, Caroline Cleopatra.
Arctura.—Royalist, Inconstant, Phaëton, Galatea, Undaunted.
Chatham.—Hirringham, Lowestoft, Southampton, Dublin, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Chatham.
Weymouth.—Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth.
Arctura.—Aurora.

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Admiralty "V" 58; *Thornycroft "V"* 6; *Admiralty "S"* 54; *Thornycroft "S"* 5; *Yarrow "S"* 6; *Admiralty "MR"* 8; *Admiralty "R"* 34; *Thornycroft "R"* 6; *Yarrow "R"* 6; *Parramatta* 6; *Thornycroft "M"* 1; Total, 121.

Aircraft Carriers.

Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle.

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> (1914)	27,500	8 15-inch
<i>Turkish</i> (1914)	27,500	8 15-inch
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (1915)	26,750	8 15-inch
<i>King George V.</i> (1912)	23,000	10 13 1/2-inch
<i>Orion</i> (1911)	22,500	10 13 1/2-inch
<i>Iron Duke</i> (1914)	25,500	10 13 1/2-inch
<i>Colossus</i>	20,000	10 12-inch
<i>Neptune</i> (1911)	19,000	10 12-inch
<i>St. Vincent</i> (1910)	19,250	10 12-inch
<i>Bellerophon</i> (1909)	18,600	10 12-inch

Battle Cruisers.

<i>Super-Hood</i> (1921)	42,000	8 16-inch
<i>Hood</i> (1918)	41,800	8 16-inch
<i>Queen Mary</i> (1914)	27,000	8 15 1/2-inch
<i>Lion</i> (1912)	26,350	8 13 1/2-inch
<i>Indefatigable</i> (1912)	18,750	8 12-inch
<i>Renown</i> (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch

Cruisers.

<i>Courageous</i> (1916)	18,600	4 15-inch
<i>Devonshire</i> (1905)	10,850	4 7 1/2-inch, 6 6-inch
<i>"E"</i> (1919)	5,560	9 6-inch
<i>"D"</i> (1918)	4,650	6 6-inch
<i>Birmingham</i> (1918)	9,750	7 7 1/2-inch
<i>Carlisle</i> (1918)	4,190	5 6-inch
<i>Ceres</i> (1917)	4,190	5 6-inch
<i>Caledon</i> (1916)	4,120	5 6-inch
<i>Centaur</i> (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
<i>Gambrian</i> (1916)	3,750	4 6-inch
<i>Caroline</i> (1914)	3,750	4 6-inch
<i>Arctura</i> (1914)	3,500	3 6-inch
<i>Chatham</i> (1913)	5,400	8 6-inch
<i>Weymouth</i> (1911)	5,250	8 6-inch
<i>Arctura</i> (1913)	3,500	2 6-inch

Flotilla Leaders.

Admiralty type, 7; Thornycroft type, 5; *Marksmen* type, 5; total, 17.

Submarines.

"R," 6; "M," 3; "L," 38; "K," 7; "H," 23; "E," 14; "J," 6; "CH," 2, total, 92.

Sloops, various "A" type, 30.

Gunboats, 3. River Gunboats, 26.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1921-22.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Reserve	3 squadrons.
Co-operation with Fleet	5 squadrons.
Co-operation with Army	3 squadrons.

OVERSEAS:

Army of Occupation (Rhine)	1 squadron.
India	6 squadrons.
Iraq	6 squadrons.
Egypt	7 squadrons.
Aden	1 flight (1/2 squadron).
Mediterranean	1 squadron (seaplanes).
	1 flight (for Aircraft Carrier).

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914-15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bialay, 1920, was won by Sergt. F. H. Morgan, Witwatersrand Rifle, with a score of 281. In 1921 the winner was Armourer-Sergt. J. Cunningham, late R.A.O.C.

NAVIES OF THE POWERS.

On July 1, 1921, there were sixteen capital ships in full commission in the United States Navy. The United States Fleet was then being redistributed, but as far as can be judged, the number for the fiscal year to July 1, 1922, will average approximately the same. Japan had eighteen capital ships in full commission. This figure did not include one battleship attached to gunnery school, nor one battle cruiser attached to torpedo school.

The figures of capital ships in commission for the British Empire were: Battleships 13, battle cruisers 3.

The number of capital ships laid down since the battle of Jutland was:—

	Built.	Building.
United States	1	...
Japan	1	...
British Empire.....	0	...

The United States battle cruiser *Ranger* is not counted as building, as she had not actually been laid down at the time.

The number of capital ships projected but not laid down, so far as was known, was: United States 1, Japan 10, British Empire 4.

BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER.

Position of the three leading Powers in capital ships in 1921 and as it will exist in 1924:—

	1921.	1924.
Great Britain	32 ships	32 ships
Displacement 808,200 tons	...	808,200 tons
Battle guns	284	284
Foot-tons energy 19,080,000	...	19,080,000
United States.....	17 ships	33 ships
Displacement 467,250 tons	...	1,117,850 tons
Battle guns.....	188	340
Foot-tons energy 11,989,176	...	28,597,176
Japan.....	11 ships	17 ships
Displacement 319,140 tons	...	543,140 tons
Battle guns.....	108	164
Foot-tons energy 7,480,000	...	13,415,400

THE WORLD'S SUBMARINES.

(May, 1921)

	Built	Building
Great Britain	92	8
U.S.A.	107	41
Brazil	3	nil
Chile	6	nil
Denmark	12	5
France.....	49	5
Germany	nil	nil
Italy	51	nil
Japan	24	15
Netherlands.....	13	2
Norway	4	2
Peru	2	2
Portugal.....	4	nil
Spain	4	6
Sweden	10	8
Russia	36	23

The British vessels exclude those earmarked for disposal, and include six Commonwealth vessels and two Dominion of Canada vessels. Four of the forty-nine French submarines have been condemned. Italy, the return for which excludes vessels earmarked for disposal, projects building four, and in the case of Russia the twenty-three in the course of construction include "one assembling, two in cases at Nikolaev, twenty Petrograd—uncertain."

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The total Allied losses to the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) are stated at 803,000 displacement tons; those of the enemy at 415,000 displacement tons. The Scapa Flow "losses" are not included in the enemy total.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Austria-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	0	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats.....	10	—	8	5	—	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

* Exclusive of the "High Seas Fleet" scuttled in Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War.....	211	824
Interned	51	170

Total

PRE-WAR EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE.

(For 1913 or 1913-14).

Country	Navy.	Army.	Total.
	£	£	per head
Great Britain ..	46,309,000	28,220,000	22 3
Germany	24,012,000	72,833,000	30 2
France	18,453,000	38,286,000	28 7
Australia	2,456,000	3,091,000	23 7
Sweden	1,447,000	3,063,000	16 0
Netherlands ..	1,678,000	2,780,000	14 6
U.S.A.	29,464,000	35,073,000	14 0
Italy	9,008,000	14,546,000	13 7
Denmark	544,000	1,081,000	11 5
Russia	22,817,000	64,136,000	10 5
Portugal	851,000	2,190,000	10 3
Norway	337,000	867,000	9 11
Spain	2,827,000	6,391,000	9 3
Switzerland.....	—	1,772,000	9 1
Belgium	—	2,260,000	8 7
Austria-Hungary	3,100,000	16,500,000	7 8
Canada	—	1,872,000	5 4
Japan	4,224,000	7,815,000	3 6

The Army.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1800, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretory of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1805, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1802, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1802, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1804 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1805, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department; the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence

of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year, the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1805 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., M.P.

Principal Private Secretary, Kenneth Lyon, O.B.E.; *Personal Private Secretary*, E. Allden

Assistant do., E. B. B. Speed, M.C.

Parliamentary do., Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.

Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Under-Secretary of State (Vice-President), Lt.-Col. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., T.D., M.P.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson, Bart., O.C.B., D.S.O.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Maodonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. Du Cane, K.C.B.

Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Parliamentary & Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P.

Joint Secretary of the War Office (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir H. J. Creed, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Joint Secretary of the War Office (Accounting Officer), Sir C. Harris, O.B.E., K.C.B.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson, Bart., O.C.B., D.S.O.

Military Assistant, Bt. Lt.-Col. A. J. Hunter, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Dep. Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant, Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.

Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., O.B., D.S.O.

Deputy Director of Mil. Operations, Col. W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Military Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy-Director of Military Intelligence, Col. W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Deputy Directors, Col. M. Earle, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. O. H. L. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir George M. W. Maodonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Private Sec., Miss S. A. M. Allen, O.B.E.

Asst. do., Capt. C. F. O. Master.

Director of Organisation, Maj.-Gen. I. L. B. Vesey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., O.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director-General, Army Medical Service, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.H.S.

Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. B. Stanistreet, M.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Director of Hygiene, Col. W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.H.F.

Deputy do., Col. H. W. Grattan, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Pathology, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., E.H.F.

Deputy do., Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Private Secretary, M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.

Military Assistant, H. H. Gooch, M.B.E.

Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. R. S. May, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Remounts, Col. C. E. G. Norton, C.S.I., A.D.C.

Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.

Deputy do., Col. G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. E. Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Director, Col. C. D. R. Watts, C.B., C.M.G.

Director-General, Army Veterinary Service, Maj.-Gen. Sir L. J. Blenkinsop, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.)

Assistant do., Lt.-Col. W. A. Pallin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Controller of Surplus Stores and Salvage, Col. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B.

Civil Assistant, C. J. H. Nicholson.

Military Assistant, Capt. S. C. M. Archibald, M.C.

Director of Artillery, Col. B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G.

Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Director, Col. E. M. Paul, C.B., C.B.E.

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. W. MacAdam, C.B. (44 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.)

Director-General of Factories, H. Mansforth, C.B.E.

Deputy do., A. Newlands.

The Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War. Lt.-Col. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., T.D., M.P.
Private Sec., G. D. Roseway.
Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Director, Col R. F. Riley, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Director-Gen. of Lands, Sir H. Frank, Bart., K.C.B.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles (Dep. Dir.-Gen.).
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

The Finance Department.

Parliamentary and Financial Sec. (Finance Member), Lt.-Col. Hon G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P.
Private Sec., O. S. Cleverly.
Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer, Sir C. Harris, G.R.E., K.C.B.
Private Secs., E. J. R. Edwards; Miss G. C. M. Boyd, M.B.E.
Directors of Finance, J. B. Crosland; H. H. Fawcett, C.B.; N. F. B. Osborn, C.B.
Principal Assistant Secretary Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. (sent to Disposal and Liquidation Commission).
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. G. C. Paterson; C. F. Wetherston; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Boven-schen; B. R. T. Grindle.
Principals, G. F. S. Hills; H. C. Gordon; T. J. Cash; A. Earle, C.B.E.; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Otley; F. Whittle.
Assistant Principals, W. H. Schlich; H. C. Perrott, E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; C. A. Lewis, M.C.; A. E. Kemble, C.O.; G. W. Turner.
Director of Army Contracts, J. A. Corcoran, C.B.
Deputy do., L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

The Secretary's Department.

Joint Secretary, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Private Secs., A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; E. B. Charteris (unpaid); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, B. M. Draper; E. V. Fleming.
Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; H. Birkhead; K. Lyon, O.B.E.; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; H. J. B. Clough; J. R. Wade, L. L. Duncan, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Principals, E. M. Daltroy; G. D. Roseway; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; E. B. B. Speed, M.C.; J. R. McGregor, M.C.; A. J. Newling; M. H. Fitz-Gerald, M.C.
Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, C.B.E.
Head of Information Section, D. Caird.

The Chaplain-General.

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 2.
Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General (vacant).
Deputy Judge-Advocate, Kenneth Maclean Marshall, C.B.E.
Legal Assistant, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General Army Medical Service.
Joint Secretaries, Dame E. M. McCarthy, G.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss F. M. Hodgins, R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.**Aldershot.**

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. Nov. 2, 1920
Major-Gen (Administration), Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Eastern.

42 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W. 2.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. June 2, 1920
Major-Gen (Administration), Sir A. F. Sillim, K.C.M.G., C.B.

London.

House Guards Annex, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. G. D. Jeffreys, C.B., C.M.G. Feb. 2, 1920

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. June 2, 1920

Scottish, Edinburgh

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. June 9, 1920

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O. June 1, 1920

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Oct. 2, 1920

Ireland.**Irish Command, Parkgate, Dublin.**

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., April 29, 1920
G.O.C., Dublin District, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. Dec. 31, 1920

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. March 2, 1920

British Upper Silesian Force.

Commander, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., D.S.O. May 29, 1922

Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin,
Chief of British Section Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. Jan. 10, 1920

Egypt and Palestine, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, K.C.B., M.V.O. Oct. 12, 1920
G.O.C. Field Troops, Egypt, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Goringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. June 22, 1920
Commander, Palestine Defence Force, Col. E. W. Costello, K.C., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (temp.)

The British Army in Constantinople.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Harington, K.C.B., D.S.O. Nov. 2, 1920

Mesopotamia.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O. Feb. 9, 1920

France and Flanders.

Commanding the Troops, Col. J. K. Dik-Cunyngham, C.M.G., D.S.O. Jan. 1, 1922

India.

C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Nov. 21, 1920
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Jan. 13, 1922
Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. Nov. 2, 1920
Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. Nov. 1, 1920
Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., C.I.E. Nov. 2, 1920
Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Nov. 2, 1920

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").
Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st and 2nd Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Hussars; 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Lancers; and 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, Signal and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, etc.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (2 Battalions); the Welch Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each, except the Worcestershire Regt., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Middlesex Regt., the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Fusiliers, which each have 4 Battalions); 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 8 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West Africa Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Machine Gun Corps.

Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, N. 22.

Consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Motor Units

The Tank Corps.

Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, N. 22.

The Labour Corps.

Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.

The Royal Army Service Corps.

Woolwich Dockyard.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.

Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps.

Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Red Barracks, Woolwich.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military

Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

The Royal Army Pay Corps.

War Office, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.

War Office, S.W. 1.

Corps of Military Accountants.

War Office, S.W. 1.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines (raised in 1664) consist of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The force appears in the official Navy List as well as in the official Army List, but it is administered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of precedence in the Army the Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks between the Royal Berkshire Regt. (the 49th Foot) and the Royal West Kent Regt. (the 50th Foot).

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.**THE MILITIA.**

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored. The force now comprises the following units:—

Cavalry.—3 Regiments (N. and S. Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse)

Artillery.—R.F.A. and R.G.A.

Royal Engineers.—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalions of Infantry Regiments of the Line (with the exception of the 4-battalion regiments noted above, where the Militia Bn. is the 5th), and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order is specially retained as Militia.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Army Estimates of the effective and non-effective services for 1921-22 show the number of men on the Establishment of the Army, exclusive of India, at 341,000, but in the course of the financial year 1921-22 this number is expected to fall to about 235,000, including Colonial and Native Indian troops serving outside India.

This figure compares with 225,000 in 1920-21.

Including permanent staff, the regimental establishment of the *Territorial Army* numbers 218,433 of all ranks, distributed as under:—

<i>Cavalry</i>	7,957	Tank Corps.....	980
<i>Artillery</i>	39,448	R.A.S.C.....	5,901
<i>Engineers</i> ...	9,064	R.A.M.C.....	10,080
<i>Signals</i>	8,530	R.A.O.C.....	782
<i>Infantry</i>	134,710	R.A.V.C.....	92

On July 16, 1921, the actual strength of the Territorial Army was 6,652 officers and 703,734 other ranks. The number of recruits enlisted from April 9 to July 16 was 27,380; and, in addition, of the 22,306 Territorials who were discharged on their enlistment into the Defence Force, 12,661 had rejoined the ranks. The Territorial Army was thus 5,230 stronger than when the Defence Force was formed on April 8, 1921, for the "special emergency" arising out of the coal stoppage.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES.

The approximate distribution of the British Army on April 1, 1921, was as follows:—

Home	140,523
Colonies	12,290
Rhine and Plebiscitary Areas... ..	14,200
Constantinople.....	4,300
Egypt	10,300
Palestine.....	4,500
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	14,300

In addition, there were 62,600 Colonial and native Indian troops in Mesopotamia, 3,200 in Palestine, 7,730 in Egypt, and 5,050 in Constantinople.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The anticipated net expenditure is £106,315,000, and the total establishment provided for is 341,000 officers and men:—

Maintenance of standing Army:

Home and abroad, except Middle East	£40,570,100
Middle East	19,781,500
Territorial and Reserve Forces	9,396,000
Educational establishments and hospital depôts	14,072,400
War Office, staff of commands, &c. . .	4,149,900
Terminal and miscellaneous charges and receipts.....	15,416,850
Half-pay, retired pay, pensions, and civil superannuation	6,777,700

In respect of the forces abroad the total sums provided are: The Rhine, £3,124,700 (recoverable from Germany); Constantinople, £3,117,000; Egypt, £5,944,100; Palestine, £4,219,200; Iraq (Mesopotamia), £2,398,700.

To meet the cost of the Army Reserve £1,387,000 is provided. It is estimated that the maximum number of Reservists drawing pay as such in 1921-22 will be 86,000. The maximum strength of the Territorial Army is put at 210,000 officers and men (exclusive of permanent staff), against 233,000 last year. The net estimated cost is £7,573,300, made up as follows:—

Permanent staff	£1,135,100
Grants to county associations	1,106,000
Buildings and ranges	421,000
Cost of training.....	2,050,800
Bounties, &c.....	599,000
Miscellaneous charges	2,271,550

THE ARMY AND THE WAR.

The total number of men recruited in the three kingdoms from Aug. 4, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, was 4,970,902. The contributions of the various countries and the percentage of enlistments to population were as under:—

	Numbers Recruited	Percentage of Total Popul'n.	Male Popul'n.
England	4,006,158	11 '57	24 '04
Wales	272,924	10 '96	21 '52
Scotland	557,618	11 '50	23 '71
Ireland	134,202	3 '07	6 '14

The number of men granted exemption was 2,741,988, of whom 2,169,707 were classed as in reserved occupations.

At Oct. 1, 1918, the aggregate strength of the Army, including the Territorial Force, but exclusive of Dominion and Indian troops, was 3,836,265, of whom 147,736 were officers. The maximum strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,387,649—154,777 officers and 3,232,872 other ranks.

The distribution of the Army on Oct. 1, 1918, was as follows:—

	All ranks.		All ranks.
Home	1,427,069	Egypt.....	199,842
Colonies	16,995	Mesopotamia	111,283
India	83,878	Russia	3,547
France	1,763,980	East Africa ...	8,737
Italy	73,735		
Salonica	149,189		

Total strength 3,836,265

Casualties in all theatres of operations from Aug. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1919, totalled 2,471,152.

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed	33,337	540,170
Wounded	74,082	1,569,387
Missing	9,362	244,814

Totals

Of the last category, 5,215 officers and 149,093 men, reported as prisoners of war, were released.

WAR CASUALTIES.**ALLIES AND ENEMIES.**

Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons on May 4, 1921, that the following were the approximate number of casualties suffered by the combatants in the Great War:—

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Great Britain	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	122,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,822	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859

Total, British Empire 946,023

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,385,300	No record
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia.....	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

'Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria-Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

WAR MEDALS.

The total number of war medals issued during the period July 24, 1919, to Sept. 5, 1921, are as follows:—

1914 Star.—Officers, 17,050; other ranks, 331,000.

1914-15 Star.—Officers, 31,600; other ranks, 1,224,000; Dominions, 275,000.

British War Medal.—Officers, 50,000; other ranks, 2,037,000; Dominions, 760,000.

Victory Medal.—Officers, 50,000; other ranks, 1,048,000; Dominions, 396,000.

Totals: 1914 Star, 348,000; 1914-15 Star, 1,530,600; British War Medal, 2,847,000; Victory Medal, 2,394,000.

The War Office Medals Branch (A.G.10) is at 27, Pilgrim-street, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List.)

Field Marshals.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.O., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.R.E., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief The Inniskillings, H.L.L., R. Dub. Fus. Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King	June 26, 1909
Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. K.R.R.C.	April 11, 1903
Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (Constable of the Tower of London)	June 19, 1911
Rt. Hon. Earl French, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Colonel 15th Hussars and Irish Guards, and Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.	June 3, 1913
Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.O.F.E., Colonel 15th Lancers and R.H.G.	Jan. 1, 1917
H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.O.	Jan. 1, 1918
Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M.	July 19, 1919
Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Colonel York and Lanc. Regt. (Malta)	July 31, 1919
Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Colonel 1st L.G. and 5th Lancers (High Commr., Egypt)	July 31, 1919
Sir H. H. Wilson, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Royal Ulster Rifles, Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig. (Chief of the Imp. General Staff)	July 31, 1919
Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. The Greys	March 29, 1920
Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Indian Army	April 12, 1921
H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.O., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th D.G.	July 4, 1921

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th Lrs.	Sir H. De la P. Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.M.G., G.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Central Provinces District)
Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Foresters (Gibraltar)	Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Suffolk Regt. (Rhine)	Sir S. H. Chimo, K.C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Poona District)
Sir F. R. Wingate, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.	Sir W. N. Congreve, K.P., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig. (Egypt & Palestine)	Sir G. F. Goringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Field Troops, Egypt)
W. I. Eastman, R. Mar. Art.	Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., K.E.S. (Director-Gen., A.M.S.)	Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 15th Hrs. (United Provinces District)
Sir J. Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. Loyal R. (Bermuda)	Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Military Sec. to Sec. of State)	Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (G.O.C., China)
A. F. Gatliff, R. Marines.	Sir F. I. Mazze, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Midx. R. (Northern Command)	Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Administration, Adershof)
Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen., Col. The Queen's R. (Bath King of Arms)	Sir F. W. N. McCracken, K.C.B., D.S.O. (C-in-Ch. Mesopotamia)	Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (3rd Division)
Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen. (C-in-Ch. India)	Sir E. S. Bullfinch, K.C.B., G.V.O., Col. Green Howards	
Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.R.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen., Ind. Army, Col. 15th Lrs. (Northern Command, India)	Sir R. C. B. Haking, O.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	
Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Maccready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (C-in-Ch. Ireland)	Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Western Command)	Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Deputy G.-M.-G.)
Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (Eastern Command)	Sir C. J. Briggs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey)
Sir H. C. Solater, G.C.B., G.R.E., Col. Comdt. R.A.	Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col. Comdt. R.A. (Master-Gen. of the Ordnance)	Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (18th Division)
Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Maxwell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Black Watch.	Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Southern Command, India)	Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Director of Staff Duties)
Hon. Sir H. A. Lawrence, K.C.B., Col. 1st Lrs.	Sir G. H. Fowke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.E.	Sir W. R. Edwards, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., M.P., Ind. Med. Ser. (Director-Gen., I.M.S.)
Sir A. J. Murray, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Innis Fus.	Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (Western Command, India)	Sir H. S. Joudwine, K.C.B. (5th Division)
Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A. (Lieutenant of the Tower of London)	Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Southern Command)	Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (2nd Division)
Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen. Ind. Army (Chief of the General Staff, India)	Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Deputy Chief, Imperial General Staff)	Sir E. G. T. Bainbridge, K.C.B. (1st Division)
Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Ind. Army (Eastern Command, India)	Sir G. M. W. Macdonough, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Adjutant-General)	Sir W. B. Hicks, K.C.B.
H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinno, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., (Crown Prince of Japan)	Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Director General, Territorial Fce.)	Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B. (Lahore District)
Sir C. Fergusson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	Sir E. A. Fanshawe, K.C.B.	Sir V. B. Fane, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Ind. Army (Burma Independent District)
Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (C-in-Ch. Scotland)	Sir A. S. Cobbe, K.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (Milit. Sec., India Office)	Sir H. D. E. Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.O.C. (Director of Equipment)
The Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. Gen. (Adershof)	Sir J. J. Awer, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.	Sir A. G. Dallas, C.B., C.M.G.
	Sir C. H. Burchall, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.A., K.E.S. (D.M.S. India)	Sir W. C. Knight, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army (D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern India)
	Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Quarter-Master-General)	Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Commissioner of Control, Berlin)
	Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Adjutant-General, India)	Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Administration, Salisbury)
	Sir A. H. Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B., Ind. Army.	Sir W. D. Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (Lieut.-Gov., Jersey)
	Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army, Col. 15th Hrs. (Fusilier District)	Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (Baluchistan District)
	Sir C. H. Harrington, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Constantinople)	Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (Quarter-Master Gen. India)

Lieutenant-Generals.

E. A. Wyde, R. Marines.
 L. T. Poase, R. Mar. Art.
 E. I. McCausland, R. Mar.

Sir A. R. Hoskins, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (N. Midland Div.).	Sir P. C. Palin, K.C.M.G., C.B., Ind. Army (Palestine).	J. T. Burnett-Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Madras District).
Sir L. J. Bola, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Devon C. (Wessex Div.).	T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Aden).	Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Sir H. C. C. Uniake, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Rangoon District).	W. J. Napier, C.B., C.M.G., Col. Cameronians (and Lowland Division).	H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (Comdt. School of Mtl. Eng.).
Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Sir P. R. Robertson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. Cameronians (and Lowland Division).	H. H. Tudor, C.B., C.M.G. (Irish Administration).
Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Straits Settlements).	Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Director, Mtl. Intell.).	A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. P. W. Vols.
Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. 5 D.G.	Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	T. G. Matheson, C.B., C.M.G. (Washington District).
N. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O.	W. H. Anderson, C.B. (Staff College, Camberley).	G. F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., Col. Leinster Regt. (Dublin District).
Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Dep. Chief of the Gen. Staff, India).	C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., Ind. Army (Sind-Rajputana District).	P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Upper Silesia).	Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Director, Mil. Operations).	F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Personal Services).
Sir H. B. Bruce-Williams, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Sir C. M. Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (Woolwich Arsenal).	J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Military Attache, Rome).
Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (4th Division, Colchester).	G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., R.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv.	B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (Director General, Mobilisation and Recruiting).
Sir L. J. Blenkinsop, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Dir.-Gen. Army Vet. Serv.).	Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (Extra Equerry to the King).	G. D. Jeffreys, C.B., C.M.G. (London Command).
Sir M. T. Yarr, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.C.S.I. (Inspector, Medical Services).	Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., K.H.F. (Director of Pathology).	T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Presidency and Assam District).
C. C. Manifold, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.F., Ind. Med. Serv. (D.D.M.S., North-west India).	Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 14th Hrs.	Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir S. W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B. (East Anglian Division).	H. L. Croker, C.B., C.M.G.	P. Carr-White, C.B.E., K.H.F.
Sir N. M. Smyth, M.C., K.C.B., 3 D.G. (London Division, 47th).	Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (Director Mtl. Works, India).	C. B. L. Clerly, C.B., Ind. Army (17th Division, Mesopotamia).
Sir H. A. A. Livingstone, K.C.M.G., C.B.	H. R. Davies, C.B. (West Riding Division).	L. N. Youngusband, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army.
Sir R. P. Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G.	A. P. Blenkinsop, C.B., C.M.G. (D.D.M.S., Eastern Command).	J. B. Smith, C.B., K.H.F., I.M.S. (D.D.M.S., Eastern, India).
Sir J. R. Longley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. E. Surrey R. (Home Counties Div.).	E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Highland Division).	S. R. Davidson, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army, Col. 47 Sikhs (Delhi Brigade Area).
Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Governor, Kenya).	W. de L. Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O.	H. C. Tylter, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern, India).
G. McK. Franks, C.B. (Pres. Turkish Sub. Comr., Constantinople).	S. H. Sheppard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Inspector R.E., India).	A. LeG. Jacob, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Lahore Brigade Area).
Sir G. P. T. Felling, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G. [M.V.O.]	C. N. Black, C.I.E., Ind. Army (Military Secretary, India).
Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Norf. R. (temp. Lt.-Gen. 6th Division, Cork).	Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Sir C. N. Trotman, K.C.B., R. Mar.
Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Eastern Command, Administration).	Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (D.Q.M.G., India).	C. McN. Parsons, C.B., R. Mar.
Sir J. H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Military Attache, Paris).	H. E. Blumberg, C.B., R. Mar.
W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., K.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv.	G. A. J. Leslie, C.B., C.M.G.	P. Holland-Fryor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army (1st Indian Cavalry Brigade).
J. J. Gerrard, C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.F. (D.D.M.S., Ireland).	H. J. Shoubridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (East Lancashire Division).	H. F. Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army (D.A.G., India).
Sir F. R. Newland, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B. (D.M.S., Egypt & Palestine).	N. C. Cory, C.B., D.S.O.	H. O. Parr, C.M.G., Ind. Army (A.A. & Q.M.G., Lahore).
J. J. Russell, C.B., M.B. (D.D.M.S., Western, India).	L. R. Vaughan, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army.	W. D. Bird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir M. P. C. Holt, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S. (D.D.M.S., Salisbury).	C. J. Deverell, C.B. (Welch Division).	R. D. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.
E. G. Browne, C.B., C.M.G. (D.D.M.S., Southern, India).	R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Cavalry Adviser, India).	Sir D. H. Ridout, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Director, Fortification & Works).	W. E. Jennings, M.D., K.H.F., Ind. Med. Serv.	F. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G. (Director, S. & T., India).
Sir C. E. Pereira, K.C.B., C.M.G. (London Division, 56th).	S. G. Moores, C.B., C.M.G. (D.D.M.S., Aldershot).	Sir M. E. G. Bowman-Manifold, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (Bombay District).	A. B. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G.	L. R. Kenyon, C.B.
Sir C. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. E. Lanc. R. (West Lancs Division).	A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G.	T. A. Ranrod, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Ind. Army (Kohat District).	L. Reed, M.C., C.B., C.M.G.	E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (C.R.A., 6th Div., Ireland).
	C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G.	C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G.
	T. O. Marden, C.B., C.M.G., Col. Welch Regt.	A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G.
	Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Jabalpore Brigade Area).
	A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G.	F. A. Dudgeon, C.B., 6th Inf. Bde., Devonport).

POST WAR EXPENDITURE.

The Navy and Army Estimates for the United Kingdom, United States, France and Japan for 1913-14 and for 1920-21 are shown below:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
United Kingdom	£48,809,300	£90,872,300
United States	\$9,180,000	\$14,468,717
France	Fr. 21,292,000	Fr. 26,619,909
Japan	10,700,000	48,830,520

The French figures are for 1921; those for the U.S. include Air Force and Pensions; those for France and Japan include Air Force.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
United Kingdom	£28,416,000	£164,750,000
United States	\$318,000,000	\$911,000,000
France	Fr. 913,750,000	Fr. 6,546,000,000
Japan	Yen 97,548,515	Yen 390,000,000

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-MARSHAL Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.

No. 11 (Irish) Wing, Baldonnell, Co. Dublin.
Commanding, Group-Capt. I. M. Bonham-Carter,
C.B.E.

Coastal Area. 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 2.
Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal A. V.
Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.

Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore C. A. H.
Longcroft, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton.

Halton, Wendover, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore F. R.
Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Middle East Area, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir
W. G. H. Salmound, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Heliopolis.
Palestine Group Headquarters, Ismailia.
Iraq Group, Baghdad City.

Indian Group, Ambala.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore T. I. Webb-
Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Mediterranean Group, Valetta, Malta.

Commanding, Group-Capt. C. R. Samson, C.M.G.,
D.S.O., A.F.C.

Aircraft Carriers.

H.M.S. "Argus," "Furious," "Ark Royal," and "Pe-
gasus."

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air-Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Chief
of the Air Staff) Aug. 12, 1919.

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sh J. M. Salmound, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (Inland
Area) April 1, 1918.
J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Air Ministry)
..... April 1, 1918.

Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Director-Gen.
Supply & Research) April 1, 1918.

Sir W. G. H. Salmound, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Middle East
Area) April 1, 1918.

A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O. (Coastal Area) Oct. 10, 1919.

Air Commodores.

P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O. Aug. 1, 1919
O. Swann, C.B., C.B.E. Aug. 1, 1919

ROYAL AIR FORCE ESTIMATES.

AIR FORCE estimates for 1921-22 show a net
expenditure of £18,411,000, representing a re-
duction on the revised figures for 1920-21 of
£4,581,230. The strength of the Force is 30,880,
all ranks, as against 29,730 in 1920-21.

Details of the Estimate.

Pay, etc., of the Royal Air Force	£4,794,000
Quartering, stores (except technical), supplies, and transport	3,105,000
Technical and warlike stores	3,758,000
Works, buildings, and lands	3,018,000
Air Ministry	915,000
Miscellaneous effective services	129,000
Civil aviation	880,000
Experimental and research services...	1,706,000
Half-pay, pensions, and other non- effective services	106,000

Total £18,411,030

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. Aug. 2, 1919
H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Aug. 4, 1919

C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 5, 1919

J. M. Steel, C.M.G., C.B.E. Aug. 5, 1919

C. A. H. Longcroft, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. Aug. 5, 1919

T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. Aug. 5, 1919

L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 5, 1919

D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. Aug. 5, 1919

E. A. D. Masterman, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. Aug. 8, 1919

F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. Jan. 1, 1921. Aug. 1, 1919

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Executive Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

President of Committee, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes,
C.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.A. (Member of Air Council, Con-
troller-General of Civil Aviation).

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E.,
D.S.C., F.R.S.

Assistant Directors, Dr C. Chree, F.R.S. (Observatories);
R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A. (Contributive
Stations), Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S. (Forecast).

Superintendents, Commr. L. A. Brooke-Smith, R.D.,
R.N.W. (Marine), J. S. Dines, M.A. (Forecast); Maj.
A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (Local Centres); Capt. D.

Bruent, M.A. (Army); F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
(Statistics); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (Instruments);
M. de C. Salter (British Rainfall Organisation);

Commr. L. G. Carbett, R.N. (Navy).
Secretary of Advisory Committee on Atmospheric
Pollution, J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Ken), Dr C. Chree, F.R.S.
Magnetic (Eskdalemuir), A. Clifton Mitchell, D.S.C.,
F.R.S.E.

Western (Valencia, Co. Kerry), L. H. G. Dines, M.A.,
A.M.I.C.E.

Aerological (Benson, Oxon), W. H. Dines, F.R.S.

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial
transport firms in the United Kingdom for the
year 1920 show that for Great Britain and on the
Continental route 26,803 flights were made,
and 11,534 machine hours were flown, the mile-
age totalling approximately 958,000. The number
of passengers carried was 42,296, and the weight
of goods carried amounted to 136 tons. During
this period 163 pilots were licensed and 194
aircraft were registered.

The following figures show the proportion of
accidents over the whole period:

Total accidents reported	30
Approximate number of machine miles flown per accident	31,900
Approximate number of machine flights per accident	893
Approximate number of machine hours flown per accident	354

During the period under review four pilots
were killed and eight injured, and ten passengers
were killed and six injured. A third party was
injured by being struck by a propeller.

The Church of England.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income. VOLUNTARY OFFERINGS OF THE CLERGY. — In the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, the sum of £50,732,428 was contributed for Church work, the sum of £5,498,464 being for General Purposes and £5,339,994 for Parochial Purposes.

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (consecrated 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916
Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) 1904

Dean (£5,000).

Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. 1903
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
A. J. Mason, D.D. ...1895 | T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
A. W. Robinson, Archdn. White-
D.D.1916 | Thomson, M.A. 1918
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916 | Archd. Macmillan 1921
Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. L. J. White-Thomson, M.A. 1918
Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 152.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Farmoor, K.C.V.O.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne-Williott, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs St. John, Bath: & Wells:] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Sals, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 | G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
Bishop of Taunton 1915 | T. H. Davis, Mus. D. 1920
Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bath, Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A. 1909
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917
Beneficed Clergy, 422; Curates, &c., 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM. £3,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Harborne House, Birmingham) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., Birmingham (cons. 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £300).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. 1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, &c., 186.
Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

BRISTOL. £2,036 (reconstituted 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (cons. 1906). (The Palace, Bristol) 1924
Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, M.A. 1921
Canons Residentiary (each £680).

J. G. Tetley, D.D. ...1892 | J. G. Alford, M.A. 1912
Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906 | R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, D.D. 1921
Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 180; Curates, &c., 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1914

Bishop Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1909
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919
Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester (£600) 1909
Essex, Bishop of Barking (£400) 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 455; Curates, &c., 200.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.5

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., cons. 1912 (The Palace, Chichester). [Signs Winfrid Cicestr:] ; trans. 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Residence, Chichester, and 18 Fourth Avenue, Hove) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902
Canons Residentiary (each £475).
A. M. Deane, M.A. ...1897 | Bishop of Lewes 1911
Hy. D. Jones, M.A., V.D. 1900 | Archdn. Hoskyns 1918
Organist, Dr. Read.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Lewes, The Bishop of Lewes, D.D. 1920
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1912
Hastings, Ven. Arthur William Upcott, D.D. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 386; Curates, &c., about 195.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

1st Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. cons. 1891 as Bp. of Southwark; transl. to Worcester, 1904; to Coventry, 1918 [Signs Huyshe Coventren.]
Sub. Dean, Canon Chappel, M.A. 1919

§ Subject to pension of £1,200 to predecessor.

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A.1908
Warwick, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A.1920
Beneficed Clergy, 201, Curates, &c., 70.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

***ELY. £4,000.**

60th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D.,
cons. 1905 (The Palace, Ely)1905
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie
Eyre Price, D.D., cons. 19061919

Dean (£1,750).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1911
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910 | Bishop Price, D.D. 1921
Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hynite, K. D. Knowles, M.A. (£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. (£200) 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 320; Curates, &c., 109.
Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

EXETER. £2,800.

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil,
D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishop Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D.
(The Close, Exeter)1897

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D. (1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889 | D. McLaren, M.A.1913
Archd. Sanders ...1909 | Archd. Leeke1921

Organist, (vacant).

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A. (£50) 1909
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. (£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920
Benefices, 522; Incumbents, 501; Curates, &c., abt. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmores, Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***GLOUCESTER. £4,300.**

32nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson,
D.D. (Palace, Gloucester)1905

Dean.

Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (£1,050) 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

F. W. Goodwyn, M.A. '17 | F. Peacock, M.A.,
F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | (Canon Missioner) 1919
Archd. Ridsdale ...1921 | H. M. Smith, M.A. 1921
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A.1919
Cheltenham, Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 300; Curates, &c., 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., H. C. Dowdall, M.A.1919
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith,
D.S.O., D.D., cons. 1918 (The Palace, Hereford) 1920

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (£750) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Winnington-
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 | Ingram1917
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. 1910
Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley1913

Beneficed Clergy, 352; Curates, &c., 81

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
I.ond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kemp-
thorne, D.D., cons. 1910 (The Palace, Lichfield)
1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawford, D.D.
(The Close, Lichfield)1915

Dean, £1,000.

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Ven. C. E. Blakeway, | A. Moncrief, M.A. ...1917
D.D.1914 | Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
Bishop of Stafford 1915

Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus. B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Stafford, Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D.1911
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 451; Curates, &c., 282.

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne,
B.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln)1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D.,
cons. 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham)1920

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leake, M.A., Sub- | J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913
Dean1877 | Archd. Blackie1921
Archd. Jeudwine ...1913

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A.1913
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie (£200) 1921

Benefices, 528; Curates, &c., 73

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

110th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley
Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Pro-
vinctial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the
Order of the British Empire) cons. 1897. (Ful-
ham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Islington, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Turner, D.D.,
cons. 1898 (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1898
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton
Common, E. 5)1919
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D.,
b. 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2)1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., b. 1848
(9, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 2.) 1911

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe.
 Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908
 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911
Dean of St. Paul's (£2,500).
 Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery,
 Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 W.C.E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
 S.A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911
Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.
London, Ven. Ernest Edw. Holmes, B.D. 1911
 Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903
 Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 581; *Curates*, &c., 1015.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis
 Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee,
 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The
 Sanctuary, S.W.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, K.C.V.O.,
 D.D., 1911.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 W.H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 E. W. Barnes,
 R.H. Charles, D.D. 1913 sc.D. 1918
 H.L.C.V. de Candole 1918 V. F. Storr, M.A. 1921
Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B.,
 F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

190th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O.,
 D.D., (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.]
 1910

Bishop Suffragan.
Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The
 Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean (£1,450 to £1,500.)

Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919
Canons Residentiary (each £750).
 W. Hay M. H. Alt- J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
 ken, M.A. 1900 *Bishop Drury*, D.D. 1920
Bp. of Thetford, D.D. 1910

Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc., £500.
Archdeacons (each £300).
Norfolk, Ven. G. M. Macdermott, D.D. 1920
Norwich, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. 1920
Lynn, *Bishop of Thetford*, D.D. 1903
Beneficed Clergy, 503; *Curates*, &c., 170.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bollingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

OXFORD. £5,000.

35th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D.,
cons. 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs
 H.M. Oxon.] trans. 1919

Bishop Suffragan.
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Elliot, D.D. 1921
Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).
 Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D. 1920
Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).
 R. L. Otley, D.D. 1903 A. C. Headlam, C.E.,
 E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 D.D. 1928
 G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 W. Lock, D.D. 1920
Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., Mus. Doc., £300.

Archdeacons.

Berks, Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A. (£500) 1903
Bucks, *Bishop of Buckingham*, D.D. (£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. (£300) 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 624; *Curates*, &c., 320.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O.,
 D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 John Neale Dalton, Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921
 K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. *Bishop of Kingston* 1921
 1885

Chapter Clerk, H. F. W. Deane, M.A., F.S.A.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus. D.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a
 pension of £1,500.)

19th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D.
 1916 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Theodore
 Petriburg.]

Bishop Suffragan.
Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. 1913
Dean (£800).

Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908
Canons Residentiary (each £400).
Bishop of Leicester 1919 F. L. Donaldson, M.A. 1921
 J. E. Stocks, D.D. 1920 (Vacancy) 1921
Organist, H. F. Coleman, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.
Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, D.D. (£500) 1920
Oakham, Ven. W. G. Whittingham, M.A. (£500) 1918
Northampton, The Bp. of Leicester (£50) 1919
Loughborough, Ven. C. E. Boucher, M.A. (£500)
 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 584; *Curates*, &c., 152.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Deputy Registrar & Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

*ROCHESTER. £4,000.

102st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D.,
cons. 1895. ('The Old Palace, Rochester.) 1905
 [Signs J. R. Roffen.],
Dean.

Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. (£1,200) 1913
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
 J. E. Denham, B.D. 1910 C. F. Burney, D. Litt. 1914
 J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1910 Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.
Tonbridge, Ven. Aviston T. Scott, M.A. (£500) 1906
Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915
Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates*, &c., 209.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furze, D.D., *cons.*
 1909, (Verulam House, St. Albans.) [Signs
 Michael St. Alban.] 1919
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Dean.

Very Rev. George W. Blenkins, D.D. (£280) 1914
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £500).
St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A. 1909
Bedford, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Beneficed Clergy, 302; *Curates*, 83.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.D., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £s. 500.
and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D.
(Parklands, Ipswich) [Signs Albert St. E. & I.] 1921

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farnill, M.A. 1921
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920
Organist, C. J. H. Shann.
Beneficed Clergy, 410; *Curates*, 57.
Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

***SALISBURY.** £s. 500.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., cons. 1905 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs St. G. A. Sarum] 1921
Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920
Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | *Archd. Carpenter* 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A. 1915 | *Hy. R. Farrer* 1916
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A. 1902
Wilts, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1913
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne. 1919
Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates*, &c., 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11) 1919

'Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. S. M. Taylor, D.D.,
Sub-Dean, (37) Spencer Park, Wandsworth
Common, S.W. 18) 1914
Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (10 The
Paragon, Blackheath, S.E. 3) 1918
Canons Residentiary.

Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914 | J. B. Haldane 1918
Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914 | A. W. Maplesden,
R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1917 | LL.D. 1919
Bishop of Woolwich 1918 (Vacancy) 1921
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston 1904
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,120.

and Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D.,
cons. 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas
Abraham, D.D. (Bowen Hill, Repton) 1909
Archdeacons (each £200).

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. 1909
Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910
Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. 1916
Organist, H. W. Tupper.
Beneficed Clergy, 487; *Curates*, &c., 240.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Registrars, John Borough; D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

6th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. F. S. Guy Warman,
D.D. (Lis Eacop, Truro). [Signs Guy Truron] 1919
Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400) | S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1924 1919
R. S. Hassard, M.A. Arch. Raffles-Flint 1920
(£300) 1907

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A. 1916
Bodmin, Ven. Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M.A. 1892
Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus. Bac.
Beneficed Clergy, 238; *Curates*, 31; *other Clergy*, 31.
Chancellor, T. W. H. Inskip, M.A., F.C., M.P.
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowliard, Diocesan
Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £s. 500.

88th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D.,
cons. 1895 (Farnham Castle, Surrey). [Signs
Edw. Winton] 1911

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D.,
cons. 1905. (Basset, Southampton) 1921
Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Raulolph, D.D.
(Womersley, Guildford) 1909

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D. 1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, St. Hellers.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. J. B. V. Penfold,
Beaumont, Guernsey.
Canons Res., each £450 to £500 (nominally £910).
P. R. P. Braithwaite, J. Vaughan, M.A. 1909
M.A. 1901 | Cyril Hefher, M.A. 1906
Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908 | *Archd. Daldy*, M.A. 1920
Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Isle of Wight, Rt. Rev. S. MacArthur, D.D. 1906
Surrey, Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A. 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 571; *Curates*, &c., 450.
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge,
Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and
C. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,000.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce,
Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster).
[Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919
Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,500) .. 1908
Canons (each £800).

J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905 | *Archd. James* 1916
H. B. Southwell, M.A. 1912 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. 1918
Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus. B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Pelle, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 200.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, John Stallard (1921).
Legal Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK.** £9,000.

89th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right
Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.
consecrated 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York).
[Signs Cosmo Ebor:] 1909

Bishops Suffragan.

Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite,
D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1917
Canons Residentiary (each £300).
John Watson, M.A. 1895 | C. C. Bell, M.A. 1924
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | *Bishop of Hull* 1927
Organist, E. C. Baintow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £500).

York, Bishop of Beverley, D.D. 1884
 East Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D. 1916
 Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £5,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford] 1920

Archdeacons (each £500).

Craven, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A. 1920
 Bradford, Ven. W. Stanton Jones, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150; Curates, 38.

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

51st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs H. Carlill] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell Watson, D.D. 1909

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archd. Campbell ... 1912 T. B. A. Saunders, M.A., 1920
 H. N. Bate, M.A. 1920 F. W. Matheson, M.A., 1921

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus. B.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920
 Westmorland, Bishop of Barrow (£500) 1915
 Furness, Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£500) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 221; Curates, &c., 95.

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S. W.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., cons. 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917

Bishp. Mercer, D.D. 1916 | H. V. S. Eck, M.A. 1921
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £500).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
 Macclesfield, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mercer, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 284; Curates, &c., 197.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S. W.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., cons. 1912. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1914

Dean (£5,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Watkins ... 1880 A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. 1914
 A. H. Cruickshank, M.A. 1914
 Dawson Walker, D.Litt. 1910
 Bishop of Jarrow ... 1914 D.D. 1919
Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus. B.

Archdeacons (each £500).

Durham, Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D. 1880
 Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 225; Curates, &c., 254.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S. W.

LIVERPOOL. 4,200.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus. B.**Archdeacons (each £500).**

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
 Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 224; Deaneries, 12; Curates, &c., 170
Chancellor, His Honour Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.

Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.

Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. William Temple, D.Litt. 1921

(Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Beedley Lodge, Burnley) (£1,900) 1909

Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A. 1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
 P. Green, M.A. 1911 | J. R. Darbyshire, M.A.

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus. D. [1920]**Archdeacons (each £500).**

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
 Blackburn, Ven. E. S. Richardson, M.A. 1920

Lancaster, Ven. Phipps John Hamby, M.A. 1909
 Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 564; Curates, &c., about 360.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, E. S. Chesney.
Secretary, Henry Schofield.

Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. 1913 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | O. Quick, M.A. 1920
 G. E. Newson, M.A. 1917 | (Vacancy) 1920

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£500) 1914

Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 128; Chaplains, 9; Curates, 130.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, G.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

RIPON. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Stroug,
G.B.E., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon)1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Knarborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-
Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds)1905
Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D.1915
Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. T. Waugh, M.A.1891 | J. B. Harford, M.A.1911
G. W. Garrod, B.A.1907 |1905

Organist, Charles H. Moody, C.B.E., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leeds, Bishop of Knarborough, D.D.1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A.1921

Beneficed Clergy, 218; Curates, 138.

Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).

Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows,
D.D., cons. 1900. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.)

[Signs Leonard H. Sheffield]1914

Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Sheffield, Ven. Charles Lisle Carr, M.A.1920
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A.1913

Beneficed Clergy, 172; Curates, 54.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30
Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson,
D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man)1911

Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£246) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, etc., 24.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W.
Hughes-Games, M.A.

London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D.,
cons. 1890. (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield) 1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A.1914
Halifax, Ven. Henry Walsam How, M.A.1917

Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 124; Curates, etc., 103.

Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.

Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of WALES.

(Disestablished March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province
of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards,
D.D., cons. 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs
A. G. Cambr.]elect. Archbp. 1920

Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archd. Fletcher1910 | Daniel Davies1915
Archd. Lloyd1910 | Archd. Davis1916

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Wrexham, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A.1910
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A.1910

Montgomery, Ven. Grimaldi Davis, D.D.1916

Beneficed Clergy, 192; Curates, etc., 70.

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.

Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry

Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.

Secretary, (vacant)

BANGOR. £4,200.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams,
D.D. (Glynarth Palace, Menai Bridge.) [Signs:
Watkin Bangor.]1899

Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906 | E. O. Jones, B.A.1917
E. T. Davies, B.A.1906 | Archd. Evans, M.A. 1921

Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus. Doc., £120.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, M.A.1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A.1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, etc., 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas Pennant, M.A.1909

Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

94th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes,
D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff.) [Signs: J. P. Llan-
daff.]1905

Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (£700) 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

T. J. Jones, M.A.1913 | Archdn. Green1914
Archdn. Buckley1913 | D. Davies, M.A.1914

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Llandaff, Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D.1913
Monmouth, Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D.1914

Beneficed Clergy, 275; Curates, etc., 256.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff1909
Secretary, Registrar and Apparitor-General,
A. G. Howell, Cardiff.

Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

110th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwill
Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs: J. St. David's.]
.....1897

Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. Latham
Bevan, D.D., Brecon1915

Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. (£700) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903 | D. Watcyn Morgan, B.A.
C. G. Brown, B.A.1908 |1919

Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£200) 1914
Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A.1903

Brecon, Bishop of Swansea1907

St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A. (£279) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 375; Curates etc., 145.

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A.,
K.C. (1909).

Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.	Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1844	Natal	1893	1900	G. H. Lander, b. 1861	Hong Kong	1907	1900
Laurence F. D. Blair, b. 1860	Falklands	1910	1914	J. Lofthouse, b. 1855	Seewater	1908	1901
George F. Browne, b. 1833	Bristol	1895	1914	J. D. Langley, b. 1836	Bendigo	1907	1919
A. Chandler, b. 1860	Bloemfontein	1908	1921	James Macarthur, b. 1848	Southampton	1898	1921
Hy. Lowther Clarke, b. 1850	Melbourne	1908	1920	Herbert Mather, b. 1840	Antigua	1897	1904
Alfred Clifford, b. 1849	Luiknow	1893	1910	John Edwd. Mercer, b. 1856	Tasmania	1908	1914
Regd. S. Copleston, b. 1845	Calcutta	1875	1912	H. H. Montgomery, b. 1847	Tasmania	1908	1901
Chas. E. Cornish, b. 1842	Grahamstown	1899	1915	Samuel Morley, b. 1841	Tinnevely	1896	1903
Frederick Courtney, b. 1837	Nova Scotia	1888	1904	William R. Mounsey, b. 1868	Labuan	1909	1916
Owen T. L. Crossley, b. 1861	Auckland	1911	1913	Charles O. Mules, b. 1837	Nelson, N.Z.	1898	1912
T. W. Drury, b. 1847	Ripon	1907	1919	M. R. Nelligan, b. 1863	Auckland	1903	1910
Geo. H. Frodsham, b. 1863	N. Queensland	1902	1912	J. A. Newnham, b. 1852	Saskatchewan	1893	1921
Philip K. Fyson, b. 1846	Hokkaido	1896	1908	G. Albert Ormsby, b. 1843	Honduras	1893	1907
Wm. Thos. Gaul, b. 1844	Mashonaland	1895	1907	E. A. Parry, b. 1860	Guiana	1900	1921
A. G. Sumner Gibson, b. 1856	Cape Town	1894	1906	E. N. Powell, b. 1860	Mashonaland	1908	1910
F. Goldsmith, b. 1853	Bunbury	1904	1917	H. M. E. Price, b. 1863	Fuh-Kien	1906	1918
John Grisdale, b. 1845	Qu Appelle	1897	1911	James L. Randall, b. 1828	Reading	1889	1908
Hon. Edw. Carr Glynn, b. 1843	Peterboro'	1897	1916	Wm. Day Reeve, b. 1844	Mackenzie R.	1891	1907
Charles Gore, b. 1853	Oxford	1902	1919	C. J. Ridgeway, b. 1841	Chichester	1908	1919
A. V. Green, b. 1857	Ballarat	1894	1915	Archibald Robertson, b. 1853	Exeter	1903	1916
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, b. 1864	Accra	1904	1910	Herbt. E. Ryle, C.V.O., b. 1856	Winchester	1901	1911
Ernest N. Hodges, b. 1849	Travancore	1890	1905	C. Perry Scott, b. 1847	N. China	1880	1913
C. Hook, b. 1844	Kingston-on-Thames	1895	1914	John Taylor Smith, b. 1860	Sierra Leone	1897	1901
George F. Hove, b. 1838	Singapore	1881	1909	Wm. Eden Smyth, b. 1858	Lebombo	1893	1912
G. D. Iliff, b. 1867	Shantung	1903	1921	Waite H. Stirling, b. 1859	Falklands	1889	1901
Ernest G. Ingham, b. 1851	Sierra Leone	1883	1897	H. Tugwell, b. 1854	Equatorial Africa	1894	1921
Albert E. Joscelyne, b. 1866	Jamaica	1905	1912	T. C. Twitchell, b. 1866	Polynesia	1908	1921
G. W. Kennion, b. 1845	Bath & Wells	1882	1921	Fredk. Wallis, b. 1853	Wellington	1895	1911
George L. King, b. 1860	Madagascar	1899	1919	Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, b. 1854	Calcutta	1898	1901
Arthur M. Knight, b. 1864	Rangoon	1903	1909	Cecil J. Wood, b. 1873	Melanesia	1912	1919
E. A. Knox, b. 1847	Manchester	1903	1920				

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Bristol; Chelmsford; Chichester; Coventry; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; London; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; St. Albans; St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; Truro; Winchester; Worcester.

Registrar, F. H. Lee.

Apparitor-General, H. T. A. Dashwood.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

THE senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. Many of the Battalions and Companies are now recognised as Cadet Units. The total strength is 60,000 officers and boys. *Sec., R. S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.*

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 500,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 2,327 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C.2. Brigade Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A.*

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.

Actuary, Guy Bowman.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Bradford; Carlisle; Chester; Durham; Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle; Ripon; Sheffield; Sodor and Man; Wakefield.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.

The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; two Archdeacons from each Diocese, and the Elected Proctors. **Registrar,** A. V. Hudson.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated.)

A Movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

During the War some 100,000 Boy Scouts were employed on war work, over 100,000 joined the Colours, and a continuous service of coast-watching under the Admiralty was maintained. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 2.*

SECS. PROVINCE OF CANADA. Apptd. Clgy.

Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, b. 1826	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, b. 1868	1907	79
Nova Scotia, (vacant)		140
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, b. 1859	1915	64
<i>Missionary Bishops under Canadian Synod</i>		
Honan, W. C. White, b. 1873	1909	8
Mid-Japan, Heber J. Hamilton, b. 1864	1912	9

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algoma, George Thorneloe, b. 1828, Archbp.		
of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan	1897	55
Huron, D. Williams, b. 1858	1905	65
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, b. 1851	1911	86
Ontario, E. J. Bidwell, b. 1866	1917	78
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, b. 1849 (cons. 1912)	1915	74
J. F. Sweeney, b. 1857	1909	
Toronto { W. Day Reeve, b. 1844, Asst.	1907	437

PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Athabasca, E. F. Robins, b. 1870	1912	9
Calgary, W. Cyprion Pinkham, b. 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, b. 1878	1914	31
Kootenai		17
MacKenzie River, J. R. Lucas, b. 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, b. 1866	1908	14
Opapunga, M. T. MacHarding, b. 1865	1909	180
Rupert's Land, S. F. Matheson, b. 1852		
Archbp. of Rupert's Land (1909) and Pri-		
mate of Canada (1909 cons. 1903)	1905	110
Saskatchewan	1901	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, b. 1866	1905	8

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Caledonia, F. H. Du Vernet, b. 1860, Arch-		
bishop and Metropolitan, 1915	1904	21
Columbia, C. De Vester Schofield, b. 1878	1916	44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, b. 1867	1910	63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, b. 1872	1915	12
Cariboo (vacant)		

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Assam, H. Pakenham Walsh, b. 1870	1915	6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, b. 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, Foss Westcott, b. 1865 (c. 1905), Met.	1910	100
Ohota Nagpur, A. Wood, b. 1869	1920	50
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, b. 1854	1903	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah	1913	
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, b. 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, b. 1863	1910	106
Madras, Henry Whitehead, b. 1853	1899	98
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, b. 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Pyffe, b. 1869	1910	49
Tinnevely and Madras, E. H. M. Waller,		
b. 1870	1915	86
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, b. 1861	1905	50

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

Auckland, A. W. Averill, b. 1865 (cons. 1910)	1913	120
Christchurch, Churchoff Julius, b. 1847		83
(Acting Primate)	1890	
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, b. 18—	1919	46
Manawatu, J. Manwaring Steward, b. 1874	1919	35
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, b. 1868	1912	28
Waipatu, W. W. Sedgwick, b. 1850	1914	72
Wellington, Thomas H. Spratt, O.B.E., b. 1856	1911	73

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Armidale, W. F. Wentworth Shields, b. 1867	1916	38
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, b. 1876	1911	53
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, b. 1867	1915	41
Grafton (vacant)	1901	
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, b. 1860 (c. 1912)	1918	48
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, b. 1859	1905	19
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, b. 1862; Archbp.		
& Metrop. N.S.W.; Primate, 1910	1909	269

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, b. 1878	1916	85
Bendigo, (vacant)	1912	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, b. 1881	1917	34
Melbourne, C. Harrington Lees, b. 1866;		
Archbp. & Metropolitan	1922	21
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, b. 1857	1902	36

SECS. PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND. Apptd. Clgy.

Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, b. 1865 (cons. 1910)		
(Archbp. & Metrop., 1921)	1921	102
H. F. Le Fanu (Bp. coadj.)	1915	
Carpentaria, Henry Newton, b. 1867	1915	14
New Guinea	1921	16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, b. 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, b. 1901	1921	30
PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, b. 1899	1914	84
Keigoorie, William E. Elsey, b. 1879	1919	12
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, b. 1854, (Archbp.		
& Metrop., 1914)	1894	59
INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1869	1909	99
N. W. Australia, G. Trower, b. 1860 (cons. 1902)	1906	5
Polynesia	1921	6
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, b. 1864	1919	91
Willochra, Gilbert White, b. 1850 (cons. 1900)	1915	15

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, b. 1875	1921	57
Asst., F. R. T. Balfour, b. 1846	1911	
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, b. 1850 (cons.		
1892), Archbp.	1909	99
J. O. Nash, b. 1861	Coadjutor 1917	
George, H. B. Sidwell, b. 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, b. 1851	1915	96
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne,		
b. 1859	1912	27
Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, b. 1880	1921	13
S. Rhodesia, Fredc. H. Beaven, b. 1855	1911	29
Natal, Fred Saml. Baines, b. 1858	1901	61
Asst., F. Rosch	1913	
Pretoria, Nellie S. Talbot, M.C., b. 1879	1920	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, b. 1860	1905	4
St. John's, Kapfaria, J. W. Williams, b. 1857	1901	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyryan, b. 1861	1903	33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Antigua, Edward Hutson, b. 1873	1911	34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, b. 1868	1917	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, b. 1869, Archbp. of		
W. Indies	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, b. 1869	1917	
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, b. 1866	1916	90
Asst. Bishop, D. W. Bentley	1919	
Nassau, Roscoe G. Shedden, b. 1889	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, b. 1870	1918	

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Acra, M. S. O'Rourke, b. 1869	1913	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every,		
b. 1866 (cons. 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda, Clare L. Worrell, b. 1855 (cons. 1904)	1921	
Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, b. 1865	1908	12
Asst. Bishop, Tsae-Seng Sing	1918	42
China, North, F. L. Norris, b. 1864	1914	17
West, W. Wharton Cassels, b. 1858	1905	30
Egypt & the Sudan, Llyn H. Gwynne, b. 1863	1908	
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, b. 1868	1919	
Fuk-Kien, John Hind, b. 1876	1918	41
Gibraltar, Jno. Harold Greig, b. 1865	1921	
Hokkaido (vacant)		
Hong Kong, C. R. Duppy, b. 1881	1920	30
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, b. 1870	1914	61
Kuachu (N. Japan), A. Len, b. 1868	1909	8
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, b. 1866	1911	25
Kwantung and Hunan, W. Banister, b. 1855	1909	7
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Dawson, b. 1879	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, b. 18—	1920	
Madagascar, G. R. Kestell-Cornish, b. 1858	1919	45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, b. 1874	1919	
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, b. 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, b. 1864	1917	79
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, b. 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, b. 1872	1910	18
Oahu, Hugh Jas. Foss, b. 1848	1899	31
Persia, J. H. Linton, b. 1879	1919	29
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, b. 1880	1921	29
Sierra Leone, John Walsley, b. 1867	1910	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davis, b. 1878	1909	22
South Tokyo, Samuel Henslett, b. 1879	1921	27
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., b. 1872	1912	68
(Suff.) H. G. Jones, b. 1870	1920	
West Equatorial Africa, (vacant)	1921	84
(A. W. Howells	1919	
Zanzibar, Frank Weston, O.B.E., b. 1871	1908	31

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incum- bents.	Curate.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859	1900 ...	55,359 ...	90 ...	19 ...	£2,500
	(cons. 1903)					
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1872	1900 ...	98,796 ...	147 ...	78 ...	2,500
	(cons. 1913)					
BISHOPS.						
Meath.....	Rt. Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., b. 1870	1919 ...	10,205 ...	68 ...	14 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., b. 1871	1919 ...	9,691 ...	55 ...	18 ...	1,462
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., b. 1843	1908 ...	37,183 ...	65 ...	10 ...	1,773
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., b. 1862	1912 ...	31,935 ...	100 ...	35 ...	1,703
Derry	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1872	1916 ...	50,741 ...	105 ...	18 ...	2,140
Down	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., b. 1856	1919 ...	204,773 ...	165 ...	56 ...	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., b. 1854	1913 ...	9,222 ...	58 ...	10 ...	1,500
Kilmore ...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., b. 1858	1915 ...	31,210 ...	97 ...	26 ...	1,542
Limerick ...	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., b. 1854	1921 ...	9,085 ...	53 ...	11 ...	1,408
Onsory ...	Rt. Rev. John G. Fitzmaurice Day, b. 1875	1920 ...	22,446 ...	101 ...	34 ...	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. Arthur E. Ross, D.D., b. 1878	1920 ...	9,723 ...	60 ...	10 ...	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. L. A. Pooler, D.D.; J. A. Maconchy; Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude,

52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Asst. Sec. Canon R. A. Kernan B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec., 1920, was only £102,073, charged with annuities to 40 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,787,357, made up of Commutation £102,073, Parochial Sustentation £7,002,341, Episcopal Sustentation £563,685, General Synod Funds £593,765, and Miscellaneous purposes £1,627,566.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £8,818,065. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £347,000. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1920, was £116,104, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £319,676.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1921, was 524,375, or 12.0 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Org. Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Org. Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic L. Deane, D.D. 1917...	47	£2,898	Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D. 1910...	75	£2,213
Argyll ...	Kenneth Maconachie, D.D. 1907...	15	848	Glasgow ...	E. T. S. Reid, M.A. ... 1921...	82	993
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F.			Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D. ... 1904...	23	582
	Robberds, D.D. (Primus 1908) 1904...	29	£1,228	St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D. ... 1908...	43	£1,120

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 417. Parsonages, 195. Clergy, 326. Communicants, 56,979.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,825 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1920 was 739,251. The sum of £601,058 was raised in 1920 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 500 chapels, at a cost of over £1,830,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,457. There are in addition 248 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. The *First Book of Discipline*, published in 1560, abolished the imposition of hands in the ordination of the clergy, but

superintendents were appointed to appoint ministers and to plant and erect kirks. The Church, so reformed, was governed by a General Assembly composed of the Superintendents, ministers, and lay commissioners. A *Second Book of Discipline* was sanctioned by the Scots Parliament in 1581. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1620, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Duke of Sutherland.

MODERATOR (1922), Rev. John Smith, D.D., Partick.

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.

Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, O.B.E., D.D.

Procurator, Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C.

Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1920, there were 1,484 congregations and 45 preaching stations. The total membership was 520,680, and there were 2,058 Sunday Schools, with 127,622 scholars and 22,130 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 382 European Mission Agents and 5,917 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,455,222.—*Moderator* (1921-2), Rev. Dr. Philip.—*Offices*, 221 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 429,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 615 ministers, 561 congregations, with 205,462 communicants, 91,071 families, 7,099

Sabbath-school teachers, and 99,993 scholars. During the year 1920-21 this branch contributed by congregational effort £382,177 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £473,829. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 13 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 35 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Belfast. *General Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Morton, M.A., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 13 presbyteries, 352 congregations, 8 preaching stations, and 83,710 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 80 missionaries abroad, including 40 women. In 1920 the amount raised for all purposes was £413,822. *Moderator*, 1921-2, Rev. Ivor J. Robertson, M.A., Regent Sq.—*Church Offices*: 7 E. India Ave., E.C. 3. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham, P.C. *Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of **METHODISTS** are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. This figure, however, is probably an over-estimate, and is therefore open to correction. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 56,494; local preachers, 97,531; members and probationers, 10,386,972; Sunday schools, 94,857; officers and teachers, 922,361; scholars, 9,128,637; churches and other preaching places, 100,130. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleys are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. The Wesleyan Conference will be held at Sheffield in 1922.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. A. Sharp; *Sec.*, Rev. John E. Wakerley.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleys they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. S. Horton.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the

Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 200,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. W. Treffry; *Secretary*, R. Norman.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists*.—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.—*President*, W. A. Hindley.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*Secretary*, Rev. E. Bromage, Sheffield.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The Wesleys raised in 1920-21 £287,950 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £49,777. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £2,628 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £32,448 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.

	Ministers	Lay Preachers.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,684	19,024	422,122	19,884	8,539	850,871
Primitive Methodists	1,105	14,211	206,085	...	4,437	419,245
United Methodist Church	715	4,763	138,110	4,904	2,286	262,595
Independent Methodists	374	...	8,398	213	143	24,852
Wesleyan Reform Union	23	374	8,059	...	225	22,107

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1900 the body numbered—churches, 1,483; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,779; ministers and preachers, 1,156; elders, 7,079; communicants, 187,220; on probation, 1,592; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,151; teachers and scholars, 189,807; adherents (including communicants), 326,415.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1900, £206,418. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £505,949.

One of the features of the Welch churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 380 chapels and preaching stations, with 32,730 communicants and 89,317 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welch.

The churches in Assam number 522; communicants, 18,114; adherents (including communicants), 58,494. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev. W. D. Rowlands, Carmarthen; (*North Wales*), Prof. J. O. Thomas, M.A., Bala.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. J. Ceredig Evans, Khasia.

Secretaries, Revs. Griffith Parry Williams, M.A., Mold, and Evan Price, Ebbw Vale.

Statistical Secretaries, Revs. John Jones, Brynrodyn, and D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan.

The Independents and the Baptists.

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1900 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1901-22, Rev. A. J. Viner; 1922-23, Rev. Thomas Yates. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

The *Council of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby

Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1823. In the British Isles there were, in 1900, 4,182 chapels and 2,072 pastors. The members numbered 405,104, Sunday-school teachers 54,243, and Sunday scholars 512,365. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,504,447. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1901-22, Rev. J. C. Carlile, C.B.E., D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D.D. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C. 2. The Society of Friends (Quakers), consists of 29,049 members and has 300 places of worship in Great Britain, with 29 places of worship in Ireland and 2,281 members. *Central Office (Great Britain)*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,777 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The Moravian Church (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 22 churches. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Reformed Episcopal Church originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great

Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D.; *Bishop of Southern Diocese*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Welby Prior, B.D., Trinity Rectory, Southend-on-Sea; *Southern Diocesan Sec.*, Rev. P. T. Norris, B.A., Harlesden. The Old Roman Catholic Church: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The Greeks (*Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis, St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for Moslems.

The Jews.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. *Chief Rabbi's Office*, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E. 1. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at fourteen millions.

The Roman Catholic Church.

In *England and Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 23 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 122 Episcopal Sees, with 54 Vicariates and 9 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1922 estimates the Catholic population of *England and Wales* (1920) at 2,925,475, *Scotland* (1920) 546,000, *Ireland* (Census figures 1921) 3,242,670. The figures for *India* (1911) are 1,904,286, *Ceylon* (1911) 339,300, *Canada* (1920) 3,268,837, *Australian Commonwealth* (1921) 956,804, *New Zealand* (1916) 151,603 and *Union of South Africa* (1911) 91,035, the total for the *British Empire* being 13,814,404; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 316,822,975.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishops.		CONS. CLERGY.	
<i>Westminster</i> , Francis, Cardinal Bourne (translated from <i>St. Albans</i> 1903)	1896	484	
<i>Bishops Auxiliary</i> , Joseph Butt (cons. 1912); Manuel Bidwell (cons. 1917)			
<i>Cardiff</i> , Francis Mostyn	1895	102	
<i>Birmingham</i> , John McIntyre	1912	305	
<i>Liverpool</i> , Frederick W. Keating	1908	493	

Bishops.			
<i>Brentwood</i> , Arthur Doubleday	1920	99	
<i>Clifton</i> , George A. Burton	1902	120	
<i>Hexham & Newcastle</i> , Richd. Collins	1905	275	
<i>Leeds</i> , J. R. Cowgill	1905	186	
<i>Menevia, Wales</i> , Francis Mostyn (<i>Adm. Apostolic</i>)	1895	82	
<i>Middlesbrough</i> , Richard Lacy	1879	114	
<i>Bishop Coadjutor</i> , T. Shine	1921		
<i>Northampton</i> (vacant)		102	
<i>Nottingham</i> , Thomas Dunn	1916	141	
<i>Plymouth</i> , John Kelly	1911	131	
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	294	
<i>Salford</i> , Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	373	
<i>Bishop Auxiliary</i> , John S. Vaughan	1909		
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , Hugh Singleton	1908	96	
<i>Southwark</i> , Peter E. Amigo	1904	540	

SCOTLAND.

Archbishops.			
<i>St. Andrews & Edinburgh</i> , James A. Smith (trans. from <i>Dunkeld</i> 1900)	1890	102	
<i>Bishop Auxiliary</i> , Henry Graham	1917		
<i>Glasgow</i> (vacant)		311	
Bishops.			
<i>Aberdeen</i> , George Bennett	1918	71	
<i>Argyll & Isles</i> , Donald Martin	1919	32	
<i>Dunkeld</i> , John Toner	1914	47	
<i>Galloway</i> , James McCarthy	1914	36	

IRELAND.

Archbishops.			
<i>Armagh</i> , Michael, Cardinal Logue (succeeded 1887)	1879	128	
<i>Dublin</i> , Edward Byrne	1920	647	
<i>Cashel</i> , John Harty	1914	133	
<i>Tuam</i> , T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151	
Bishops.			
<i>Achnary</i> , Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51	
<i>Arclagh</i> , Joseph Hoare	1895	105	
<i>Cloyne</i> , P. McKenna	1909	112	
<i>Clonfert</i> , Thomas O'Doherty	1919	83	
<i>Cloyne</i> , Robert Browne	1894	138	
<i>Cork</i> , Daniel Cohan	1914	204	
<i>Derry</i> , Charles MacHugh	1907	116	
<i>Down & Connor</i> , Joseph MacRory	1915	175	
<i>Dromore</i> , Edward Mulhern	1916	60	
<i>Elphin</i> , Bernard Coyne	1913	105	
<i>Ferne</i> , William Codd	1918	133	
<i>Galway & Kilmaedagh</i> , Thomas O'Dea	1903	86	
<i>Kerry</i> , Charles O'Sullivan	1918	135	
<i>Kildare and Leighlin</i> , Patrick Foley	1896	154	
<i>Killala</i> , James Naughton	1912	47	
<i>Killaloe</i> , Michael Fogarty	1904	160	
<i>Kilmore</i> , Patrick Finegan	1910	114	
<i>Limerick</i> , Denis Hallinan	1918	173	
<i>Meath</i> , Laurence Gaughran	1906	109	
<i>Ossory</i> , Abraham Brownrigg	1824	119	
<i>Raphoe</i> , Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80	
<i>Ross</i> , Denis Kelly	1897	30	
<i>Waterford & Lismore</i> , Bernard Hackett	1916	167	

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Europe.

Bishops.		CONS.	
<i>Malta</i> , Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.	1915		
<i>Gozo</i> , John Camilleri	1889		
<i>Gibraltar</i> , H. Gregory Thompson	1910		

America.

<i>Delegate-Apostolic to Canada</i> , Abp. Peter di Maria.			
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Archbishops.

<i>Edmonton</i> , Henry O'Leary	1913		
<i>Halifax</i> , Edward MacCarthy	1906		
<i>Kingston</i> , Michael J. Spratt	1911		
<i>Montreal</i> , Paul N. Bruchesi	1897		
<i>Bishop Aux.</i> , George Gauthier	1912		
<i>Ottawa</i> , Charles Gauthier	1898		
<i>Port of Spain</i> , John Pius Dowling	1909		
<i>Quebec</i> , Louis Nazaire Bégin, Caid.	1888		
<i>Archbishop Coaj.</i> , Paul Eugene Roy	1908		
<i>Regina</i> , Olivier Mathieu	1911		
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Arthur Béliveau	1913		
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> , E. P. Roche	1915		
<i>Toronto</i> , Neil MacNeil	1895		
<i>Vancouver, B.C.</i> , Timothy Casey	1900		
<i>Winnipeg</i> , Alfred Sinnott	1916		

Bishops.

<i>Alexandria</i> , Felix Couturier	1919		
<i>Antigonish</i> , James Morrison	1912		
<i>Athabasca</i> , Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891		
<i>Coadjutor</i> , Celestine Jousard	1909		
<i>Calgary</i> , John McNally	1913		
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Louis O'Leary	1913		
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i> , Patrick Chiasson	1917		
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Michael Labreque	1892		
<i>Demerara</i> , Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902		
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> (vacant).			
<i>Halifax</i> , Elias A. Latulipe	1908		
<i>Hamilton</i> , Thomas Joseph Dowling	1887		
<i>Harbour-Grace</i> , John March	1906		
<i>Honduras</i> , Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899		
<i>Jamaica</i> , William O'Hare, Vic. Ap.	1919		
<i>Joliette</i> , John William Forbes	1913		
<i>Keewatin</i> , Ovide Charlebois	1910		
<i>London</i> , F. Fallon	1910		
<i>Mackenzie</i> , Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902		
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Francis Xavier Brunet	1913		
<i>Nicolet</i> , Joseph S. Brunault	1899		
<i>Pembroke</i> , Patrick Ryan	1912		
<i>Peterboro'</i> , Michael O'Brien	1913		
<i>Prince Albert & Saskatoon</i> (vacant).			
<i>Rimouski</i> (vacant).			
<i>Roseau</i> , Philip Schellhaert	1902		
<i>St. George's, N.F.</i> , Henry Renouf	1920		
<i>St. Hyacinth</i> , Alexis Bernard	1906		
<i>St. John, N. Brunswick</i> , Edward Le Blanc	1912		
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , David J. Scollard	1904		
<i>Sherbrooke</i> , Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893		
<i>Bishop Aux.</i> , Hubert Chalifoux	1915		
<i>Three Rivers</i> , F. X. Cloutier	1899		
<i>Valleyfield</i> , Joseph Emard	1892		
<i>Victoria, B.C.</i> , Alex. Macdonald	1908		
<i>Yukon & Prince Rupert</i> , Emilius Buno, Vic. Ap.	1917		

<i>Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada</i> , Niceta Budka, res. Winnipeg	1922		
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Africa.		Asia.	
Bishops.		Bishops—continued.	
<i>Bangweolo</i> , Stephen Larue, V.A.	1913	<i>Jaffna</i> , Joseph Brault	1920
<i>Bahr-el-Ghazal</i> , Antony Stoppani, V.A.	1917	<i>Kandy</i> , Bede Beekmeyer	1922
<i>Basutoland</i> , Julius J. Cenez, V.A.	1909	<i>Kottayam</i> , Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
<i>Cape Colony, East</i> , Hugh MacSherry, V.A.	1896	<i>Krishnagar</i> , Santino Taveggia	1906
<i>Cape Colony, West</i> , John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886	<i>Kumbakonam</i> , Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
<i>Delta of the Nile</i> , Julius Girard	1921	<i>Lahore</i> , Fabian A. Estermans	1905
<i>Egypt (vacant)</i>		<i>Malacca</i> , Emile Barillon	1904
<i>Gold Coast</i> , Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906	<i>Mangalore</i> , P. Perini	1910
<i>Kenia</i> , Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909	<i>Melapur</i> , T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
<i>Khartum</i> , Francis Goyer, V.A.	1903	<i>Myasore</i> , Hippolytus Teissier	1916
<i>Kimberley</i> , Charles Cox, Adm. Ap.	1914	<i>Nagpur</i> , Francis S. Coppel	1907
<i>Lagos</i> , Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912	<i>Patna (vacant)</i>	
<i>Natal</i> , Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904	<i>Poona</i> , Henry Doering	1907
<i>Lower Niger</i> , I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap.	1920	<i>Quilon</i> , A. M. Benziger	1900
<i>Nyasa</i> , Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911	<i>Trichinopoly</i> , A. Falsandler	1909
<i>Orange River</i> , J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898	<i>Trichur</i> , Francis Varhapilly	1921
<i>Port Louis</i> , John Murphy	1916	<i>Trincomalee</i> , Gaston Robichez	1917
<i>Port Victoria, Seychelles (vacant)</i>		<i>Vizagapatam</i> , John Mary Clerc	1891
<i>Shiré</i> , Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap.	1910	Australasia.	
<i>Sierra Leone</i> , John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903	Archbishops.	
<i>Tanganika</i> , Joseph Birraux	1920	<i>Adelaide</i> , Robt. W. Spence	1914
<i>Togo</i> , Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.	1914	<i>Brisbane</i> , James Duhig	1905
<i>Transvaal</i> , Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1914	<i>Hobart</i> , Patrick Delany	1893
<i>Upper Nile</i> , John Biermans, Vic. Ap.	1921	<i>Melbourne</i> , Daniel Mannix	1912
<i>Victoria Nyanza</i> , H. Streicher, Vic. Ap.	1897	<i>Perth</i> , Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
<i>Western Nigeria</i> , Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918	<i>Sydney</i> , Michael Kelly	1901
<i>Zanzibar</i> , John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913	<i>Wellington</i> , Francis Redwood	1874
Asia.		<i>Archbishop Coadj.</i> , Thomas O'Shea	1913
<i>Delegate-Apostolic to India</i> , Abp. Peter Pisanl.		Bishops.	
<i>Patriarch.</i>		<i>Armidale</i> , Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
<i>Jerusalem</i> , Louis Barlassina	1918	<i>Auckland</i> , Henry William Cleary	1910
Archbishops.		<i>Bishop Coadj.</i> , James Liston	1920
<i>Agra</i> , Angelo Bernacchini	1918	<i>Ballarât</i> , Daniel Foley	1916
<i>Bombay</i> , Alban Goodier	1919	<i>Bathurst</i> , Michael O'Farrell	1920
<i>Calcutta</i> , Brice Meuleman	1902	<i>Caroline Islands</i> , Peter Walliser, Vic. Ap.	1912
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , Ferdinand Périé	1921	<i>Central Oceania</i> , Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
<i>Colombo</i> , Antony Coudert	1898	<i>Christchurch</i> , Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
<i>Cyprus</i> , Paul Aouad	1911	<i>Cooktown</i> , John Heavey	1914
<i>Madras</i> , John Aelen	1902	<i>Dunedin</i> , Joseph Whyte	1920
<i>Simla</i> , Anselm John Kenealy	1911	<i>Fiji</i> , Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1887
<i>Verapoly</i> , Angelus M. Perez	1915	<i>Bishop Coadj.</i> , Charles Nicolas	1912
Bishops.		<i>Geraldton</i> , William Kelly	1898
<i>Ajmer</i> , Henry Caumont	1913	<i>Gilbert Islands</i> , Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889
<i>Allahabad</i> , Joseph Foll	1915	<i>Goulburn</i> , John Gallagher	1895
<i>Arabia (Aden)</i> , Latin Henry Vanni	1916	<i>Kimberley (vacant)</i>	
<i>Burma, East</i> , Victor Emm. Segrada, V.A.	1909	<i>Lismore</i> , John Carroll	1910
<i>Burma, North</i> , Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906	<i>Maitland</i> , Patrick Dwyer	1897
<i>Burma, South</i> , Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893	<i>Navigator Islands</i> , J. Darnand, Vic. Ap.	1919
<i>Changanacherry</i> , Thos. Kurialacheril, V.A.	1911	<i>New Guinea</i> , A. G. de Boismenu	1899
<i>Cochin</i> , Jose Ribeiro	1909	<i>New Pomerania</i> , Louis Couppé	1889
<i>Combatore</i> , Augustine Roy	1904	<i>Port Augusta</i> , John Norton	1906
<i>Decau</i> , Joseph Legrand	1916	<i>Rockhampton</i> , Joseph Shiel	1912
<i>Ernakulam</i> , Augustine Kandathil, Vic. Ap.	1911	<i>Sale</i> , Patrick Phelan	1913
<i>Galle</i> , Joseph van Reeth	1895	<i>Sandhurst</i> , John MacCarthy	1917
<i>Hong Kong</i> , Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905	<i>South Solomon Islands</i> , Aloysius Raucaz	1920
<i>Hyderabad</i> , Denis Vismara	1909	<i>Wagga-Wagga</i> , Joseph Dwyer	1918
		<i>Wilcannia</i> , Forbes, William Hayden	1918

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912). In Dec., 1920, the number of *Officers, Cadets and Employés* was 25,217, of *Corps and Outposts*, 12,211, *Local Officers*, 74,466. The number of countries occupied was 73, and of languages used 46. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 116 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 39 Maternity Homes and 96 Children's Homes, 186 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 228 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 173 Workshops and Factories, 99 Labour Bureaux, 22 Farms, &c. More than 40,000 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of

police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. The total raised during "Self-Denial Week" in 1921 amounted to £167,842. Balance-sheets and statements for account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1922), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1921-1922.

Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to April 8.

Trinity, April 19 to July 8.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Marquess Curzon of Elect.	
Kedleston, K.G., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1907
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L.,	
Merton	1896
Vice-Chancellor, L. R. Farnell, D.Litt.,	
Rector of Exeter	1920
Proctors, D. L. Chapman, M.A., <i>Jesus</i> ;	
J. R. H. Weaver, <i>Trinity</i>	1921
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A.,	
Hertford, 1928 ; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J.	
Trevelyan, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1910
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, D.Litt., <i>Magd.</i>	
Member of the Medical Council of the United	
Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley,	
D.Litt., <i>Magdalen</i>	1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, M.A.,	
D.Litt., <i>All Souls</i> , 1918 ; E. Lobel, M.A.,	
<i>Queen's</i>	1920
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	
Radclyffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A.,	
D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G.	
Eogarth, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Magdalen</i>	1909
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A.,	
<i>Magdalen</i>	1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leidesdorf,	
M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the	
Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A.,	
<i>Magdalen</i>	1907
Radclyffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, M.A.,	
(D.Sc. Dublin), <i>Queen's</i>	1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University	
Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., <i>Wadham</i> ...	
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre,	
F. W. Pember, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1919
Acting Curator of Schools, Rev. G. B.	
Cronshaw, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1910
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D.	
Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A.,	
<i>Ch. Ch.</i> , 1899 ; F. E. Marshall, M.A., <i>St.</i>	
<i>John's</i>	1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C.,	
M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., <i>Non-Coll.</i> , <i>Divinity</i> ;	
E. Parker, <i>Law</i> ; C. J. Honey, <i>Medicine</i> ;	
G. W. Beesley, <i>Arts</i>	
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., <i>St. John's</i>	1900
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge	1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy	1900
Secretary to Delegates of—	
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson,	
M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	
Extension of Teaching, Rev. F. E.	
Hutchinson, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> .	
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman,	
D.Sc., <i>Magdalen</i>	
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A.,	
<i>Oriel</i>	
Secretary of—	
Committee for Appointments, R. Trus-	
love, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	

The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., B.N.C.
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund,
Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London,
S.W. 2.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor ; Vice-Chancellor ; Proctors.

Heads of Houses, Warden of Wadham ; Warden of All Souls ; Master of Balliol.

Professors, The Regius Professor of Divinity ; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics ; the Regius Professor of Medicine ; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory ; the Camden Professor of Ancient History (one vacancy to be filled on Nov. 24).

Members of Convocation, E. M. Walker, M.A. ; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A. ; N. Whatley, M.A. ; Sir T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. ; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A. ; J. L. Stooks, M.A. (one vacancy to be filled on Nov. 24).

PRIZEMEN, 1920-21.

Chancellor's Prizes—

Latin Verse, R. G. C. Levens, *Balliol*.

English Essay, C. S. Lewis, *Univ.*

Newdigate Prize, J. Laver, *New Coll.*

Stanhope Essay, A. M. Davies, *Jesus*.

Gaisford (Verse), A. Hyman, *Wadham*.

(Prose), C. J. Fordyce, *Balliol*.

Greek Testament (Junior), W. R. Williams, *Lincoln*.

Septuagint (Junior), D. W. Thomas, *St. John's*.

Lothian Essay, J. D. Woodruff, *New Coll.*

Welsh, W. F. H. Ray, *Univ.*

Gladstone, G. E. G. Catlin, *New Coll.*

Chas. Oldham, G. D. F. Dillon, *Balliol*.

Green, E. Conyers D'Arcy, *Campton Hall*.

Matthew Arnold, G. E. G. Catlin, *New Coll.*

Radclyffe, E. P. Poulton, *Balliol*.

Beit, A. P. Warren, *Magd.*, and K. L. P. Martin,

New Coll., equal.

Robert Herbert, W. A. Young, *Ch. Ch.*

Weldon, J. A. Harris and Miss E. M. Elderton.

SCHOLARS, 1920-21.

Craven Fellowship, B. Ashmole, *Herts*.

Radclyffe Travelling Fellowship, T. S. Nelson,

Univ.

Vinerian, H. G. Hanbury, B.N.C.

Ireland, J. B. Poynton, *New Coll.*

Craven Scholarships, S. A. Handford, *Balliol* ;

J. R. Cullen, *Balliol* ; R. G. C. Levens, *Balliol*.

Eldon, G. Alohin, *Brasenose*.

Boden, H. G. S. Blvar, *Keble*.

Mathematical (Junior), H. O. Newbolt, *Balliol*,

and C. E. Titchmarsh, *Balliol*, equal.

Pusey and Ellerton, A. A. Stenden, *St. John's*.

Denyer and Johnson (Senior), A. F. Hood, *Univ.*

(Junior), F. D. V. Narborough, *Worce.*

Hertford, W. R. F. Hardie, *Ball*.

Burdett-Coutts, R. W. Sequit, *Ball*.

John Locke, H. L. Roth, *Exeter*.

Squire, F. J. Mann, *Keble* ; K. S. Langford ;

G. A. D. Armitstead.

Chas. Oldham, F. W. Baxter, *Worce.*

Theodore Williams—

Anatomy, F. H. Martin, *New Coll.*

Physiology, H. W. Pearson, B.N.C.

Pathology, D. S. Davies, *Magd.*

James New (Hebrew), H. L. Roth, *Exeter*.

C. Welch, G. R. de Beer, *Magd.*

Heath-Harrison (Travelling), J. W. Walker,

Pemb. ; F. A. Taylor, *Exeter* ; A. C. Hunter,

Exeter ; A. C. Beynon, *Jesus* ; B. Barnes,

Magd. ; R. M. Baldwin, *Ball* ; D. O. Evans,

Jesus ; W. H. Carter, *St. John's* ; Hon.

M. A. C. Hemphill, *New Coll.*

Edgell Heppel, C. H. Kingsley, Wadh.
De Oema, G. A. Kolkhorst, Baster.

Oxford Colleges
(with date of foundation).

All Souls (1237), F. W. Pember, D.O.L., Warden.
Balliol (1263), A. L. Smith, M.A., Master.
B.N.C. (1263), C. H. Sampson, M.A., Principal.
Ch. Ch. (1523), H. J. White, D.D., Dean.
Corpus Christi (1216), T. Cass, M.A., President.
Ezeler (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., Rector.
Hertford (1279), H. Boyd, D.D., Principal.
Jesus (1371), E. G. Hardy, D.C.L., Principal.
Lincoln (1247), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., Rector.
Magdalen (1456), Sir H. Warren, D.C.L., President.
Merton (1270), T. Bowman, M.A., Warden.
New Coll. (1386), W. A. Spooner, D.D., Warden.
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., Provost.
Pembroke (1264), F. H. Dudden, D.D., Master.
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost.
St. John's (1355), H. A. James, D.D., President.
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., Pres.
University (1249), R. W. Macan, D.Litt., Master.
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., Warden.
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., Provost.
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, B.D., Prin.
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., Warden.

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., Censor.
Campion Hall, J. H. Kenne, M.A., Master.
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., Master.

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey.
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison.
Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Argles, Spinney Piece.
Bagley Wood, Oxford.
Resident Librarian, Miss Skipworth.
Resident Bursar, Miss Lee-Strachy.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Joan Evans, B.Litt.
House Bursar, Miss B. A. Bullen.

ST. HILDA'S HALL.

Principal, Miss W. H. Moberly, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss A. E. Levett, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, B.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.

Principal, Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1921-1922.

Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.
Lent Jan. 8 to Mar. 28.
Easter Apr. 16 to June 24.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Elect.
O.M., Hon. LL.D., M.P., Trin. 1919
Vice-Chancellor, Edmund Courtenay
Pearce, D.D., Master of Corpus 1921
High Steward, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of
Plymouth, G.B.E., LL.D., St. John's 1919
Deputy High Steward, J. F. F. Rawlinson,
K.C., Hon. LL.D., Trin. 1918
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. F.
Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Hon. LL.D., Trin.,
1922; Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A.,
Hon. Sc.D., St. John's 1922

Commissary, J. F. F. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Elect.
Hon. LL.D., Trin. 1900
Public Orator, T.R. Glover, M.A., St. John's
Registrar, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., Pemb. 1920
Assistant Registrar, B. Benham, M.A.,
King's

Assistant Registrar for Research Studies,
Sir G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., Corp.
Assistant Registrar for Board of Examinations, W. C. D. Whetham, M.A., Trin.
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin. 1889
Sec. to the Library, W. F. Cuthbertson 1921
Counsel, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., St. John's,
1915; M. L. Romer, K.C., M.A., Trin. H.
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A.,
Pet., 1913; G. V. Carey, M.A., Clare ... 1920
Proctors, E. C. Hoskyns, M.O., M.A., Corp. ...
D. Portway, M.A., Cath. 1921
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (King's),
Mus.D. (Oxf.)
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S.
Eddington, M.A., Trin.
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory
and Newall Observer, Professor H. F.
Newall, M.A., Trin.
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology,
C. F. Cooper, M.A., Trin.
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and
Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., King's
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, Sc.D., Trin.
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and
Ethnology,
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., Queens'
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. G. Carter
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H.
Johnson, M.A., Emmanuel
Representative on General Medical Council,
Prof. F. Gowland Hopkins, M.A., M.B.,
F.R.S., Trin.
Director of the Psychological Laboratory,
C. S. Myers, G.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., Caius ...
Secretary to Local Examinations and Lectures
Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A. (Ezomingtons);
Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. (Lectures).
Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate,
T. G. Bedford, M.A., University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., Uni-
versity Offices.
University Press, A. R. Waller, M.A.

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of Queens'; The
Master of Trinity Hall; The Master of Gon-
ville and Caius; The Master of Emmanuel.
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor
Sorley; Professor Wood; Professor Sir E.
Rutherford.
Other Members of the Senate, Sir W. Durnford
(Kings), Dr. Keynes (Pemb.), Sec.; Dr. Hazel-
line (Down); J. H. Gray, M.A. (Qu.); H. McL.
Innes, M.A. (Trin.); W. Spens, M.A. (Corp. Chr.);
J. M. Keynes, M.A. (King's); T. Knox-Shaw,
M.A. (Sid. Suss).

MATRICULATIONS.

1906-1907	1,083	1911-1912	1,156	1916-1917	235
1907-1908	1,164	1912-1913	1,200	1917-1918	261
1908-1909	1,165	1913-1914	1,278	1918-1919	1,025
1909-1910	1,228	1914-1915	777	1919-1920	2,458
1910-1911	1,291	1915-1916	344	1920-1921	2,824

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1 Jan. to 30 Sept., 1900, £70,767.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1 Jan. to 30 Sept., 1900.

Total payments	£50,986
Balance due to Chest	19,781
	<u>£70,767</u>

Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of Foundation.)

- St. Catharine's* (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., *Master*.
Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., *Master*.
Clare (1346), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master*.
Corpus Christi (1350), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master*.
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, M.A., *Master*.
Emmanuel (1584), Hugh Burnaby, M.A., *Master*.
Gonville & Caius (1348), H. K. Anderson, M.D., *Master*.
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master*.
King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., *Provost*.
Magdalene (1549), A. C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., *Master*.
Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master*.
Pemhouse (1584), Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master*.
Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*.
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master*.
St. John's (1511), R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master*.
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Master*.
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master*.

HOSTELS.

- Selwyn College* (1889), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Master*.
Non-Coll. Stds. (1866) W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *Censor*.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS, 1919-20.

- Craven, H. Collingham, B.A., *Queens'*.
 Frank Smart, E. J. Maskell, B.A., *Emman.*

UNIVERSITY PRIZEMEN, 1919-20.

- Sir W. Browne Medals*, J. M. Lang, *Caius*; D. D. Arundell, *St. John's*; F. L. Lucas, *Trin.*; E. J. Reid, *King's*.
Caius (Undergr.), S. C. Neill, *Trin.*; (*Bach.*), B. F. Sheppard, B.A., *Trin.*.
Chancellor's Medals, F. L. Lucas, *Trin. (Classics)*; C. H. Mackenzie, *King's (English)*.
George Williams, D. Rea, B.A., *Down*.
Porson, V. J. Dunstan, *Pemb.*.
Prince Consort, F. L. Taylor, B.A., *St. John's*, and C. S. B. Higham, B.A., *Trin. (aeq.)*.
Raymond Horton-Smith, E. D. Adrian, M.A., *Trin.*.
Seatonian, H. A. Watson, D.D., *Pet.*.
Smith, S. Pollard, B.A., *Trin.*.
Tyson Medal, W. M. H. Greaves, *St. John's*.
Winchester, C. F. E. King, *King's*, and H. W. S. Cotton, *Queens'* (*aeq.*).

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

- Mistress*, Miss K. Jex-Blake.
Vice-Mistress and *Bursar*, Miss E. M. Allen.
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.
Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

- Principal*, Miss B. A. Clough.
Tutors, Miss A. B. Collier; Miss J. P. Strachey;
 Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal.
Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

- Visitor*, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Russell Russell-Wells, M.D.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Heury Busk, M.A.
Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.
Supt. of Examinations, Robin Roscoe, B.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye.
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, A.S.A.A.
Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., B.A., B.Sc.
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

- The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Hon. W. N. Bruce, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation—(Divinity)*, Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, S. L. Loney, Sir Albert Rollit, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. T. D. Lister, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. R. M. Walsley, Sir Sydney Russell-Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, F. F. Burghard, R. Johnson. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, A. T. Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. E. Barker. *By King's College (Theological Department)*, Rev. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Mickleth. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, E. B. Philippotta. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, J. W. Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), Prof. A. F. Morrison; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. A. Dendy, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton, Dr. A. N. Whitehead; (*Engineering*), Dr. H. C. H. Carpenter; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The

Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Ratan Tata Department of Social Science and Administration at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 6 and 21; *Arts*, 60 and 172; *Laws*, 4 and 9; *Music*, 1 and 21; *Medicine*, 22 and 356; *Science*, 58 and 224; *Engineering*, 12 and 78; *Economics*, 21 and 15.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1920-22.

Theology, Rev. Prof. S. W. Green, M.A.
Arts, Prof. Sir Sidney Lee, LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.
Laws, H. J. H. Mackay, M.A., LL.B.
Music, T. F. Dunhill, A.R.C.M.
Medicine, H. J. Waring, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Science, A. N. Whitehead, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, Prof. E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Economics, Prof. L. C. A. Knowles, Litt.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, vacant.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Department,
Camden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Miss Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Rayment, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.

King's College (Theological Department),
Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. B. Matthews, M.A., B.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. A. Barber, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D., Litt.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—
East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen O. Higgins, B.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 2.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.
Principal, George Santer, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only:—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

Principal, Prof. J. Adams, LL.D.

Arts—in Oriental Research only:—

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (see p. 322).

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology.

(See p. 235-6.)

Science:—

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., LL.D.

Engineering:—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.

Science—in Agriculture only:—
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, O.B.E., M.A.
Laws and Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science,
Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1881.

Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, David Drummond, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Proctors, P. J. Heawood, M.A.; W. N. Haworth, D.Sc.

Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.

Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.

Hon. Director of Observatory, Col. E. H. Hills, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.

Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.

Master, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsall, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

Censor, Rev. J. H. How.

HOME STUDENTS (Women)

Censor, Kathleen Lambie, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.

President, David Drummond, M.D., D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.

Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1820; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.

Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A., LL.B.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Senior Tutor for Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Litt.

Chairman of Convocation, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.
Sec., Faculty of Arts, C. S. S. Elgham, M.A.
Sec., Faculty of Science, J. E. Myers, C.B.E., D.Sc.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, J. W. Graham, M.A.
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 " —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, F. G. Chevasat, M.A.

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Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

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Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

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Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

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say J. Robertson.

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 CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
 CHIGWELL (Essex).—* ϕ E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
 CHIPPENHAM (County School).— ϕ E. N. Tuck.
 CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).— ϕ W. Matthew Cox, M.A.
 CHIPPING SODBURY.— ϕ C. D. Waters, M.A.
 CHORLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).— ϕ G. B. Alcock, B.A.
 CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—* ϕ Maj. Wm. Hamilton Fyfe, M.A.
 CIRENCESTER.— ϕ T. Frazer, M.A.
 CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1448), Embankment, E.C.— ϕ Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.
 CLAPHAM COMMON (R.C.).—Rev. C. Unwin.
 CLAY CROSS, (near Chesterfield, County Sec. Sch.).— ϕ G. S. Hollister, B.Sc.
 CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch., Dual).— ϕ H. Clayborn, B.Sc.
 CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).— ϕ T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
 CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
 CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—* ϕ J. E. King, M.A., D.Litt.
 CLITHEROE.— ϕ C. M. Henderson, M.A.
 COALBROOKDALE (County Sch.).— ϕ G. Fraser, B.A.
 COALVILLE (Gram. Sch.).—A. Rigby, B.Sc.
 COATHAM (Redcar).— ϕ Rev. H. D. Littler, M.A.
 COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).— ϕ H. J. Cape, M.A.
 COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).— ϕ J. S. Hough, B.Sc.
 COLESHILL (Warwickshire).— ϕ Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
 COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).— ϕ E. A. How, B.Sc.
 COLYTON.— ϕ D. McKay-Ohm, M.A.
 CONSETT (Secondary Sch.).— ϕ E. Cellan Jones.
 COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).— ϕ John Lupton, M.A.
 " (Bablake Sch.).— ϕ Rev. J. N. Frankland, M.A., D.Sc.
 CRANBROOK (Kent).— ϕ Rev. C. F. Pierce, M.A.
 CRANLEIGH (Surrey).— ϕ Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
 CREDITON.— ϕ Frank Clarke, M.A.
 CREWE (Secondary Sch.).— ϕ D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
 CREWKERNE (Somerset).— ϕ W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
 CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—* ϕ H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
 CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—* ϕ S. O. Andrew, M.A.
 " (Whitgift Middle Sch.).— ϕ H. S. Clayton, M.A.
 " (Borough Sec. Sch.).— ϕ W. H. Bentley, M.A.
 DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).— ϕ L. W. Taylor, M.A.
 DARTFORD.— ϕ Harold Pochin, M.C., M.A.
 DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—*C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.
 DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—R. Roberts, B.Sc.
 DAUNTESY (West Lavington, Wilts).— ϕ G. W. Olive, M.A.
 DAVENTRY.— ϕ A. W. Priestley, M.A.
 DENSTONE (Coth.).—* ϕ Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
 DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope).—A. E. Salter, B.Sc. [M.A.]
 DERBY SCHOOL (1160).— ϕ Rev. A. Clifton Knight,

- DEBBY (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
 DEVIZES (County Sch.).—§E. A. Eden, M.A.
 DEVONPORT (High Sch.).—§A. F. Treceder, M.A.
 DEWSBURY (Endowed).—§L. Sadler, M.A.
 DISS.—§C. H. Gray, M.A.
 DONCASTER.—§J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
 DONINGTON (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
 DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
 DORKING (High Sch.).—§A. J. Elvett, B.A., B.Sc.
 DOVER COLL.—§William S. Lee, M.A.
 „ (County School).—F. Whitehouse, M.A.
 DOWNSIDE (nr. Bath, R.C.).—§Rev. R. S. Trafford.
 DRAX (Selby).—§E. V. Watkins, M.A.
 DROGFELD.—§C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
 DUDLEY.—§H. Watson, B.A.
 DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1899).—§G. Smith, M.A.
 „ (Alleyn's).—§R. B. Henderson, M.A.
 DUNSTABLE.—A. R. Thompson, M.A.
 DURHAM SCHOOL.—§Rev. Canon R. D. Budworth, M.A.
 „ (Johnston Schools).—§S. Whalley, B.Sc.
 EALING (County Sec. Sch.).—§L. Marsh, M.A.
 „ (St. Benedict's, R.C.).—Rev. S. D. Young, D.S.O., M.A., O.S.B.
 EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—§E. T. Baldwin, M.A.
 EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—§G. Sandham, B.A.
 EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—§Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
 „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
 EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.).—O. Lloyd, B.A.
 EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—§W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
 ECOLLES (Sec. Sch.).—§T. I. Cowlshaw, M.A.
 EDMONTON (Latymer).—§R. Ashworth, B.A.
 EGHAM (Strode's).—§Capt. J. Mylam Gittins, M.Sc.
 ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—§I. Thorpe, M.A.
 „ (Grace Rameaden Sch.).—§J. S. Hird, M.A.
 ELLSMERE.—§Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
 ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).—§G. Robertson, M.A.
 ELY (King's School).—§Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
 ENFIELD (1897).—§Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
 EPSOM COLL.—§Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.
 ERIETH (County Sch.).—§A. Bell, M.A.
 ETON COLLEGE (1444).—§Rev. C. A. Allington, D.D.
 „ (Provoet, Montague R. James, Litt.D.
 EVESHAM (Fr. Henry's).—S. Rennie Haselhurst, D.Sc.
 EXETER.—§E. T. England, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
 „ (Hele's).—§F. G. Snowball, M.A.
 EYE (Suffolk).—§F. J. Eldridge, B.Sc.
 FALMOUTH.—§R. W. Harre, M.A.
 FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—§S. R. N. Bradley, M.A.
 FARNHAM (Surrey).—J. Reynolds Stickland, M.A.
 FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—§J. McCarter, B.A.
 FAVERSHAM.—H. Kitto, M.A.
 „ (Wright's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.]
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 FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.).—§J. T. Phillips, B.Sc.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc. [M.A.]
 FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
 FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—
 §FOWEY (Cornwall).—§J. K. Hudson, M.A.
 FRAMLINGHAM.—§F. W. Stocks, M.A.
 FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—§Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
 GAINSBOROUGH.—§J. Hewetson, M.A.
 GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—§W. Walton, B.A.
 GIGGSLEWAT SCHOOL (Yorks).—§Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
 GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—§A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
 GLOSOP.—§R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
 GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. C. E. B. Kingsford, M.A.
 „ (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—§D. G. Williams, M.A.
 „ (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
 §GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Forth, M.A.
 GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—§W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.A.
 GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—§L. C. Keating, M.A.
 GRANTHAM (1899).—§A. J. Tate, M.A.
 GRAYSEND (County Sch.).—§H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
 GRAYS (Palmer's).—§Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
 GREAT AYTON (Yorks' Friends).—§H. Dennis, B.Sc.
 GREENHITH (H. M. S. Worcester).—§Captain M. B. Sayer, O.B.E., R.D., H.N.R.
 GREENWICH (Roan).—§A. H. Hope, M.A.
 „ (Roy. Hosp. Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc.
 GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—§E. J. Scream, M.A.
 GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—§A. J. B. Green, M.A.
 GUIBBORE (Yorks).—§Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
 HACKNEY DOWNS.—§W. Jenkin Thomas, M.A.
 HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts) (1862).—§John Talbot, M.A.
 HALESOWEN.—§R. Dickinson, B.A.
 HALIFAX (Heath).—§O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
 „ (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
 HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.).—§Rev. E. Dale, D.Litt.
 HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 8).—§F. J. Kemp, M.A.
 HAMPTON (Middlesex).—§W. A. Roberts, M.A.
 HANDSWORTH (Birmingham; Gr. Sch.).—§Arthur Clendon, M.A.
 HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—§F. Leeds, M.A.
 HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
 HARPENDEN (St. Georges).—Rev. C. Grant, M.A.
 HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—§Rev. A. Boothill, B.A.
 „ §(Secondary Sch.).—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
 HARROW SCHOOL (1871).—§Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.
 „ (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, B.A.
 „ (County Sch.).—§Randall Williams, M.A.
 HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—§G. H. Ashe,
 §HARTLEPOOL.—§F. H. R. Alderson, M.A. [M.A.]
 §HARWICH (County Sch.).—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
 §HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§T. Smirk, B.A.
 §HASTINGS.—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
 §HATHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers).—§E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
 §HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
 §HEEDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
 §HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. S. Cahill, M.A.
 §HELSTON (County Sch.).—§R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
 §HEMSWORTH.—§Maj. A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
 §HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
 §HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1864).—§J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
 §HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—§J. H. E. Cress, D.Litt.
 „ (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
 §HERTFORD.—§G. W. Kinman, M.A.
 §HEVERSHAM.—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
 §HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—C. J. Rogerson, M.A.
 §HEYWOOD (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.A., M.Sc.
 §HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1865).—§J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
 §HINKLEY.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
 §HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—§W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
 §HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1830).—§J. Kemp, M.A.
 §HITCHIN.—§Jabez King, M.A.
 §HOLBORN ESTATE (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—§W. P. Fuller, M.A.
 §HOLLOWAY, N. (County Sec. Sch.).—§F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
 §HOLMTHIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—§J. Hanson Green.
 §HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
 §HORNTON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
 §HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.

- HORNSEY (Stationers).**—(Maj.) J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
†HORNSEY (County Sch.)—(H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
 " (Tollington Sch.)—W. C. Brown, M.A.
HORSHAM (1932)—W. R. E. Major, B.A., B.Sc.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING—(F. L. Gaul, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks)—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr. Sch.)—(†T.
 Dyson, M.A.
 " (College)—(H. E. Atkins, M.A.
 " (Fartown Gr. Sch.)—W. P. Yates.
HULL—(Hymers Coll.)—(†C. H. Gore, M.A.
 " (Gr. School)—(†J. E. Forty, M.A.
 " (Boulevard)—(†F. W. de Velling, B.A.
 " (Craven Street)—(†J. W. Smith.
†HUNTINGDON—(†J. H. Howgate, B.A.
HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.)—(†Rev. A. H. Coombes,
 M.A.
HUTTON (Lancs)—(†Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
†HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.)—(†R. E. Jones, M.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.)—(A. E. Diggins,
 B.A., LL.B.
†ILKESTON (County Sec. Sch.)—(†S. R. Wood, M.A.
ILKLEY (Yorks)—(†N. L. Frazer, M.A.
ILMINSTER—(†L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
IPSWICH (1477)—(†Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
 " (Munl. S. Sch.)—(†P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.
ISLEWORTH (County Sch.)—(†W. T. Keenwood, B.A.
ISLINGTON, (Owen's, Brewers' Co.)—(†R. F.
 Cholmely, M.A.
 " (Northern Poly. Sch.)—(†W. E. Spragg, M.A.
†JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.)—(†A. R. Stevens,
 B.Sc.
KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.)—(†T. P. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
KENDAL—(†S. A. Moor, M.A.
 " (Stramontage Gr. Sch.)—(†F. H. Knight, M.A.
†KEWICK—(†C. E. Hudson, M.A.
KETTERING (Gr. Sch.)—(†J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
†KIBWORTH (Leices)—(†C. L. Ryley, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.)—(†W. H. Witherby,
 M.A.
KILBURN (Gr. Sch.)—(†W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
KIMBOLTON—(†W. Ingram, B.Sc.
KINGSBRIDGE—(†P. H. Wykes, M.A.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common.
 "—(†H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.)—(†C. J. L.
 Wagstaff, M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—(†C. A. Howse, M.A.
 " (Tiffin's)—(†T. Dean, M.A., M.Sc.
†KINGTON (Lady Hawkins)—(†E. A. Mahir, B.A.
†KIRKBY LONSDALE—(†J. L. Johnson, M.A.
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH—Rev. S. J. Lee, M.A.
KIRKHAM—(†Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston)—B. H. Keall, B.A.
†KNARESBOROUGH (Rural Sec., Dual)—(†C. W.
 H. Greaves, B.Sc.
LANCASTER (Royal)—(†Rev. J. H. Shackleton-
 Bailey, B.D.
LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848)—
 "—(†Rev. H. T. Bowly, M.A.
LANGPORT—S. G. Day, M.A.
†LANTELOS (Smith's)—D. B. Harte, B.A.
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.)—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
 " (Horwell Gr. Sch.)—(†H. E. Richardson, B.A.
LEAMINGTON (Sec. Sch.)—(†A. Thornton, B.Sc.
LEATHERHEAD (St. John's)—(†Rev. E. A. Downes,
 M.A.
LEDBURY (Russell Endowed)—F. W. Wade, M.A.
LEEDS—(†Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
 " (Modern)—(†G. F. Morton, M.A.
 " (Armley, West Leeds High School)—
 "—(†C. Darling, B.A.
 " (Central High)—(†W. Parsons.
 " (Cookburn High)—(†F. G. Harmer.
 " (Cath. Day Coll.)—Rev. H. Garman, S.J.
†LEEK (High School)—(†T. C. Warrington, M.A.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston)—(†T. Kingdom, M.A.
 " (Newton's Found.)—(†J. W. Muston, M.A.
†LEIGH (Lancs)—(†W. H. Leek, B.A.
 " (Catholic Coll.)—Rev. J. Moran.
LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends')—(†C. I.
 Evans, M.A.
†LEISTON (Sec. Sch.)—(†J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
†LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.)—(†W. St. G. Drennan,
 M.Sc.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.)—(†F. W. Lucas, M.A.
†LEYLAND (Lancs)—(†F. Jackson, M.A.
LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge—(†Rev. H. Blaseker,
 M.A.
LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.)
 "—(†M. Gompertz, B.A.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.)—(†Rev. Reg. W. Clarke,
 M.A.
LINCOLN—(†Rev. R. S. Moxon, B.D.
 " (†Sec. School)—(†A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
†LISKEARD (County Sch.)—H. Dewdney, B.A.
LIVERPOOL (Coll.)—(†Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
 " (Collegiate Sch.)—(†S. E. Brown, M.A.,
 B.Sc.
 " (Institute)—(†Hy. V. Whitehouse, B.A.
 " (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.)—Rev.
 " James Bridge, S.J.
 " (†Oulton Sec. Sch.)—(†E. Nixon, B.A.
 " (†Holt Sec. Sch.)—(†C. W. Bailey, M.A.
†LONG EATON (County Sec. Sch.)—(†S. Clegg.
LONGWOOD (Huddersfield)—J. E. Bottom
LOUGHBOROUGH—(†T. Stinton, M.A.
LOUGHTON (School)—W. Vincent.
LOUTH—(†E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
†LOWESTOFT (Munic.)—(†J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
LUCKON (Herefordsh.)—(†Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
LUDLOW—(†A. K. Wilson, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.)—(†T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
†LUTTERWORTH—(†S. M. Douglas, M.A.
†LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.)—(†F. Dixon, B.Sc.
LYMM (Cheshire)—(†W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
LYTHAM (King Edward VII.)—(†J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD—(†F. D. Evans, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.)—(†A. E. Brooks, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.)—(†E. Percival Smith, M.A.
†MALDON (Gram. Sch.)—(†S. G. Deed, M.A.
†MALMESBURY (County Sch.)—(†Capt. M. J.
 Truscott, M.A.
†MALTON—(†Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
MALVERN COLLEGE (1865)—(†F. S. Preston, M.A.
 " (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.)—(†G. R. Thornton, M.A.
MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.)—(†J. L. Paton, M.A.
 " (The Hulme Gr. Sch.)—(†Trevor Dennis, M.A.
 " (Central High Sch.)—(†R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
 " (St. Bede's, R.C.)—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
 " (Xaverian Coll., R.C.)—Rev. Bro. Bernard-
 dine, B.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts)—(†J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
 " (†The Brunts)—(†C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.)—(†W. H. Claypoole, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH—(†J. Ford Smith, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.)—(†J. Elliott, M.A.
†MARKET HARBOUROUGH—(†F. Hammond, M.A.
MARKET RASEN—(†P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843)—(†C.
 Norwood, D.Litt.
 " (†Grammar Sch.)—(†S. Pontefract, B.A.
MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's)—(†Rev. A. J. Skinner,
 B.A.
MASHAM (Yorks)—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., R.C.)—Rev.
 " Br. Cyril.
†MELTON-MOWBRAY—(†R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.)—
 "—(†C. H. Bicknell, M.A.

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 MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
 †MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (St. Mary's Coll.).—Rev. James Corcoran, S.M.
 †MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
 MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
 †MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
 MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—*§Sir John David McClure, LL.D.
 †MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
 †MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
 MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—*Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
 MONMOUTH.—*L. James, M.A.
 †MORECAMBE (Lancs.).—§W. H. Counsell, M.A.
 †MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
 MOURMETH (Edward VI., 1557).—§G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
 MOULTON (Lincoln).—§A. S. Hatt.
 †NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
 †NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, M.A.
 NEWARK.—§Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
 NEWBURY.—§E. Sharwood Smith, M.A.
 NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH. (Staff.).—*§F. Harrison, M.A.
 „ (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—(Vacant).
 „ (Allan's Endowed).—§F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
 „ (St. Cuthbert's, R.C.).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
 NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road, S.E. 14).—§A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
 †NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, F.C.S.
 NEWPORT (Essex).—§Rev. F. J. Wyeth, D.Sc., M.C.
 „ †(Isle of Wight).—Rev. A. F. Hill, B.A.
 „ †(Mon.).—§D. W. Oates, M.A.
 „ (Salop, 1442).—§J. W. Shuker, M.A.
 NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
 NEWTON AMBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
 „ (Newton Coll.).—§Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
 „ †(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
 NORMANTON.—§C. E. Brittain, B.A., M.Sc.
 †NORTHALLERTON.—§J. W. Bearder, Ph.D.
 †NORTHAMPTON.—§E. Reynolds, M.A.
 NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
 †NORTHWICH.—Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
 NORWICH.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
 „ (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
 NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—*§G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
 „ †(Mundella).—§R. B. Wight, M.A.
 „ †(High Pavement).—§H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
 NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—§A. B. Holman, M.A.
 OAKHAM (St. Wilfrid's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hymers.
 OAKHAM (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargent, M.A.
 †ODIHAM (Hants, 1604).—§C. H. S. Willson, M.A.
 †OKHAMPTON.—W. Hunter, B.Sc.
 †OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.).—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
 OLDEHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
 „ †(Municipal Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
 †ORMSKIRK.—§Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
 OSBORNE (R.N. Coll.).—*C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.
 †OSSETT.—§G. Clark, M.A.
 OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
 „ (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
 †OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—W. Robinson, M.A.
 †OTTLEY ST. MARY (King's Sch.).—§F. Wyatt, B.A.
 OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—*§F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
 OXFORD (St. Edward's).—*Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
 „ (High School).—*§A. W. Cave, M.A.

OXFORD (Magdalen Coll. School).—*§Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
 „ (Cathed. Choir School).—Rev. H. J. Green, M.A.
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 †PENISTONE (Yorks 1332).—§J. W. Fulford, M.A.
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 †PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
 PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.
 PERSE GR. SCHOOL (Cambridge).—*§W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
 PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—§Rev. H. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
 „ (Deacon's Sch.).—§J. H. Davies, Ph.D., B.Sc.
 PETERSFIELD (Churchers).—§Rev. H. Bernad Tower, M.A.
 †PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
 PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav.).—§F. Adshead, M.A.
 PLYMOUTH (Coll.).—*§F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
 „ (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—§C. W. Bracken, B.A.
 „ (St. Boniface, R.C.).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
 POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—§P. C. Sands, M.A.
 PONTEFRAC (King's School).—*§E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
 †POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
 POPLAR (George Green's).—§A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
 PORTSMOUTH.—*§J. C. Nicol, M.A.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—§G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
 POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines).—§T. D. Whittington, B.A.
 PRESBOT.—§C. W. H. Richardson, M.A., B.Sc.
 PRESTON.—§Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
 „ (Coll., R.C.).—Rev. H. Irwin, S.J., M.A.
 †PUDSEY (Secondary School).—§S. Sawyer, B.A.
 PURLEY, Surrey (Russell Hill Sch.).—§G. A. Roberts, M.A.
 „ (County S. Sch.).—§B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
 †QUORN (Gr. School).—§G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
 RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—*Rev. Adam Fox, M.A.
 RAINE'S (Arbours Sq., Stepney, E.).—§R. S. Taylor.
 †RAMSEY (Hunts).—§F. T. Allen, M.A.
 RAMSGATE (St. Lawrence Coll.).—*§Rev. J. Ralph S. Taylor, M.A.
 „ (County Sec. Sch.).—§H. C. Norman, B.A.
 „ (St. Augustine's, R.C.).—Rev. B.A. Flannery, O.S.B., M.A.
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 †RAWTENSTALL (Lancs.).—§E. H. Holden, M.Sc.
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 „ Woolhampton (R.C.).—*Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
 †REDDITCH (Secondary School).—A. E. Scotcher.
 REDHILL (St. Anne's).—§Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
 REDRUTH (County School).—§T. Shopland, B.A.
 REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—§P. Abbott, B.A.
 REIGATE.—§Francis S. Orme, M.A.
 REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—*§Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.
 RETFORD.—§C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
 RICHMOND (Surrey, County).—§T. W. Beasley, M.A.
 RICHMOND (Yorks, 1567).—§T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
 RIPON (Grammar School).—§J. W. Dyson, M.A.
 RISHWORTH (Gr. Sch., Yorks).—§Rev. G. O. Morgan-Smith, Ph.D.
 †RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (Lancs).—§E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
 †ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.

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 ROCHESTER (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, M.A.
 †ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—*F. Leede, M.A.
 ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—*Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
 †ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
 ROTHERHAM.—*W. A. Barron, M.A.
 RUGBY (1867).—*W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
 " (Lower School).—*Rev. S. R. Hart, M.A.
 RUGSELY.—*Capt. H. E. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
 " Hawkesyard School (R.C.).—Rev. H. P. Reader, M.A.
 †RUNCORN (County Sch.).—*L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
 RYE (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
 †RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—*R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
 SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—*H. Parrack, M.A.
 " †(Friends').—J. E. Walker.
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 †ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—(Vacant).
 ST. BEES (Cumb.).—*G. W. Kaye, M.A.
 ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—*E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
 " (R.C. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
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 ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1572).—*W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
 ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W. (1509).—*Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
 SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—*H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
 SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpotts, M.A.
 " †(The Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
 SANDHACH.—*G. W. Finn, M.A.
 †SANDOWN (I. of W.).—J. H. Parkinson, Ph.D.
 SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—*Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
 †SARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—D. W. Bevan.
 SCORTON (Yorks.).—M. V. Stegall, M.A.
 SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1825).—*W. N. Weech, M.A.
 SEDGEBROOK (Lincs.).—*F. Upton, M.A.
 SEVENOAKS.—*Geoffrey Garrod, M.A.
 SHAFTESBURY.—*C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
 SHEBBEAR (Devon).—*J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
 SHEFFIELD (King Edward VII.).—*J. H. Hichens, M.A.
 " †(Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A.
 " (Woodhouse Secondary).—J. Buckley, B.Sc.
 SHERPTON MALLET (1697).—*W. B. Welch, M.A.
 SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—*Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
 " †(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
 SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—*F. J. Fuller, M.A.
 SHREWSBURY (1851).—*Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
 " †(Priory County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
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 SKIPTON.—*Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
 SLEAFORD (Carre's).—*E. C. Watson, B.A.
 †SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—*W. F. Smith, B.A.
 SOHAM (Camba).—*J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
 SOLIHULL.—*Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
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 SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—*Rev. C. F. Russell, M.A.
 " (Taunton's).—*S. J. Gubb, B.A. (M.A.
 " (Kitchen).—*F. J. Hemmings, B.Sc.
 SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—*J. Hitchcock.
 †SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—*A. T. Warren, M.A.
 SOUTHOPE (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
 SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—*W. T. Lucas, M.A.
 " †(Westoe S. Sch.).—*T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
 SOUTHWELL.—*R. Matthews, B.A.
 †SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—*H. E. Long, M.A.
 SPALDING (Lincs.).—*L. J. Driver, M.A.
 †SPILSBY (Lincs.).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
 STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—*E. O. Powell, M.A.
 STAMFORD.—*Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.

STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, R.C.).—Rev. Charles Nicholson, S.J.
 †STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—*A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
 STEPHNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—*S. Elford, M.A.
 STEVENAGE.—*H. P. Thorne, M.A.
 STEYNING.—*Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
 STOCKPORT.—*A. E. Daniels, M.A.
 " †(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—*R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
 STOCKPORT-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—*W. Douglas Seville, M.A.
 " (County Sec. Sch.).—*J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
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 " †(Longton).—*Walter Harris, Ph.D.
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 STONYHURST (Blackburn, R.C.).—*Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.
 STOURBRIDGE (Edw. VI.).—*Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
 †TOWMARKET (County Sch.).—*H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
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 STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—*Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
 †STRETFORD (Lancs.).—*A. Dakin, M.A.
 STROUD (Marling Endowed).—*H. W. Carter, M.A.
 SUDBURY.—*R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
 SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—*G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
 SUTTON (County School).—*E. H. Hensley, M.A.
 SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—*Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
 SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—*Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
 SWAFFHAM.—*R. S. Purdie, B.A.
 †SWINDON (Borough).—*G. H. Burkhardt, M.A.
 " †(Euclid St.).—A. J. Dicks, B.A.
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 TAMWORTH.—*T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
 TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—*Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.
 " (Huish Gr. Sch.).—*A. Goodliffe, M.A.
 " (Queen's Coll.).—*A. S. Haslam, M.A.
 " (Taunton Sch.).—*C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
 TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—*H. V. Plum, M.A.
 " (Gr. Sch.).—*J. J. Alexander, M.A.
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 TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—*O. H. Lace, M.A.
 THAME (Lord Williams's).—*W. R. G. Bye, D.O., M.C., M.A.
 THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
 †THIRSK (North Riding).—*A. E. Peatfield, B.A.
 †THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
 THORNE (Doncaster).—
 †TIDESWELL (Buxton).—*R. Biddulph, M.A.
 TIVERTON, (Blundell's).—*G. E. Wynne, M.A.
 " (Middle School).—*C. Parsons, B.A.
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 TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—*C. Lowry, M.A.
 " (Judd Commercial Sch.).—*John Evans, M.A.
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 TOTTENHAM.—(Gram. Sch.).—*P. T. Creswell, M.A.
 " †County School.—*C. H. Peters, B.A.
 " (St. Ignatius Coll., R.C.).—Rev. Charles Nicholson, S.J.
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 TRENT COL., Derbyshire.—*Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
 TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—*J. W. Henson, B.A.
 TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
 " (College).—*E. H. Magson, M.A.
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 UCKFIELD.—*Richard Treble, B.Sc.

UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
 †ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
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 †UPPOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
 †UPPINGHAM.—*Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
 USHAU (Durham, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
 UXTONETER (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
 †UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
 †WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
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 „ (Silcoates Sch.).—*Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
 WALLASEY (Gram.).—H. E. Vipan, B.A., B.Sc.
 „ (Oldershaw).—G. H. Mayo, M.A.
 †WALLINGFORD (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
 WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.).—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
 WALSALL (Qu. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
 WALSHINGHAM.—G. H. Vaughan Hayler.
 WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—J. K. King, M.A.
 „ (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
 WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—G. H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
 WANDSWORTH COMMON, S. W. (Emanuel School, 1894).—G. Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
 WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
 WARE (St. Edmund's, R.C.).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
 WARMINSTER.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
 „ †(County School).—E. E. Dent.
 WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
 „ †(Sec. Sch.).—J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
 WARWICK (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, M.A.
 WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Thomas, B.A., B.Sc.
 WATFORD.—G. H. Nicholson, M.A.
 „ (Lond. Orphan).—Rev. J. J. Jackson, M.A.
 WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
 WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*Master, F. B. Mallin, M.A.
 WELLINGTON (Somerset).—G. Corner, M.A.
 WELLINGTON (Salop, High Sch.).—H. W. Male, M.A.
 WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis,
 „ (Blue Sch.).—J. Edward B. Smith, M.A. (M.A.)
 WEM (Salop-1850).—G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
 WEST BRIDGFORD (County).—F. Boucher Davis,
 B.A.
 †WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies, M.A.,
 WEST BUCKLAND.—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
 †WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—Dr. G. F. Burness,
 B.A.
 „ (Gram. Sch., R.C.).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL.—J. Archyil Jones, B.Sc.
 WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B.
 Glasspool, M.C., M.A. [Costley-White, M.A.]
 WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W. (1856).—*Rev. H.
 „ CITY (1823).—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D.
 „ W.C. (Abp. Tenison's, 1885).—C. B. Rus-
 bridge, B.A.
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 „ †(Secondary Sch.).—F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
 †WHITBY (County Sch.).—W. A. Bradley, B.Sc.
 WHITHURCH (Salop).—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
 WHITECHAPPEL (Foundation).—G. L. T. Dimes, B.A.
 †WHITEFIELD (Lanca).—G. T. Locke, M.A.
 †WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—A. Clifford, B.Sc.
 WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—H.
 B. Widdows, M.A.
 †WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
 WIGAN.—G. Rev. G. C. Chambers, M.A.
 WIGTON (Nelson).—W. Dazeley, B.A., B.Sc.
 „ (Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
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 WIMBLEDON (Coll. R.C.).—Rev. T. A. White, S.J.
 WINBORNE.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
 WINCHESTER COLL. (1894).—*M. J. Rendall, M.A.
 WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—Rev. T.
 „ Varley, M.A., B.Sc.

WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
 WINDSOR (Cty. Sch.).—S. R. Gibson, M.A.
 WINDSOR (Imperial Service Coll.).—G. G. A.
 Beckwith, M.A.
 †WINSOBBE (Sldoot Sch.).—B. Lean, D.Sc.
 †WIRKSWORTH (1876).—Rev. I. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
 WISBECH (Gram. Sch.).—H. Lawrence White, M.A.
 †WITNEY (Oxon.).—W. Haines, B.A.
 WOKING (County Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A. (B.Sc.)
 †WOLINGHAM (Durham).—Joseph Backhouse,
 WOLVERHAMPTON (1815).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
 WOLVERLEY (Worcestershire).—R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
 †WOLVERTON (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
 WONERSH (Guildford, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon
 St. G. K. Hyland, D.D.
 WOODBRIDGE.—Rev. D. J. Symon, M.A.
 WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
 †WOOD GREEN (County).—R. H. Cocks, M.A.
 WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—A. F. Hogg, M.A.
 WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—*F. A. Hillard, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral, King's).—*Rev. C. Creighton,
 M.A.
 „ (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A.
 †WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. B. Coles, M.A.
 WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
 †WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—C. Trenchard, M.A.
 WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
 YALDING (Cleave's Endowed Sch.).—(Vacant.)
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 YARMOUTH, GREAT.—W. G. Williams, M.A.
 †YEA DON (Sec. Sch.).—W. Rigby, P.A.,
 YEOLV (County School).—J. W. Pearson, M.A.
 YORK (St. Peter's).—*S. M. Toynne, M.A.
 „ (Abp. Holgate's).—P. J. Vinter, M.A.
 „ (Bootham, Friends').—*A. Rowntree, B.A.
 „ (Elmfield Coll.).—S. R. Slack, B.A.
 „ (Houghton Sch.).—G. H. Gollidge.
 „ (Nunthorpe).—G.

WALES.

ABERATON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
 ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
 ABERGELLY (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
 ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
 ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—G. C. Lloyd Morgan,
 M.A.
 AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—G. O. Williams, B.A.
 BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
 BANGOR (Friars, 1857).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.
 BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
 †BARRY (County School).—Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
 BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
 BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
 BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
 BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. J. L. Phillips, D.D.
 „ (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
 BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
 BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
 BULFTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
 CARDIFF (High Sch.).—J. R. Roberts, M.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec. School).—W. Dyche, B.A.
 „ (Canton Sec. Sch.).—W. Brockington, B.A.
 CARDIGAN (County School).—D. Rees, M.A., Ph.D.
 CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
 CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
 COLWYN BAY (Rydal Mt. S.).—Rev. A. J. Costain,
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—M. P. Dodd, B.A.
 COWBRIDGE.—Rev. R. Williams, M.C., M.A.
 DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
 DRYTHEUR.—Rev. W. B. Lee, M.A.
 DOLGELLEY (County School).—J. Griffith, B.Sc.
 EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
 FERNDALE (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
 Ffestiniog (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
 FISHERGUARD (County Sch.).—O. Gledhill, B.Sc.

GOWERTON (County Sch.).—*W. E. Williams, M.A.*
 HAVERFORDWEST.—*A. M. Harries, M.A.*
 HAWARDEN (County School).—*A. Lyon, M.A.*
 HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—*E. D. Evans, M.A.*
 HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—*J. M. Edwards, M.A.*
 LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—*Rev. W. L. Footman, M.A.*
 LLANFARIS (County Sch.).—*J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.*
 LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.).—*B. B. Smith, M.A.*
 LLANDILO (County Sch.).—*G. G. Jones, B.A.*
 LLANDOWERY.—*Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.*
 " (County Sch.).—*G. EVANS, B.Sc.*
 LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co. Sch.).—*W. Saunders, B.A.*
 LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—*C. Madoc Jones, M.A.*
 LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—*W. Lewis, M.A.*
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- COAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOC., 25 Victoria St., S.W.—*Sec.*, L. W. Chubb. (It is estimated that over 45 tons of soot and grime are deposited on the buildings in the City of London in one month.)
- COGERS, ANTIEN SOCIETY OF, Cook Tavern, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Weighton.
- COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1921-22), R. Brereton Barry; *Secs.*, F. M. O'Connor; P. G. Boyd.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Sec., Rev. J. D. Mullins, D.D.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 20 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., Rev. A. G. Sleep.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING, CORK INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF (1883), Commercial Buildings, Cork.—Hon. Sec., D. J. Oakley, F.A.A.

COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF—Sec., R. B. Dunwoody, O.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E., 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF (Incorporated), Oxford Court, and 97 Cannon Street, E.C.—Sec., Charles E. Musgrave.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1866), 5 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.—Sec., J. McConville.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, Dauntsey House, Frederick's Place, E.C. 2.—Sec., Arthur Barranger.

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COMMONS AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOC., 25 Victoria St., S.W.—Sec., L. W. Chubb.

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION, SOCIETY OF, 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—Hon. Sec., C. E. A. Bedwell.

COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR, 8 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—Gen. Sec., Maj. W. O. Prichard.

CONCRETE INSTITUTE, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—Sec., Capt. M. G. Kiddy.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AID AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—Sec., Rev. Richard J. Wells.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' RETIRING FUND, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher.

CONJOINT BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES, Burlington House, W. 1.—Chairman, Prof. C. S. Sherrington, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Hon. Sec., Prof. W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

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CRIPPLED BOYS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8.—Supt. and Res. Sec., H. Howard Columbine.

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CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, SEC. "NATIONAL,"

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND, 2 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—Sec., Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson.

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CZECH SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Room 289, Kensington Palace Mansions, W. 8.—Gen. Sec., Mrs. B. Tufnell.

DANTE SOCIETY, 38 Conduit Street, W.—Hon. Sec., Chevalier Ricci.

DEAF, NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR THE, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—Sec., G. J. Leggett.

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. For the Support and Education of Children of the Poor. Office, 92 Cannon St., E.C. 4.—Sec., Frederic H. Madden.

DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, Lower Clapton. Office, 179 Lower Clapton Road, E 5.—Sec., Mrs. H. H. Elder.

DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, 419 Oxford St., W. 1.—Sec., Graham W. Simes.

DRAPEDED EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—Sec., G. J. Leggett.

DECIMAL ASSOCIATION, 231 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.—For furthering the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, and metric weights and measures. Hon. Sec., G. E. M. Johnson.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., Francis H. Wood.

DEFECTIVE, EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION FOR THE, House of Help, 39 Lillie Road, S.W. 6.—Hon. Sec., Miss Arnould.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 23 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., Hugh Atkins, B.A.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, 14 Clifford's Inn, E.C. 4.—Hon. Sec., C. H. Green.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, National Society's House, Westminster, S.W.—Hon. Sec., G. H. F. Nye.

DISABLED, THE KING'S FUND FOR THE.—Sec., Capt. W. R. J. Hawtrej.

DISABLED SOCIETY (under the auspices of the British Legion), 48 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Sec., L. F. Maxwell, M.C.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF, 44 Burton Street, W.C. 1.—Sec., G. R. Champfernorne.

DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, INCORP. ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1826), 29 South Fredk St., Dublin.—Sec., G. D. Williams.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION, 55-56 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—Sec., Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman.

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DOGS, QUARANTINE STATION FOR IMPORTED, and for Boards, Hackbridge, Surrey.—Sec., G. Guy S. Rowley.

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EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOC.—Hon. Sec., W. A. Dalziel, 67 Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, N. 4.

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- ECONOMIC SOCIETY, ROYAL**, 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2. — *Sec.*, J. M. Keynes, C.B.
- EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, A. J. Mundella.
- EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY**, 13 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. — *Sec.*, Mary C. Jones.
- EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT AND BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT**. — *Hon. Director*, Prof. Flinders Petrie. *Hon. Sec.*, Hilda Flinders Petrie, University College, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
- ESTATEDFOD ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL**, 63 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. — *Hon. Sec.*, Sir E. Vincent Evans, F.S.A. The Eisteddfod of 1922 will be held at Ammanford; in 1923 at Mold.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF**, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2. — *Sec.*, P. F. Fowell.
- EMIGRATION BOARD, CENTRAL**, Cromwell House, Surrey St., Strand, W.C. — *Sec.* (Vacant).
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- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, INSTITUTION OF**, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. — *Pres.*, Harold E. Yarrow, C.B.E. ; *Sec. & Editor*, E. H. Parker.
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- ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7. — *Hon. Secs.*, H. Rowland Brown, M.A. ; S. A. Neave, D.Sc.
- ENTOMOLOGY, IMPERIAL BUREAU OF**, Natural History Museum, S.W. 1. — *Director*, Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc.
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- EQUINE DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL**, 27 Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, N. 21. — *Hon. Sec.*, M. K. Matthew.
- ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, BRITISH**, 17 Hart Street, W.C. 1. — *Sec.*, Montagu C. Butler.
- ETHICAL UNION, THE**, 106 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. — *Sec.*, W. Liddle.
- ETHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, 57 Wimpole Street, W. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Sargent.
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- FRIENDS OF ITALY BRITISH MOVEMENT**, 14 Langham Place, W. 1. — *Sec.*, Chev. T. Sambucetti.
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- HORTICULTURAL SOC., ROYAL *Exhibition Hall and Office*, Vincent Sq., Westminster. *Gardens and School*, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, W. R. Dykes, M.A. F.E.H.S.
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- HORTICULTURE, CHAMBER OF, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
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- HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN (1874), 22 William St.—*Asst. Sec.*, A. Hewson.
- HOUSE OF CHARITY (for Distressed Persons in London), 1 Greek St., Soho Square, W. 1.—*Warden*, Rev. H. S. Simpson.
- HOUSING ORGANISATION SOC., 4 Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Acting Sec.*, M. Matthison.
- HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM. Best Methods of Treatment and Prevention of Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, 43 Devonshire Chams., Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. Loeson.
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- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. L. MacKenzie Wallis, M.A., M.D., 105 Harley Street, W. 1.
- HYGIENE, INSTITUTE OF, 33 Devonshire Street, Harley St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. Harding.
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- INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE AND COUNCIL, 82 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, John Ames.
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- INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Wilson.
- INFANTS, ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Mrs. R. P. Wethered; A. J. S. Maddison.
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- INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON) INCORPORATED, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Munro.

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IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND, 184 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Jarratt. S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. C. Lloyd.

IRISH LANGUAGE, SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE, 13 Westmoreland St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, J. J. O'Kelly, M.P.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY, CENTRAL, 158 Fleet Street, E.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Shaikh M. H. Kidwai of Gadia.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 2 Parton St., Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Terroni.

IVEAGH TRUST (1902), Bull Alley St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, James A. Bonner.

JAPAN SOCIETY, 22 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Harding Smith; T. Okamoto. *Assist. Sec.*, A. E. Brice.

JAPANESE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (KYOSAIKWA), 18 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

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KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. C. Turner, C.M.G.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON, 7, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Was inaugurated in 1897 to secure more efficient support for the hospitals of London and so to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria. Total receipts, 1919, £201,477; expenses, £4,086; grants to hospitals, sanatoria and convalescent homes, £230,000; funds in hand (including gifts to capital), £4,473,110.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Momerleyton; Sir Frederick M. Fry; John G. Griffiths. *Sec.*, H. R. Maynard.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 (to secure increased financial support for voluntary Maritime Institutions in the United Kingdom).—*Sec.*, Capt. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N.

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- ZENANA BIBLE AND MED. MISSION (1852), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C.**—Secs., Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Carter; Miss Liesching.
- ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.**—Sec., Rev. D. H. G. Sargent.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8.**—Sec., P. Chalmers Mitchell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phoenix Park, Dublin.**—Hon. Sec., Prof. A. F. Dixon.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Forstorphine Road, Edinburgh.**

II.—PROFESSIONAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Actors' Association, 32 Regent Street, W.—Sec., Alfred Lugg.

Admiralty and Royal Dockyards Draughtsmen's Association, 7 Cromwell Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 12.—Sec., G. Chase.

Agricultural and Rural Workers, National Union of, 72 Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., R. B. Walker.

Agricultural Seed Trade Association (Incorp.), 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—Sec., Herbert Smith.

Alliances of Employers and Employed, National, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Army Clothing Employees' Union, 19 Claverton Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., J. G. Butler.

Art Masters, National Society of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., Alfred Shuttleworth, A.R.O.A.

Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, Incorporated Association of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

Assurance Agents, Prudential, 44 Sefton Terrace, Leeds.—Sec., D. Jones.

Assurance Workers National Amalgamated Union of Life, 316 Oxford Rd., Manchester.—Sec., B. Brooke.

Authors, Playwrights and Composers, Incorporated Society of, 1 Central Buildings, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., G. H. Thring.

Bakers and Confectioners, Amalgamated Union of Operative, 57 Sydney Street, S.W. 3.—Sec., W. Banfield.

Bakers and Confectioners, Scottish Union of, 58 West Regent Street, Glasgow.—Sec., W. G. Hunter.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, National Association of, 188 Strand, W.C. 2.

Bakers, Society of Wholesale and Retail.—Sec., E. W. Wightman.

Bakers' Union, London Jewish, 20 Oxford Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—Sec., J. Sharp.

Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society, Assoc. of Great Britain, 177 Hill St., Charing Cross, Glasgow.—Sec., W. Lorimer.

Blasfurnaceinen, Ore Miners, &c., National Federation of, 41 Russell St., Middlesbrough.—Sec., T. McKenna.

Bleachers and Dyers, National Federation of, 161 Crescent, Salford, Manchester.—Sec., J. W. Shepherd.

Blind, National League of the, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.—Sec., J. E. Gregory.

Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, United Society of, Lifton House, Hslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Sec., J. Hill.

Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, National Union of, 23 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec., J. Kelly.

Booksellers' (Associated) of Great Britain and Ireland, 14 Paternoster Sq., E.C. 4.—Sec., W. J. Maguils.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and Leather Trades' Protection Society, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—Sec., J. A. Craig.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union of, 34 Guilford St., W.C. 1.—Sec., E. I. Poulton, O.B.E.

Brass Moulders Union, Scottish, 17 Oswald Street (City), Glasgow.—Sec., J. Prentice.

Brewers' Society, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

British Bankers' Association, 34 Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.—Sec., Ernest Sykes.

British Commercial Gas Association, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—Sec., T. C. Walker.

British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—Sec., T. Tinnerick.

British Empire Producers' Organization, 3, 5 & 7 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—Gen. Sec., Harold Pooley.

British Industries, Federation of, 39 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.—Dir., R. T. Nugent.

Building Trades Employers, National Federation of, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., A. G. White.

Building Trades Operatives, National Federation of (London District Council), 9 Rugby Chambers, Chapel St., W.C. 1.—Sec., J. Murrey.

Cable Makers' Association, Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.—Dir., J. B. Atkinson, M.I.R.E.

Card and Blowing Room Operatives, Amalgamated Association of, 2A Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester.—Sec., William Thomasson.

Carters, Lorrymen and Motor Men's Association, 77 St. George's Road, Bolton.—Sec., J. Parr.

Catering Trades Union, 10-11, Great Newport Street, W.C. 2.—Sec., T. E. Cann.

Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Sec., T. Stith, J.P.

Chatham Royal Dockyard Smiths Association, 5 Lester Road, Chatham.—Sec., A. E. Drury.

Chemical Industry, Society of, Central House, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—Gen. Sec., J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British, 166 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Gen. Man., W. J. U. Woolcock, O.B.E., M.P.

Chemists, Association of Manufacturing, 14 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union, National, 99 Mile End Road, Mile End, E. 1.—Sec., A. Santen.

Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of G.B. and I., Broadmead House, Panton Street, S.W. 1.

Civil Service National Whitley Council, Parliament Mansions, S.W. 1.—Joint Secs., G. Chase; A. C. Wingard.

Civil Service Sorting Assistants, Association of, 1 Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Sec., Miss Rose Smith-Rose.

Civil Service Union, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., G. R. Wilson.

Clerical Officers' Association (Civil Service), 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—Sec., W. J. Brown.

Clerical Union, National.—Sec., Rev. C. H. Lloyd Evans.

Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of, 1 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., H. H. Elvin.

Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C. 4.—Sec., C. W. Denny.

Coal Factors' Society, Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.

Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—Sec., George Gentry, O.B.E.

Coal Owners' Association, Monmouthshire and South Wales.—Sec., Finlay A. Gibson.

Coal Porters' Union, National, Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C. 2.—Sec., A. Walton.

Coalition Liberals Council, London, 25 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Mrs. Bigger.

Cobden Club, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Hon. Sec., Maj. Harry Barnes, M.P.

Cold Storage and Ice Association, 22 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., J. Raymond.

Commercial Motor Users' Association, 50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. G. Bristow.

Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorp.), U.K., 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., F. Coys.

Communist Party, 16 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Sec., Albert Inkpin.

Compositors, London Society of, 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., T. E. Naylor.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing (Incorp.), 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.

Conservative Clubs, Association of, 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Frank Solbe.

Conservative Women's Reform Association, 48 Dover Street, W. 1.

Coopers, Amalgamated Society of, 37 Outwood Street, Burton-on-Trent.—Sec., R. W. Mann.

Corn and Agricultural Merchants, National Association of, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cotton Grooving Association, British, The Royal Exchange, Manchester.—Sec., E. H. Oldfield.

Cotton Spinners, Amalgamated Association of Operative, 57 Great Ancoats Street, Manchester.—Sec., H. Boothman.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association.—Sec., Major W. C. Scoular.

Cycle Traders' Union, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—Sec., T. Timerick.

Dairy Farmers' Association, British, 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., B. Ravenscroft.

Datrymen's Association, London and Provincial, 44 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—Sec., T. J. Goodchild.

Design and Industries Association, 6 Queen Square, W. 1.—Sec., Charles A. Farmer.

Directors, Institute of, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. 4.

Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, National Federation of, 5 and 6 Idlesleigh Ho., Caxton St., S.W. 1.—Sec., J. R. Griffiths.

Distributors, Incorporated Association of Retail, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—Sec., T. E. Jackson.

Dock, Riverside and General Workers, National Union of, 17 Norton Street, Liverpool.—Sec., Councillor J. Sexton, J.P., M.P.

Docks, Wharves and Shipping Staffs, National Union of, Vestry Hall, Vine Street, Minories. E.C. 3.—Sec., A. Short, M.P.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade, 104 Newgate Street, E.C. 1.—Sec., J. R. Quilter, M.B.E.

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 18 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., Sir W. Glyn-Jones.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of, Pearl Build-Market Street, Bradford.—Sec., J. B. Atkinson.

Dyers, Finishers and Textile Workers, National Society of, 10 Worthington Street, Bradford, Yorks.—Sec., Arthur Shaw.

Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, 9 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec., Miss G. E. Morris, B.A.

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—Sec., M. Keith Jackson.

Electrical Trades Union, 12A Withy Grove, Manchester.—Sec., J. Bowan.

Employers' Parliamentary Council, 25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. Millar.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Federation of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—Sec., F. Smith.

Engineering and National Employers' Federa-tions, Broadway Ho., Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Engineering Union, Amalgamated, 120 Peck-ham Road, S.E. 15.—Sec., A. H. Smethurst.

Engineers and Calico Printers, Amalgamated Union of.—Sec., J. Thomson.

Engineers' Association, British, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Pres., Neville Gwynne.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Sec., E. W. Fraser Smith.

Engineers, Society of (Incorporated), 17 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., A. B. E. Ackermann, B.Sc.

Fabian Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. W. Galton.

Farm Servants' Union, Scottish, Queensgate, Stirling.—Sec., J. F. Duncan.

Furriers, Amalgamated Society of, Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester.—Sec., W. H. Briggs.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies, 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Abertillery, Mon.—Sec., W. Frowen.

Flour Millers' Association, London, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—Sec., E. Chatterton.

Food Manufacturers' Federation, 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.—Sec., R. M. Leonard.

Foreign Bondholders, Council of, 17 Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.—Sec., James P. Cooper.

Foundry Workers, National Union of, 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

Free Trade Union, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Joint Hon. Secs., Sir Charles Mallet; Charles Roberts. Sec., E. G. Brunker.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated, Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—Sec., W. J. Smith.

General Federation of Trade Unions, Hamilton House, Bldborough Street, W.C. 1.—Sec., W. A. Appleton, O.B.E.

General Labourers of G.B. & I., United Order of, 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Sec., J. Davenport.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., United, 40-43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Governments Association of Ireland, Alexandra College, Dublin.—Hon. Secs., J. E. Walsh, Esq.; Miss H. B. Lewis, M.A.

Grocers' Associations, Federation of, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Sec., Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, Metropolitan, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Sec., Arthur J. Giles.

Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt & Felt Hat Trimmers & Wool Formers Association, 123 Manchester Road, Denton, Huddersfield.—Sec., T. Mallalieu.

Herald League, 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., George Belt.

Hermes Club, 34 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—Sec., Capt. William Hall.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Hearnor—Sec., H. Bassford.

Independent Labour Party, 8 and 9 Johnson Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., F. Johnson.

Independent Liberal Party.—Chairman, Rt Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, M.P.; *Whips*, G. B. Thorne, M.P., J. M. Hogge, M.P.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—Sec., Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Brokers, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—Sec., Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—Sec., E. W. Humphry.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—Hon. Sec., John E. Walsh; H. Franks; G. A. McGusty, &c.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers' National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Pipers' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—Sec., J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, British, 76-78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders' Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—Sec., H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "Poake Zion," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E.C. 1.—Sec., J. Pomerantz.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., Herbert Cornish; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 180 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—General Sec., H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sec., H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour Co-Partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—Hon. Secs., Aneurin Williams, M.P.; Cuthbert, Plaistowe.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—Sec., Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembroke Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.—Sec., C. Wardle.

Landowners' Association, Central, 45A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—Sec., R. Strachan Gardiner, F.R.S.

Land Valuation Assessors for Scotland, Association of Local, Sec., David Elder, City Chambers, 249 George St., Glasgow.

Laundresses, Ltd., National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—Sec., Chas. Bond.

Law, Society of Public Teachers of, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1.—Hon. Sec., E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—Sec., J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Richard Humphrey Davies, O.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, 182 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., H. G. Robinson.

Linen, Household, and Piece Goods Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—Sec., W. J. P. Wilson.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers, Amalgamated Society of, 223 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries Thereto, Amalgamated Society of, 31a Deanagat, Manchester.—Sec., T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sec., L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London.—Sec., J. Bromley.

London Labour Party, 58, Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., Herbert Morrison.

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. C. Rivers.

London Society for Women's Service, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Miss P. Strachey.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—Sec., D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sec., A. Noyes.

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners' Association of, 24 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—Sec., F. W. Tipton.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 4 Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.—Gen. Sec., James Neal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.—Sec., G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—Hon. Secs., E. Goddard, M.A.; B. H. Spillsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—Sec., Thos. Scott.—London Branch, 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—Sec., Lieut. T. W. Moore, O.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—Sec., G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—Sec., T. Gavan-Duffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—President (vacant); Sec., Frank Hodges.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 40 Conduit Street, W. 1.—Sec., Horace Wyatt.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Sec., H. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation.—Sec., Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Municipal Employees Association, Highfield, Golders Green Road, N.W. 4.—Sec., P. J. Trevenan.

Musicians' Union, 1 Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec., J. B. Williams.

National Constitutional Association, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., G. H. Preston.

National Democratic & Labour Party (formerly *British Workers' League*), Filician House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—Sec., David Gilmour, O.B.E.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., A. D. Allen, O.B.E.

National League of Young Liberals, 16 Green Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Sir Robert Hudson, O.B.E.

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—Miss Farquharson, M.A.

National Reform Union, 50 Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester.—Sec., Houghton Diggle.

National Road Transport Employers Association, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—Sec., E. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martin's Place, W.C. 2.—Sec., Robert Williams. The Unions in the Federation are:—British Seafarers' Union; Watermen, Lightermen, and Bargemen; Stevedores' Labour Protection League; Horsemen's Union; Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry Coal Trimmers; Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers; Glasgow Ship Riggers' Protective Association; Labour Protection League; Liverpool and District Carters and Motormen; National Amalgamated Labourers' Union; National Amalgamated Enginemens and Firemen's Union; National Amalgamated Union of Labour; Union of Dock Labourers; Union of General Workers; Union of Ships' Stewards, Cooks, &c.; National Union of Vehicle Workers; National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers; North of Enland Trimmers and Teemers' Association; North of Scotland Horse and Motormen's Association; Scottish Union of Dock Labourers; South Shields Steam Tugboatmen's Provident Society; Tyne Steam Packet Provident Society; Tyne Watermen's Association; United Vehicle Workers; United Order of General Labourers of London; London Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers; Society of Boiler Scalers and Stokehole Labourers; Weaver Watermen's Association; Wear Steam Packet Friendly Society.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Gen. & Org. Sec., Godfrey Cheesman. F.R.G.S.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—Part. Sec., Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. Indust. Sec., C. T. Cramp. Office Manager, S. E. Jackson.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.—Hon. Sec., Miss E. Macadam.

National Unionist Association, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.

Newspaper, Weekly, and Periodical Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., E. O. Norton.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.

Newspaper Society, 10 Salisbury Square, E.C. 4.—Pres., Valentine Knapp; Sec., Frederick L. Armstrong.

Organ Builders' Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—Sec., G. A. Wales Beard.

Oatrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—Sec., J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—Sec., A. Gardner.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.—Sec., Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Chairman, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; Vice-Chairmen, Stephen Walsh, M.P.; J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.; Chief Whip, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P.—Sec., H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., A. A. H. Findlay.

People's League, The, 4 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Sec., G. E. Cox.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 31, 33 High Holborn, W.C. 2.

Plasterers, National Association of, 37 Albert

St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—Sec., T. Otley.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—Sec., A. A. Adams.

Police and Prison Officers, National Union of, Vigilance Ho., 57 Clapton Common, E. 5.—Sec., J. H. Hayes.

Police Federation—Secs., Inspector Dalton (Leeds); Sergeant Johnson (Metropolitan); Constable Collis (Birmingham).

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—Sec., G. Grinling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—Sec., C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—Sec., J. W. Bowen.

Pottery Workers, National Society of, 5A Hill Street, Hanley, Staffs.—Sec., S. Clowes.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Chairman (1922-23), Col. Joseph Reed (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*); Sec., P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Reginald Bennett.

Printers and Allied Trades, Federation of Master, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.—Sec., A. E. Goodwin (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*); Sec., P. A. Shaw.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—Sec., G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 50 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—Sec., A. E. Holmes.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., 17 South Street, E.C. 2.—Sec., E. M. Goldring.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., John H. Humphreys.

Prudential Staff Federation, 45 Cromwell House, High Holborn, W.C. 1.—Sec., E. T. Palmer.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—Sec., W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—Sec., A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Reconstruction Society (formerly The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain), 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., C. H. Dant.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Gen. Sec., W. Webster.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association—Sec., J. Brown, O.B.E., M.P.

Scottish Miners' Union, Pres., Robert Smillie.

Scottish Unionist Association, 2 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.—Secs., G. Brown, (Eastern); Lewis Shelden (Western).

Secretaries Association, Ltd., 70A Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—Sec., F. G. L. Spain.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—Sec., C. H. Carpenter, O.B.E.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—Sec., J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Chartered Institute of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—Sec., J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Sec., Alex. Wilkie, O.B., J.P., M.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 2.
Gen. Man & Sec., H. M. Cleminson.
Shipping Federation, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 2.—
Sec., Michael Brett.
Shoemakers' Association, Liverpool.—*Secs.*,
 Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street,
 Liverpool.
Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Ltd., 13A Fore
 Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.
Shoe Distributors' Association, 13A Fore Street,
 E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.
Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69
 Mansell St., Aldgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Morgans.
Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks,
National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House,
 Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, John Turner.
Social Democratic Federation, 36 Clerkenwell
 Green, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. Kennedy, M.P.
Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français
en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—
Hon. Sec., J. Sarcia.
Sports and Games, Association of British
Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway,
 W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.
Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas
 St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. P. Dawtry.
Stock Exchange, The London, Throgmorton St.,
 E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.
Stone, Grate, and General Metal Workers,
National Union of, Effingham Street, Rother-
 ham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.
Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford
 Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, T. A. Flynn.
Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union,
 20 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.
Tariff Commission, 7 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
 —*Sec.*, Percy Hurd, M.P.
Tariff Reform League, 7 Victoria Street,
 S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson.
Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House,
 Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir James
 Yoxall, M.A.
Textile Factory Workers' Association, United,
 Ewbank Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Ac-
 crington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.
Textile Workers, General Union of, 1 Kirkgate
 Bldgs., Kirkgate, Huddersfield.—*Sec.*, Allen Gee.
Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalga-
minated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek,
 Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.
Theatrical Employees, National Association of,
 King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—
Sec., Terence Cannon.
Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftes-
 bury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. W. Rowland.
Tin and Sheet Milmen's Association, 16 Bryn
 Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.
Tithe Owners' Union, Church House, West-
 minster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.
Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row,
 Birmingham.
Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John
 Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.
Touring Managers' Association of, 178 Shaftes-
 bury Avenue, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Louis Casson.
Trade and Technical Journals, British Association
of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row,
 W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Brookes.
Trades Union Congress General Council, 32
 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1 (1921 Meeting at Cardiff,
 Chairman, E. L. Poulton, J.P.)—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon.
 C. W. Bowerman, M.P.
Triple Alliance.—*See* "National Union of Rail-
 waymen," "National Transport Workers' Federa-
 tion," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, 2-4 Caxton Hall,
 Chapel Street, Salford, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.
Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall,
 Belfast.—*Sec.*, H. Wilson Hungerford.
United Club.—*Chairman*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.;
Hon. Sec., J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, Constitutional
 Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.
United Irish League, 2 Great Smith Street,
 S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly. *Org. Sec.*, John
 Brady.
Upholsterers, Amalgamated Union of, 135
 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.—*Sec.*, L. Leckie.
Variety Artists' Federation, 18 Charing Cross
 Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce.
Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 195 Ox-
 ford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.
Vehicle Workers, United, 45 Emperor's Gate,
 S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, S. Hirst.
Waterworks Employees, National Union of,
 10 Tatum Road, Stonebridge Park, Willemsden,
 N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.
Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank
 Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.
Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of
Inspectors of, Watford.—*Sec.*, R. Robertson.
Welsh National Liberal Council, 82 Queen
 Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.
Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation
of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*,
 C. J. Healy.
Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants,
National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk,
 E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.
Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court,
 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. L. Bell.
Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower
 Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, A.C.A.
Wireless Telegraphists, Association of, Hastings
 House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*,
 E. R. Tuck.
Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of,
 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans,
 M.A.
Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn,
 W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.
Women Journalists, Society of, 136 Cromwell
 Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Blinstead.
Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill
 Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Berry.
Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Vic-
 toria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss McLaren Ramsay.
Women's National Unionist Organisation, 1
 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.
 —*Chairman*, Mrs. W. Bridgeman; *Org. Sec.*,
 Miss E. B. Mackenzie.
Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society
of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J.
 Wentworth.
Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131
 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—*Sec.*,
 Alex. Gordon Cameron.
Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union,
 11-12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, Frank Egan.
Workers, National Federation of General, 3
 Arundel St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, James O'Grady, M.P.
Workers, National Union of General, 28 Tav-
 stock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.
Workers' Socialist Federation, 400 Old Ford
 Road, Bow, E. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst.
Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green
 Road, Hampstead, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan.
Young Scots Society, 26 Tassie St., Shawlands,
 Glasgow.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Thomas Lochhead.
Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane,
 Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

* For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F., at 1.30; Tu. and Th., at 10; throat, M. and F., at 1.30; Tu. and Th., at 10; women, M. and S., at 9, W., at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopaedic, M. and Th., at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, Viscount Gouchen. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1 p.m.; orthopaedic, Wed., 1 p.m. and Sat., 9.30 a.m. Medical—men and women, M., W., Th., F., 1 p.m.; eye, Mon. and Th., 1; ear, M. and Th., 1; skin, Tu. and F., 1. Genito-Urinary—male, W., 1 p.m.; female, F., 9.30 a.m.; maternity, Tu. and F., 9 a.m.; neurological, Tu. and F., 9 p.m.; psychological, F., 9.30 a.m.; dental, 9 a.m. *Sec. and House Governor*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily; ear, throat and nose, Tu., W. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9.30; orthopaedic, F., 10; phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9; M. and F., 2; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 4.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 8.30 a.m., W., 10. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W. 1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. 1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30; dental

cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 1.30; eye, Mon., Tu., W. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th., 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th., 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W. at 2; Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Th. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 2; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; vaccination, Tu. at 11. Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babbie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W. 2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat. at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, T. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments*: Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.*, to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.)*; *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott, Hants.* Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, Sir P. J. Michell, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; Th., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, W., 3; ear, throat, nose, F., 1; 3; eye, M., 1; 3; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30 to 11. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18); Sec., G. W. F. Robbins, B.A. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency accommodation for 12 paying patients), Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. In-patients, 912; out-patients, attendances, 32,667. *Resident Med. Officer*, G. B. Lowe, M.B., F.R.C.S.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman *Sec.*, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. *Oculist*, M. and F., 2. Visiting-days: W and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, W. F. Cochrane

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9. Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, M., W., 9. Tu., Th., and F., 1; dental, Wed., 1; ear and throat, Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, Th., 9. Visiting-days: Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. Hospital of Recovery, East Finchley; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird, F.R.C.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 108 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Paying for local cases with 20 beds up to 105s. weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Secretary and Controller*, Cav. F. Hornik.

KENSINGTON AND FULHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, F. L. Jones.

LONDON HOMOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 172 beds (founded 1849), Great Ormond St and Queen Square, W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. —*Secretary*, G. R. Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. *Med. Out-Patients*, M., Tu., and W., at 1; surgical, M. and Th., 1; eye, M., 1. W., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9.30; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, J. Denholm.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 120 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye,

W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec.*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss I. C. Bennett, F.R.C.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, P. J. M. Rogers, B.A.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 130 beds. In-patients, 1920, 2,812; out-patients, 138,083. Visiting-days, Sun 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Secretary*, A. W. Scrivener.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 18. For medical and surgical cases. 124 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.45 and 2; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 2; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 2; orthopedic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.45. Electric cases, Tu. and F. at 10. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, see HER MAJESTY'S.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; dental W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Ro e.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Free and for the poor only. 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, 64 beds, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E., and **AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL**, 66 beds, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. *Medical Officers*, J. A. Milne, M.D.; G. G. Taylor, F.R.C.S.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (63 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1, and Hospital Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (270 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale. *Sec. (acting)*, James McKay.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 61 Moorgate St. E.C. 2) — *Chairman*, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bart. *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Mrs. Bull.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Tu. and W. 12.30, Fri. and Sat. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30; eye, Th. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson. — *Sec.*, Alexander Pym.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 265 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6d. to 21s., without letter 65s. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

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VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea; Victoria Home, Broadstairs. Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9.30 and 11.30; Eye, Tu., 1.30; Skin, W. at 1.30; Dental, Th., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, H.G. Evered.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151.5
1916	53,852	150.9
1917	53,934	150.4
1918	52,073	149.4
1919	46,322	125.8
1920	42,545	112.8

The fall in the rate of 56.6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1915 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1915	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1915 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1915 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, J. J. MacDonnell, M.B.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 25 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART. Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 2. Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T. Mays.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 28 Buckingham Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME. *Office*, 243 Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Gordon D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Commr. T. J. Farrell, D.S.O. **METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD**. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.

Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
 South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
 Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
 Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

The following are designated the River Hospitals:—

Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.
 Long Reach, Dartford, Kent.
 Orchard, Dartford, Kent.
Temporarily used for unimprovable imbeciles:—
 Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
 Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA. PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 2. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2. Sec., Carl St. Amory, M.A.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 5 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30.; open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, H. Coope.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 45 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu., W. and F., 9.30 and 2.; Th., 2 and 6.30. *Chairman*, Sir James Harrison, O.V.O. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 7a Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, J. D. Boney-Dougal.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Office*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, 14 Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 20 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL, Female Hospital and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 5. Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8.; Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8.; W., 6 to 8.; Sat., 2 to 4.; Females, Th., 5 to 7, Fr., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for women and children: daily, 5 to 8.30 p.m., at 283 Harrow Road, W. 9: M., Tu. and W., 12 to 12.15.; Th., 10 to 1.; F., 1 to 6.; S., 6 to 8 p.m., at 91 Dean Street, W. 1. Males, irrigation department, all day long, 91 Dean Street; entrance for males in Diakon Court. There are private wards for both sexes. All communications to the *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., M.R.C.P.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Office*, 29 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

The following are for rate-aided persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
 Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.
 Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S.C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P. & S.

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D.
 Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.

Ewell Colony, Epsom.—*Med. Sup. (acting)*, Norcliffe Roberts, M.D.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.
 Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.
 Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. (*Private patients received at 2 gs. to 3 gs. weekly.*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.
 Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
 Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

The following asylums for unimprovable imbeciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis:—

Leavesden, Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D., C.M.

Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.
 Tooting Bec Mental Hosp., Tooting, S.W.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M. D.Ph.

And the following is for improvable imbeciles and the feeble-minded:—

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Canninga.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, J. P. Summers.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 10 and 11, except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Irving.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Peishurst, Kent. *Sec.*,

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 3 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 170 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton Miller, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Leith Ross.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St. and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for gentlepeople who are unwilling to go into the free wards of a public hospital, and are unable to meet the fees of nursing homes). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 45 beds. Apply "Matron."

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*. **ST. MARYLEBONE HOME** (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 5.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patients' Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free): Men, M., Tu., Th. 1.30 to 3 and 5.30 to 7; W., 5.30 to 7; F., 1.30 to 3; Sat., 1.30 to 3.30. Women and children, W., 1.30 to 3; F., 5.30 to 7. In-patients (re-building).

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES. *Out-patients, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., N.W. 1. In-patients, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8. For free and paying cases.*

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. *Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2.*

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Sec. Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp., where out-patients are seen on Tu., Fri. and Sat. at 9.15, and Tu. and Fri. at 5.15.

TROPICAL DISEASES. -

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N.W. 1, attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 63s. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to

4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 2s. per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W. Under Medical women.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 2 o'clock. A charge of 2s. is made on attendance, and 6d. a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 3.30.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1920), 801; out-patients, 10,629.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E. General, Women daily, 1.30. Children, Tu., F., Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, M., 1.30. Skin, Tu., 9. Evening clinic, Tu., F., 6.30.

The Victoria League (FOUNDED 1901)

THE Victoria League was founded in 1901 as an Association destined to promote mutual understanding between British subjects throughout the Empire. It maintains active correspondence with 23 Branches in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Jamaica, and with its Allied Association, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in Canada. By interchange of introductions it is enabled to extend hospitality to hundreds of visitors from the Dominions every year, and to ensure a welcome for English wives of Overseas soldiers and others settling Overseas.

During the War the Victoria League conducted large Clubs for Overseas soldiers, when 282,564 were provided with beds and 1,225,151 with meals. Its branches in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee opened similar and equally successful Clubs.

Its social and educational work is carried on by branches throughout Great Britain. In co-operation with the War Office 2267 lectures were given in 1918-19 in Military Camps by Victoria League lecturers. Lantern lectures and picture talks are constantly given in numerous schools affiliated to the League, it also circulates books and other literature to settlers in remote places throughout the Empire, and has supplied

literature weekly to the men employed on the Graves Commission in France.

The visit of 150 Canadian Teachers to Edinburgh, York and London in the summer of 1921 was organized by the Victoria League. The League is now extending its activities to India.

The Annual Public Meeting of the League was held in London in 1921 in the Guildhall. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales presided.

Patrons of the League throughout the Empire.
H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.M.B.E.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, C.G., K.T., K.P.

H.R.H. The Princess Christian, C.I., G.B.E., R.R.C.

H.R.H. The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, C.I., G.B.E., R.R.C.

President.—The Dowager Countess of Jersey, G.B.E.

Deputy-President.—Lord Gorell, C.B.E., M.C.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. Maurice Macmillan.

Secretary.—Miss Drayton, C.B.E.

Central Office in Great Britain.—22 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.

Banks and Banking.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.
Governor, Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.—Deputy Governor, Henry Alexander Trotter.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis,
K.O.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Benson.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen, K.B.E.
Edward Charles Grenfell.
Sir Everard A. Hambro,
K.O.V.O.

Col Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.
Reginald Eden Johnston.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kin-
dersley, G.B.E.
Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Peacock.

The Right Hon. Lord Revel-
stoke, G.O.V.O.
Sir Henry Babington Smith,
C.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Michael Seymour Spencer-
Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tlarks.
Robert Wallace.
Walter K. Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
£	£	£	£
Notes issued .. 145,039,255	Govt. Debt... 11,015,100	Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Govt. Securi- ties 74,046,744
	Other Securi- ties..... 7,434,900	Rest 3,530,140	Other Securi- ties 79,827,413
	Gold Coin and Bullion 126 589,255	Public Deposits 15,479,412	Notes 18,606,720
£145,039,255	£145,039,255	Other Deposits 140,730,389	Gold and Sil- ver Coin... 1,821,051
		Seven-day and other Bills ... 8,989	
		£174,301,928	£174,301,928

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.	
Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, A. M. Walker.	Chief Cashier, Sir E. M. Harvey, K.B.E.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe.	Deputy Cashier, C. T. Paice. Assistant do., C. P. Mahon. Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens. Agent, T. E. Boscawen.	Law Courts Branch. Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thur- ston, M.B.E.	Hull, Osborn Symonds.	Manchester, F. W. Peel.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.	Leeds, J. H. Brand.	Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale
	Liverpool, John Lea.	Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE BANK OF IRELAND, FOUNDED 1783.

Head Office—College Green, Dublin.

GOVERNOR, W. P. Cairnes.—DEPUTY GOVERNOR, H. S. Guinness.

DIRECTORS.

Sir G. F. Brooke, Bart.
R. F. B. Colvill.
Rt. Hon. J. Hogg.
Rt. Hon. A. Jameson.

J. X. Murphy.
Sir W. R. Nugent, Bart.
A. R. S. Nutting.
F. C. Pilkington.
J. T. Pim.

W. Robertson.
Rt. Hon. G. F. Stewart.
Rt. Hon. Lord Killanin.
F. Vernon.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary, Robert J. Buckley	Accountant-General, George E. Deverell.
Chief Cashier, Samuel H. Hinton.	Branch Banks Dept., Philip O'Connell.
Capital, £2,769,230 in Stock.	Reserve Funds, £1,020,000. Deposits, etc., £46,000,000.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1920, was £39,018,903,000, an increase of £10,603,521,000 as compared with the year 1919. The Town Clearing in 1920 amounted to £32,852,933,000, an increase as compared with 1919 of £9,638,248,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £2,093,750,000, an increase of £279,821,000; and the Country Clearing to £4,072,220,000, an increase of £685,452,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—Chairman, Rt. Hon. R. McKenna; Deputy Chairman, F. C. Goodenough; Hon. Sec., R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; Acting Managers, A. E. Salt (Chief Inspector); Herbert J. Woodcock (Deputy Inspector).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Joint Stock and Private Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. The *Bank of England* (see p. 369) and the *Bank of Ireland* (see p. 369), owing to their position as Bankers to the British and Irish Exchequers, are separately treated. Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon).

- 1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), Cairo** (57 7/8, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £821,487.
- 3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.**—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £270,000; Deposits, etc., £17,196,230; Dividend, 1920-21, 14½ p.c. plus 2s. per Share, Tax free.
- 3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), Allahabad, India (London Agents 175).**—Capital, £200,000 (Shares £6 6s. 8d., fully paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Dividend, 1919, 18 p.c. (19 Branches and 13 Sub-agencies in India.)
- 4 ALLAN (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3**
- ALLEN HARVEY AND ROSS (1888), 9, George Yard, E.C. 3.**
- 4A ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD. (1874), Simla, India (40, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).**—Capital, Rs 88,51,300 (Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs 42,00,000. Dividend, 1920-21, 17 p.c. (42 Branches and 15 Sub-Offices in India.)
- ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba (London Agents, 30).**—Capital, \$1,025,000; Deposits, \$1,810,000, add Reserve, \$215,000.
- 5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (84, Queen St., Cheap-side, E.C. 4; 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1; and Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2).**—Capital, \$18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 22, Cannon Street, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £1,000,500 (Ordinary Shares £5), £2 10s. paid.
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., Manchester.**
- 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.**—Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000; Deposits, £12,544,967; Dividend, 1918-19, £15 p.c. and bonus 2s. 6d. per Share. (17 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean.)
- 11B ANGLO-LEVANTINE BANKING CO., LTD. (1908), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents, 122A).**—Capital, £25,000 (£1 Shares, 2s. paid); Reserve Fund, 1923, £4,150; Deposits, etc., 1923, £48,035.
- ANGLO-MALTAISE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Malta (London Agents, 135).**—Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).
- 10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), Brooke House, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents, 122A).**—Capital, £1,000,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £7,000; Deposits, 1919, £944,323. (7 Branches in Orient.)
- 11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 62, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.**—Subscribed Capital, £8,733,400; Paid-up, £4,366,700 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £49,473,164; Dividend, 1920-21, 15 p.c. (24 Branches in South America. *Affiliated Banks*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.)
- 12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD., George and King Streets, Sydney, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).**—Capital, £1,000,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000; Deposits, etc., £8,560,114; Dividend, 1920-21, 6½ p.c. (128 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, and Victoria, S. Australia.)
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydland St., Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, 70).**—Capital, £85,000; Reserve Fund, £81,000; Deposits, etc., £250,262.
- BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. (1867), 103, Clive St., Calcutta (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)**
- 12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), Milan, Italy (1 Old Broad St., E.C. 2).**—Capital: Lire 400,000,000; Reserve, Lire 176,000,000; Deposits, Lire 5,300,000,000. Dividend, 1920, 14 p.c. Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople.
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).**—Capital, Pesetas 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., Pesetas 146,617,320.
- 12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile (24, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, paid up, \$100,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$28,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$273,003,345; Dividend, 1919-20, \$16 p.c. (45 Branches in Chile.)
- BANCO DI ROMA (1858), Rome. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)**
- 13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), Buenos Aires, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, \$100,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$28,51,285. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c. (49 Branches in South America and Europe.)
- BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), Lisbon 27B, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, Escudos 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, Escudos 26,000,000. (74 Branches.)
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD., Bangalore, India.**—Capital, Rs. 4,25,000 (Shares of Rs. 100,

- fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,22,208; Deposits, etc., Rs. 3,62,202.
- BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), Addis Ababa, Abyssinia (Registered Office, Cairo, Egypt).**—Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1920-21, 3 p.c. (4 Branches in Abyssinia.)
- 13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, £625,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £620,000; Deposits, etc., £6,857,957; Dividend, 1920-21, £10 p.c. (96 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- 14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), Athens, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, Dr. 48,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (31 Branches.)
- 15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835), 4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.**—Paid up Capital, £3,500,000 (£40 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,075,000; Deposits, etc., £39,797,964; Dividend, 1919-20, £13 p.c. (204 Branches in Australasia.)
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Mandvi-Baroda, India (London Agents, 90).**—Capital, Rs. 10,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 14,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 401,405,33; Dividend, 1919-20, 12 p.c. (5 Branches in India.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, 136).**—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £30,000.
- 17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 17 & 18, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.**—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £625,000; Deposits, £8,019,000. (51 Branches.)
- BANK OF EAST ASIA, Hong Kong.**
- 21 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,530,140; Deposits, etc., £156,218,788; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) See also p. 369.
- 20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), Hamilton, Ont., Canada (London Agents, 175).**—Capital, \$5,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$4,850,000; Deposits, etc., \$67,556,693; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (165 Branches in Canada.)
- 20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), Bombay, India.**—Capital, Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 70,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 6,75,68,040; Dividend, 1920-21, 14 p.c. and B. s.
- 21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, 21, 75).**—Capital, £1,769,230 (Stock); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £36,000,000; Dividend, 1920-21, £12 p.c. (125 Branches and Sub-branches.) See also p. 369.
- 21B BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., Liverpool (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 43, Charing Cross, S.W. 1).**—Capital, £18,791,120 (£50 Shares, £2 10s. paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,400,000; Deposits, etc., £79,344,359; Dividend, 1920-21, £16 p.c. (314 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- BANK OF MALTA (1812), Malta (London Agents, 30, 135, 136).**
- 22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), Montreal, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).**—Capital, \$22,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$22,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$560,150,812; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (317 Branches in North America.)
- 22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3.**—Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, £4 paid).
- 23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), Sydney, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).**—Capital, £4,065,200 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,425,000; Deposits, etc., £51,692,437; Dividend, 1919-20, £10 p.c. (328 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)
- 24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), Wellington, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).**—Capital, £1,779,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock; £750,000 Preference and £500,000 Ordinary of £6 13s. 4d., fully paid, and £1,000,000 of £6 13s. 4d. Ordinary Shares, £3 6s. 8d. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Deposits, etc., £37,661,610; Dividend, 1919-20, £17 1/2 p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)
- 24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), Halifax, N.S., and Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 136, 193).**—Capital, \$9,700,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$18,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$209,225,537; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (332 Branches.)
- 24A BANK OF QUEENSLAND, LTD. (1917), Brisbane, Queensland (4, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).**—Capital, £450,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Deposits, etc., £3,159,640; Dividend, 1920-21, £7 p.c. (42 Branches and Agencies.)
- 25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903), 17, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £200,359.
- 26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., Edinburgh (30, Bishopsgate E.C. 2).**—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £590,000; Deposits, etc., £37,687,358; Dividend, 1920-21, £16 p.c. (183 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- 27 BANK OF SPAIN, (1856), Madrid, Spain 37, New Broad St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, Pesetas 150,000,000 (Shares of Pesetas 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Pesetas 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., Pesetas 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, Pesetas 10 1/2 per share. (63 Branches in Spain.)
- 27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), Taipei, Formosa (25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).**—Capital, Yen 60,000,000; Reserve Fund Yen 10,380,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (35 Branches.)
- 28 BANK OF TORONTO (1825), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 136).**—Capital, \$5,000,000 (Shares of \$200, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$6,986,354; Deposits, etc., \$83,336,407; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (160 Branches in Canada.)
- BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD. (1862), (absorbed by Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., in 1917.)**

- 29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1862),** Collins St., Melbourne, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £586,760 (£20 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £9,092,826; Dividend, 1920-21, 7 p.c. (123 Branches and Agencies.)
- 29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902),** Brussels (2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, Francs 100,000,000 (Shares Fr. 500); Reserve Fund, Fr. 15,977,943; Deposits, etc., Fr. 608,067,841; Dividend, 1919-20, 9 p.c. (12 Branches; *Affiliated Banks*, Banco de Cartagena, Spain and Morocco; Wiener Bank Verein, Vienna. Konyoumidjisky & Co., Sofia.)
- 29B BANQUE D'HECHELAGA (1874),** Montreal, Canada (*London Agents*, 30 and 60).—Authorised Capital, \$10,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$4,000,000. (184 Branches and Sub-Agencies 175)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909),** Brussels and Antwerp (9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). (24 Branches in Belgian Congo.)
- BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904),** Athens, Greece (*London Agents*, 71).—Capital, Francs 25,000,000; Shares, Fr. 125, fully paid; Reserve Fund and Surplus, Fr. 3,964,922. (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt.)
- BANQUE FRANÇAISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE (1902),** Paris (7, Lothbury, E.C. 1).—Capital, Fr. 100,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 16,750,000; Current Account, Fr. 525,683,700.
- BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910),** Paris, Belgrade, etc. (20, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 20,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid). 5 Branches.
- BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907),** 7, Rue Anher, Paris and Bordeaux, and Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.
- 29D BANQUE NATIONALE (1860),** Quebec, Canada (*London Agents*, 173).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,300,000; Deposits, etc., \$51,643,800; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (320 Branches in Province of Quebec.)
- BANQUE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE (1910),** Petrograd (64 Old Broad St., E.C. 2.)
- BARBER & CO., LTD., J. LIONEL (1899),** 411, Tower Building, Liverpool, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £200,000.
- 30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896),** Head Office, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 3 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 168 & 170, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Acton, 186, High Street, W. 3; Alexandria Park, 11, Hedford Road, N. 21; Anerley, 113A, Anerley Road, S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley Road, N.E. 20; Balham, 169, High Road, S.W. 12; 33, Barbican, E.C. 2; Barnes, 15, Church Road, S.W. 13; 356, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. 11; Battersea Park, 276, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Brompton, 248, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackheath, Traquill Vale, S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 48, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E. 1; 90 & 92, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bowes Park, Station Road, N. 22; 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2; Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 137 Brompton Road, S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 318, High Rd., N.W. 6; 368, Caledonian Rd., N. 1; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 201 & 203, Barking Rd., E. 16; 48, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 4, Vere St., W. 1; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. 2; Charlton, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7; 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Chelsea, 140, Kings Rd., S.W. 3; Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4; Chiswick, 153, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11; Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5; Clerkenwell 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1; 18, Coleman St., E.C. 2; 16, Conduit St., W. 1; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2; 171, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crofton Park, 373, Brockley Rd., Brockley, S.E. 4; Crouch End, The Broadway, N. 8; Dalston, 2, High Street, Kingland, E. 8; Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21; Dulwich, Kent, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; Ealing, 53, Broadway, W. 5; Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Road, S.W. 5; Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S.W. 18; Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Road, E. 1; East Ham, 202, High Street North, E. 6; 1, High St. South, E. 6; East Sheen, 256, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 14; 388, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Edmonton, Lower, The Broadway, N. 8; Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St., N. 18; Eltham, 29, High St., S.E. 9; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. 1; Fenchurch St. Station, 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N. 3; 24, The Broadway, N. 3; Finchley, East, 20, High Rd., N. 2; Finchley, North, 16, High St., N. 22, 71, High St., N. 22; Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 19, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 132 & 134, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 14, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 306, Romford Road, E. 7; Forest Hill, 1, London Road, S.E. 23; Friern Barnet, N. 11; Fulham, 859, Fulham Road, S.W. 6; Golden Sq., Lower John St., W. 1; Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Park, N.W. 4; 56, Goswell Rd., 1 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1; 3, Great Portland St., W. 1; Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Hackney, 300, Mare St., E. 8; Hackney, The Triangle, E. 8; Hackney Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd., E. 8; Hammermith, 8, Broadway, W. 6; Hampstead, 55, Regents Lane, N.W. 3; Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W. 3; Hampstead, Frognaal, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3; Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6; Hanwell, 155, Uxbridge Rd. W. 7; Harlesden, High St., N.W. 10; Harringay, Grand Park Road, Harringay Park, N. 4; 476, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Hendon, Bell Corner, N.W. 4; 23, Brent St., N.W. 4; Hendon Aerodrome,

Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9; Hendon, West, 181, The Broadway, N.W. 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S.E. 24; Highams Park, 20, The Avenue, E. 4; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N. 6; 311-313, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Hither Green, 363, Hither Green Lane, S.E. 13; 20-23, Holborn, E.C. 1; 128, Holborn, E.C. 1; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W. 11; 403, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Holloway, Upper, 33, Highgate Hill, N. 19; 78, Honor Oak Park, S.E. 23; Hornsey, High St., N. 8; Islington, 138, Upper St., N. 1; 412-4, Kennington Rd., S.E. 11; Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Rd., Willesden, N.W. 10; Kensington High St., 74, Kensington High St., W. 8; 230, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; 315, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; Kilburn, 42, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E. 8; Knightsbridge, 1, Brompton Road, S.W. 1; Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S.E. 13; Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E. 10; Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 93-5, High St., S.E. 13; 239, Lewisham High Rd., S.E. 13; Leyton, 267, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E. 11; Leytonstone Road, 178, High Rd., Leytonstone, E. 11; Limehouse, 819 & 821, Commercial Road East, E. 14; 167, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 53-55, Malda Vale, W. 9; Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E. 12; 863, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 54, High St., W. 1; Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S.W. 19; 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S.W. 19; Mile End, 234-6, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Mill Hill, Lawrence Street, N.W. 7; 9, Mincing Lane E.C. 3; 1, Minorities, E. 1; Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Munster Park, 841, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N. 10; 120, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 197, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 41, Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. 16; New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N. 11; Norbury, London Rd., S.W. 16; Norwood, South, 251-3, Selhurst Road., S.E. 25; Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Norwood, West, 435, Norwood Road., S.E. 27; Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W. 11; 23, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Old St., 84, 88, Great Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 15, Great Portland St., W. 1; 5, Oxford St., W. 1; 451, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 127-9, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; Palmers Green, 2, Aldermans Hill, N. 13; 2, The Promenade, N. 13; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E. 15; Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; Penge, 119 and 121, Beckenham Rd., S.E. 20; Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E. 13; 41-43, Plumstead Common Road; Plumstead, High St., S.E. 18; Poplar, 127, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St., S.W. 15; 114-114A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Raynes Park, 43, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 20; 27, Regent St., S.W. 1; Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S.W. 15; 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E. 3; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1; St. John's Wood, 464, Wellington

Rd., N.W. 8; Shepherd's Bush, 330, Uxbridge Road, W. 12; Shoreditch, 113 & 124, High St., E. 1; Silvertown, 8, Albert Road, E. 16; Soho, 42, Frith St., W. 1; Southgate, The Green, N. 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E. 1; 40, Stamford Hill, N. 16; 220, Stamford Hill, N. 16; Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E.C. 2; Stockwell, 256, Olapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16; 32, Strand, W.C. 2; 366, Strand, W.C. 2; 28, Stratford Broadway, E. 15; Stratford, 399 & 402, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 139-141, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Stroud Green, 182, Stroud Green Rd., N. 4; Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; 42, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd., S.W. 17; Tooting Junction, 9, Furzedown Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 549, High Road, N. 17; 814, High Road, N. 17; Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N. 15; 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 158, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E. 37; Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E. 13; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; Victoria Docks, 278, Victoria Dock Road, Custom House, E. 16; Waltham Green, Bank Buildings, S.W. 6; and The Broadway, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 7, High St., E. 17; 277, High St., E. 17; 278, Hoe St., E. 17; 13, St. James St., E. 17; 260, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth Common, 32, Bellevue Rd., S.W. 17; Wandsworth, 83 & 85, High St., S.W. 18; Wandstead, 55, High St., E. 11; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3; West Ealing, 17, Broadway, W. 13; 207, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W. 1; West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N. 5; West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W. 14; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., and 95, Victoria St., S.W. 1; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C. 1; Whetstone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20; White Hart Lane, 793, High Rd., Tottenham, N. 17; Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; 5, The Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 21; Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22; 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 120, Wood St., E.C. 4; Wood St., Walthamstow, E. 17; Woolwich, Wellington St., S.E. 18—Capital, £15,500, 372 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,250,000; Deposits, etc., £332,206,417; Dividend, 1920 21, A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 20 p.c. 93 Branches, 588 Sub-branches: *Affiliated Banks*—The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER; The ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd., &c.

- 31 **BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD.** (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,025,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £18,300.
- 32 **BELFAST BANKING Co., LTD.** (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to No. 136*).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£125 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £18,742,243; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c. & 8 rod. (old), 8 p.c. & 8 4d. (new). (138 Branches, and Sub-branches.)
- BENSON & Co., FREDERICK J.** (1896), Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
- BENSON, ROBERT, & Co.** (1853), 26, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.** (1815), *Funchal, Madeira* (16, Mark Lane, E.C. 3).
- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.** (1886), *Las Palmas, Grand Canary* (16, Mark Lane, E.C. 3).
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co.** (1858), 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £12,442,235.
- BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co.** (1895), 15 & 16, George Street, Maunson House, E.C. 4.
- BOULTON BROTHERS & Co.** (1907), 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 36 **BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co.** (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).
- BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co.** (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
- BRIGHTWEN & Co.** (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD.** (1917), 3, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD.** (1920), 21-23, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
- 38 **BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD.** (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £1,050,000; Shares of £1 each; Issued and fully paid 240,000 shares of £1 each; Deposits, £547,082.
- 39 **BRITISH BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, LTD.** (1863), 4, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and Manchester.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £32,374,263; Dividend, 1920-21, 15 p.c. (20 Branches in South America.)
- 39A **BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD.** (1920), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £375,000; Reserve, £42,351; Dividend, 1920-21, 7½ p.c. (3 Branches.)
- BRITISH ITALIAN CORPORATION, LTD.** (1916), 22, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.—Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Special Reserve, £233,412.
- 40 **BRITISH LINEN BANK** (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to No. 30*.—Capital, £1,250,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £30,187,011; Dividend, 1920-21, 26 p.c. (152 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 41 **BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING Co., LTD.** (1857), Indagite Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £545,736; Dividend, 1919-20, 9 p.c.
- 42 **BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD.** (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4).—Capital, £26,994 (£2 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,138; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.** (1919), 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION** (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £2,478,360. (*Affiliated Companies*—National Bank of Turkey; Trade Indemnity Company, Ltd.) Branches, Belgrade and Danzig.
- 45 **BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.** (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
- 46 **BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING** (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Cophall Avenue, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Florida*, 2,400,000. (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid.)
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED**, 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3. (Branches, Leith and Hull.)
- 46A **CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION** (1899), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 126).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$6,129,483; Dividend, 1921, 12 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)
- 47 **CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE** (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £3,082,192 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,082,192; Deposits, etc., £80,933,942; Dividend, 1920-21, 13 p.c. (530 Branches in North America.)
- CATER & COY., LTD.** (1912), 4, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, E.C. 2.
- CATTLE TRADE BANK, LTD.** (1920), Woodside, Birkenhead.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1911), *Bombay*.—Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 20,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 10,93,80,000; Dividend, 1920, 14 p.c. (7 Branches.)
- CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & Co., LTD.** (1899), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
- 53 **CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA** (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,600,000; Deposits, etc., £48,702,333; Dividend, 1919-20, 20½ p.c. (37 Branches and Agencies.)
- 57 **CHILD & Co.** (1999), 1, Fleet St., Temple Bar, E.C. 4.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £76,738; Deposits, etc., £3,713,828.
- CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.** (1912), *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.
- CLARE, GEORGE, & COY.**, 9, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
- 60 **CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD.** (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to No. 136*.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £38,341,333; Dividend, 1919-20, 28 p.c. (161 Branches.)
- COATES & Co.** (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.
- COOKS, BIDDULPH & Co.** (1757) *Amalgamated with THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS*.
- 65 **COLONIAL BANK** (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid); Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, etc., £11,121,716; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c. (57 Branches and Agencies.)
- 66 **COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (22, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,219,667 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 102 Ordinary, fully

- paid); Reserve Fund, Nil; Deposits, etc., £15,603,793; Dividend, 1920-21, 4 p.c. on Prof. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (369 Branches and Agencies.)
- 67 COMMERCIAL CORPORATION OF LONDON, LTD. (1913), 37-41, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £5,000,000 (Issued £2,250,840 in £1 Ordinary Shares.)
- 68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., Edinburgh (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £41,096,567; Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p.c. on A shares, 10 p.c. on B shares. (205 Branches in Scotland.)
- 68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £261,417; Reserve Fund, £75,000; Deposits, £2,442,835. (16 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LTD. (1832), Hobart, Tasmania (*London Agents*, 23).—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £200,000; Deposits, etc., £2,248,427; Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.c. (18 Branches in Tasmania.)
- 69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (18, Birch Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,120,000; Deposits, etc., £28,627,156; Dividend, 1918-19, 10 p.c. (208 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)
- 70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—Sydney, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000. No issue yet made. Deposits (General Bank) £27,153,311; (Savings Bank) £35,306,956; Reserve Fund, £1,524,162; Capital Redemption Fund, £1,524,162. (53 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £58,972,537.
- COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE (1905), Alexandria, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £160,000.
- 71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *France* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,747,086; Deposits, etc., £141,790,993; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c. (250 Branches in France; 23 Agencies in French Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)
- 73I THOMAS COOK & SON (1841), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (130 Branches in U.K. and Abroad.) THOMAS COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (5 Branches in Egypt.)
- COPLYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4, Perth, W.A., and Melbourne.
- COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3. Foreign House, Cossart Gordon & Co., Funchal, Madeira.
- 75* COURTS & CO. (1802), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3; and 1, Park Lane, Hyde Park, W. 1.—Capital, £800,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £18,739,357.
- 76I COX & CO. (1758), 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; City Office, 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £650,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £17,770,632. (5 Branches in India, 2 in Egypt.)
- 76B COX & CO. (FRANCE), LTD. (1915), 22, Rue Louis Le Grand (Opera), Paris (*London Agents*, 76).—Capital, £1,050,000 (£1 Shares, 10s. paid); Deposits, £9,733,767; Dividend, 1918-19, 8 p.c. (7 Branches in France.)
- 76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (226, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000 (Shares, *France* 500, 179,280 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125, paid up, and 20,720 Shares fully paid to 30 June, 1921); Reserve Fund, £1,160,000; Deposits etc., £21,424,000. (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)
- 77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, *Fr.* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abroad.)
- 77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), Genoa and Milan, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 80,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,638,712,009; Dividend, 1920, 9 p.c.
- 81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.
- DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & CO. (1908), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
- 82B DINGLEY & CO. (1855), Launceston, Cornwall (*London Agents*, 175). (9 Branches and Agencies in Cornwall and Devon.)
- 82C DINGLEY, PEARSE & CO. (1856), Okehampton, Devon (*London Agents*, 136). (4 Agencies in Devon.)
- 82E SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.
- 82F DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (73, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, \$6,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$105,000,000; Dividends, 12 p.c. (131 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)
- 88 MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
- 89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
- 90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), 4, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £266,000; Deposits, etc., £8,556,281; Dividend, 1920-21, 9 p.c. (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Bahrain, Basra, Basra City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mosul.)
- 93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,247,762 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,085,000; Deposits, etc., £19,460,773; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c., free of Income Tax. (314 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)
- 93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, \$12,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$16,817,531; Deposits, etc., \$201,391,413.
- 93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), Halifax, Yorks (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital paid up £40,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £1,077,699; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. (5 Branches in Yorkshire.)

- 94 **ELLANGERS** (1899), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
 94A **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD.** (1911), 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 4; 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).
 95 **FARROW'S BANK, LTD.** (1904), 1, Cheapside, E.C. 4.—*In Liquidation*.
 99B **GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1867), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
 100* **GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.** (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £26,000,403.
GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).
GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 4.
 105† **GRINDLAY & CO.** (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla. Agencies: Port Said, Marseilles, Southampton.
 105A **GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK** (1864), 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 32, Lombard St., E.C. 3); Alexandra House, Kingsway.—Capital, \$25,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$25,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, \$15,000,000.
 105B **GUERNSEY BANKING CO., LTD.** (1827), High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Funds, £83,641; Deposits, etc., £621,326; Dividend, 1920-21, 20 p.c., with additional Bonus, 5 p.c. 1 Branch, St. Sampson's, Guernsey; 1 Agency, Alderney.
 105C **GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD.** (1835), *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £40,000.
 105D **GUINNESS, MAHON & CO.** (1836), 17, College Green, Dublin (*London Agents*, 135).
 106 **GUNNER & CO.** (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).
HABES & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 4 and Stock Exchange.
HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS*.
HAMBRO'S BANK, LTD., Head Office, 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 4; Registered Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; West End Branch, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £17,856,283; Dividend, 1920-21, 22½ p.c.
 114 **HARROD'S LTD.** (1889), 87-135, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1.
 114A **K. VON DER HEYDT & CO.** (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 4.
 115 **HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD.** (1823), College Green, Dublin (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £190,000; Deposits, etc., £14,551,573; Dividend, 1920-21, 8½ p.c. (204 Branches and Sub-Branches).
HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
 115A **CHARLES HOARE & CO.** (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,889,230.
HOHLER & CO. (1820), 26, Birchlin Lane, E.C. 3.
 † **HOLT & CO.**, 3, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
 115C **HOMER BANK OF CANADA** (1854), Toronto, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173, 175 and 212B).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$50,000; Deposits, etc., \$30,466,557; Dividend, 1920, 7 p.c. (74 Branches in Canada.)
 115D **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION** (1865), Hongkong (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$15,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, \$21,500,000; Deposits etc., \$451,065,998; Dividend, 1919-20, £8 per share. (37 Branches)
 115E **FREDERICK HUTH & CO.** (1808), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
 115F **IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA** (1875), Toronto, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,500,000; Deposits, \$99,125,011; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (220 Branches).
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. (*London Office*, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3). Capital, Rs. 5,47,68,250; Reserve, Rs. 3,71,21,400. (69 Branches.)
 116 **IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA** (1889), Teheran Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £280,000 (21 Branches and Agencies in Persia.)
 117 **IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK** (1863), Constantinople, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £19,511,008; Dividend, 1913, 7 p.c. (paid July, 1914). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, etc.)
 118 **INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION** (1901), 60, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, \$10,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$4,229,000; Deposits, etc., \$71,837,000; Dividend, 1920, 12 p.c., 1921 (1st half) 12 p.c. (32 Branches.)
 119 **IONIAN BANK, LTD.** (1839), Basilidon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £130,000; Deposits, etc., £7,087,587; Dividend, 1920, 7 p.c. (14 Branches in Greece and Egypt.)
 120 **IRONMONGER & CO.**, 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 4.
 121 **ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD.** (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £28,000; Deposits, etc., £1,710,976; Dividend, 1919-20, 25 p.c.
ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, Ltd., Antwerp (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, Fr. 50,000,000 (Fr. 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, Fr. 22,000,000.
J. JACKSON & SON (1866), 1 and 2, Gracechurch St., E.C. 4, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1921), 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.
 122A **JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD.** (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £380,326 (£2

- Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £146,060; Deposits, etc. £1,315,137.
- JOHN BULL BANK (1893)**, 26 King St., St. James, S.W. 1.
- 1227 N. KRIZER & Co.**, 9, Drapers Gardens, E.C. 2.
- 1228 A. KREYER & Co.** (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 123† HENRY S. KING & Co.** (1853), 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Branches in India and Egypt).
- 126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co.** (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.
- KONIG BROTHERS (1899)**, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 127 W. LADENBURG & Co.** (1859), 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD.** (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, Manchester (London Agents, 135).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposits, £29,272,301; Dividend, 1920, 19 p.c. (135 Branches and Sub branches.)
- LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.** (1864), 397, Collins St., Melbourne (London Agents, 100).—Capital, £276,963 (£1 18s. Shares, 8s. paid).
- 131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co., LTD.** (1877), 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2 (Antwerp and Brussels.)
- 132* LLOYDS BANK LTD.** (1865), *Head Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 17, Cornhill, E.C. 3; *City Office*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Bayswater, 32, Westbourne Grove, W. 2; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 56 & 58 Old Kent Road, S.E. 1; Brixton, 421, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Road, S.W. 3; Chapter House, E.C. 4; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2; 210, 216, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Covent Garden, 35, King St., W.C. 2; Ealing, 45, The Broadway, W. 13; Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St., E.C. 2; 2, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 11; 190-192, Great Portland St., W. 1; Hampstead, 40, Rosalyn Hill, N.W. 3; 206, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Islington, 50, Upper St., N. 1; Islington Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; King's Cross, 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 2; and 347, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C. 2; and Kingsway House, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; Leicester Sq., Coventry St., W. 1; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Monument, 31-32, King William St., E.C. 4; Newington Causeway, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399 & 401, Oxford St., W. 1; 125, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2; and 125, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 35, Piccadilly, W. 1; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4;
- Shoreditch, 145, High St., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 21, Austin Friars, E.C. 2; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 12; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1; 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W. 1; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18.—Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Deposits etc., £341,985,555; Dividend, 1920, 16½ p.c. (1,600 Offices: *Affiliated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LTD. (q.v.) *Auxiliary*—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.
- 132A LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD.** (1911), 3, Place de l'Opéra, Paris; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). (7 Branches in France; also, Brussels, Antwerp, Geneva, Zurich, and Cologne.)
- 133 LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.** (1862), 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, £12,031,324; Dividend, 1920-21, 18 p.c. (19 Branches and 2 Agencies.)
- 138 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD.** (1871), 34, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £600,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000; Dividend, 1920, 4 p.c.
- LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.** (1862), 7, Princes St., E.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid up Capital, £2,040,000—£25 Shares, £17 paid; Reserve Fund, £2,100,000. (36 Branches in South America.)
- 135* LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LTD.** (1836), 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; F. J. Barthorpe, J. C. Robertson and W. N. Inskip, *Joint General Managers*; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Assistant Manager*; W. H. Tee, *Principal*; C. C. Simpson, *Chief Clerk*, Colonies and Agencies Dept.; G. Page, *Manager*, Trustee Dept.; Secretary, F. Mytton; Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C. 3; D. N. Youle, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted *Asst. Manager*; West End Office, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W., N. H. Lubbock, *Manager*; G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager*; Foreign Branch, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 2; D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, *Assistant Manager*; Bartholomew Lane Office, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2; A. G. Pearce, *Manager*; W. B. Alldritt and A. A. Williams, *Joint Assistant Managers*; 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Acton, 139, High St., W. 3; 134, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Baker St., W. 1; 22, York Pl., W. 1; 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 1; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. 1; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 2; Borough, 34, Borough High St., S.E. 1; 261, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W.C. 2; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 1, Brompton Sq.; Brondesbury,

333, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 266, High St., N.W. 1; Canons Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E. 16; 7, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 199, Bushey Green, S.E. 6; 1, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Charing Cross, 20, St. Martin's Pl. W.C. 2; Chelsea, 224, King's Rd., S.W. 3; 300, King's Rd., S.W. 3; 14, Sloane Sq.; City Rd., 227 E, City Rd., E.C. 1; Chiswick, 23, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 149, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 27, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, Broadway, S.E. 8; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Enfield, 15, Silver St.; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd., N.W. 1; 93, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley Rd., Heath Drive, N.W. 3; 280, Finchley Rd.; Finsbury Park, 204, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; Finsbury, 77, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 1, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2; 67, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 12, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd., E. 7; Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Rd.; Gray's Inn, 1, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Greenwich, 2, Church St.; Hackney, 20, Amhurst Rd., E. 8; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West, W. 6; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; 21, Hanover Sq., W. 1; Harlesden, 53A High St., N.W. 10; 332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Haverstock Hill, 11, Belsize Parade, N.W. 3; Hendon, 1, Strathavon Terrace, Brent St., N.W. 4; 140, Herne Hill, S.E. 24; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; 329, High Holborn & Southampton Buildings, W.C. 1; Highgate, 349, Archway Rd., N. 6; 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; 490 & 492, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway, Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 1, Kensington High St., W. 8; 88, Kensington High St., W. 8; 94 & 96, High St., W. 8; Kilburn, 74, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd., N. 2; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St., E. 8; 64, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Law Courts, 263, Strand, W.C. 2; Lewisham, 1, Lewisham Bridge, S.E. 13; Leyton, 340 High Rd., E. 10; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Lower Sloane St., 34 & 36, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St., W. 1; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, E. 14; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3; 16 & 18, Newington Butts, S.E. 1; Norbury; Northfields, 28 Northfields Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13; Norwood, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W. 11; Old St., 98 & 100, City Rd., E.C. 1; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St., W.C. 1; Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd., W. 2; Palmer's Green;

Peckham, 288, Rye Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 4, Glasshouse St., W. 1; Pithanger, 100, Pithanger Lane, W. 5; Plaistow, Barking Road, E. 13; Praed St., 2 Sussex Gardens, W. 2; Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S.W. 15; Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 239, Regent St., W. 1; St. James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W. 1; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. 8; 27, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seven Kings, Ilford; 180 181 & 182, Shore-ditch, E. 1; 14, Sloane Square S.W. 1; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; Southwark, 8, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade, N. 16; Stockwell, 272 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stratford, 49, Broadway, E. 15; Streatham, 268, High Rd., S.W. 16; 324, High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. 2; Tooting, 30 High St.; Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N. 17; Tower Bridge, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E. 5; Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Rd., N. 19; Victoria, 173, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 62, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Waltham Green, 460, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 101, Hoe St., E. 17; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W. 17; Wanstead, 53, High St.; Wembley, 118, High Rd.; 133, Westbourne Grove; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane, N.W. 6; 235, Westminster Bridge Rd.; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Rd., S.E. 27; Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove, W. 2; Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 268, High Rd., N. 22; 90, Wood St.; Woodford, George Lane, E. 18; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.—Capital, £33,000,000 (£200 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £9,003,718; Deposits, etc., £305,380,813; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c. (700 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies). *Affiliated Banks, LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.)*

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.

Joint Managing Directors, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde, E. W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers,* R. Richards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan. *Joint Secretaries,* E. J. Etheridge, F. O. Free. *Principal City Offices,* 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch,* 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch,* 5, Princes St., E.C. 2. *Metropolitan and Suburban Branches,* 199, High St., Acton; 172, Aldersgate St.; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St.; 117 & 119, Balham High Rd., Balham, S.W. 12; 10, Station Parade, Balham, S.W. 12; Barbican, 62, Redcross St.; Barnes, 102, Church Rd.; Bedford Row,

44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 445 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 171, Bishopsgate; Bishop's House, 108, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.; Blackfriars, 1, Stamford St.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; 51, Bread St.; Brockley, 299, Brockley Rd.; 38, Brompton Rd.; Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Rd.; Camberwell Gate, 308, Walworth Rd.; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; 113, Cannon St.; 123, Catford Hill; 123, Chancery Lane; 6, Chancery Lane; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 89, Charterhouse St.; Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd.; Cheshunt, 82, Turner's Hill; Chigwell High Rd.; Chiswick, 281, High Rd.; Clapham, 154 H.A. St.; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74 Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; 127-129, Commercial Rd., East; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End, Croydon; 58, High St., Croydon; 90 & 92, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 209 12, Earl's Court Rd.; 20, Eastcheap; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; 118 120, High St. North, East Ham; Enfield Highway, 114, Hertford Rd., Enfield Wash; 44, Fenchurch St.; Finchley, 6 and 7, The Market, Church End; 305, Finchley Rd.; Electra House, Finsbury Pavement; 253, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park; 117, Finsbury Pavement; 100 & 101, Fore St.; Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd.; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; 315, Fulham Rd.; 20, The Parade, Golders Green; 153 & 155, Goswell Rd.; 60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.; 25, Great Portland St.; 159, Great Portland St.; 94 & 95, Great Tower St.; Old Town Hall, Mare St., Hackney; 157, Hackney Rd.; 22, King St., Hammersmith; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Rd.; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay; 27, Haymarket; Hendon, Corner of Colindale Avenue, Edgware Rd.; 120, High Holborn; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green; 126 High Rd., Ilford; 39, High St., Islington; 8 Bank Buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Pl., Kensington; 92 Kensington High St.; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 20, Kingsway; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; 16, York Rd., Lambeth; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 144, Leadenhall St.; Leicester Sq., 8, New Coventry St.; 25 & 27, High St., Lewisham; 224, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road East; Loughborough Junction, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton; Loughton, High Rd.; Lower Edmonton, Fore St.; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 25, Wilmore St., Marylebone; 70, South Andley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Rd.; Mincing Lane, 129, Fenchurch St.; Monument, 47, King William St.; Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade; 129, New Bond St.; 62 & 66, New Broad St.; 331, New Cross Rd.; 89, 90, & 92, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 36, Old Bond St.; Old Broad St., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 672, Old Kent Rd.; 93, St. Eastern

St., Old St.; Onslow Sq., 1, Sydney Pl.; 196 & 198, Oxford St.; 431 & 433, Oxford St.; 52, Oxford St.; 32, Oxford St.; Commerce House, 229 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 2, Craven Rd., Paddington; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green, 1, Alderman's Hill; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 69, High St., Peckham; 155, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney; 712, Queen Victoria St.; 133, Regent St.; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.; 9 & 11, Market Place, Romford; Rotherhithe, 196, Lower Rd., and Rotherhithe, 93, Union Rd.; Russell Sq., 1, Woburn Pl.; 66, St. James St.; 70, St. Martin's Lane; 30A, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sanderstead, 9, Station Parade; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St.; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd.; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd.; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; 239, Southwark Park Rd.; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 150 & 152, High St., Stoke Newington; 82 & 83, Strand; 384, High St., Stratford; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane; 103, Streatham Hill; 213, Streatham High Rd.; 90, Tooley St.; The Broadway, Tooting; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; Upper Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., Waltham Green; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross, High St.; Waterloo Bridge, 134, Strand; 62, Westbourne Grove; West Croydon, 13, Royal Parade; West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd.; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster; 22, Victoria St., Westminster; 60, West Smithfield; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Rd., Willenden Green; Willenden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden; Winchmore Hill, 52, The Broadway; Wood Green, 2, Cheapside, Hige Rd.; 113, Wood St.; 108 & 110, Wood St.; Woodford Green, High St.; Woodford Station, 6, The Broadway; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich; 16, York Rd. Lambeth.—Subscribed Capital, £38,116,815. Paid up Capital £20,860,565 (£2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £220v. paid and 1,475,147 Shares of £2 10s. each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,860,565; Deposits, etc., £371,322,381; Dividend, 1919-20, 18 p.c. (1.571 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliated Banks*—BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., and THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (g.c.)

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,500,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £350,000; Dividend, 1919, 6 p.c. LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

1521 SER C. R. McGINNON, BART., & Co., 39, Pantons St., Haymarket, S.W. 1.

1522 MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £24 paid); Reserve Fund, £725,000 and £125,000 for depreciation; Deposits, etc., £25,427,448; Dividend, 1919-20, 15 p.c. (154 Branches and Sub-branches.)

153 MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital,

- £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc., £60,037,956; Dividend, 1920, 18½ p.c. (340 Branches and Sub-branches.)
M. MARSHALL & SON (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), *Port Louis, Mauritius* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, Rs. 2,000,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,280,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 8,000,000.
MEROANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,146,430; Deposits, etc., £12,000,000; Dividend, 1920, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1921, 8 p.c. (18 Branches and Agencies.)
MERCANTILE BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1899), 53, West Regent St., *Glasgow* (*London Agents*, 60).—Capital, £28,140 (£1 Shares, 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £5,000; Deposits, etc., £204,000; Dividend, 1919 20, Nil. (10 Branches and Agencies in Scotland.)
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA (1864), *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 136, 193).—Capital, \$10,500,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$9,743,375; Deposits, \$163,000,000; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. and 1 p.c. Bonus. (397 Branches and Sub-agencies.)
MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Capital, paid up, £26,696.
MILLER BROTHERS & Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
MILMOINS BANK (1855), *Montreal, Canada* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$66,744,819; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (130 Branches in Canada.)
MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal, Canada* (*London Agents*, 22).—Capital, \$1,498,570 (\$100 Shares, \$75 paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000; Deposits, etc., \$49,262,765 (17 Branches in Montreal).
MORGAN, GRENFELL & Co. (1910), 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 135) and 132.
MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposits, £27,457,125; Dividend, 1920-21, 20 p.c. (151 Branches and Sub-branches.)
MURRIETA & Co., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.
THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, Lahore.
NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 52, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgrave, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Rd., 2, Elgin Avenue; Holborn, 20, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; 21, Leadenhall St.; Notting Hill, 256 & 198, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3, Regent St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £42,707,706; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (236 Branches and Sub-branches.)
NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid); £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid; Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £24,191,531; Dividend, 1920-21, Sept. 1920 (Interim) 9 p.c., Mar. 1921 (Final) 10 p.c.; Ord. and Pref., 8 p.c. (Over 227 Branches in Australia.)
NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo, Egypt* (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,100,000; Deposits, etc., £20,698,932; Dividend, 1920-21, 15 p.c. (24 Branches in Egypt.)
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Deposits, etc., £45,200,202; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c. (28 Branches in India, British East Africa, etc.)
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 17, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,040,000; Deposits, £8,296,492; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 and 8 p.c. (70 Branches and Agencies.)
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 41, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £37,057,604; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (129 Branches in Scotland.)
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4; 25, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, £2,965,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £48,045,809; Dividend, 1920-21, 8s. p. sh. (500 Branches and Agencies.)
NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Constantinople* (50, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £250,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £113,400.
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$104,460,000; Deposits, \$609,665,000; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1921, 20 p.c.
NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1896), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Authorized Paid up Capital £846,666; Capital, £4,233,325 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £21,206,122. Dividend and Bonus, 1920, 14 p.c.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. (1833), 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 2, Princess St., E.C. 2; 1, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Acton, 243, High St. W. 3; 125, Aldersgate St., E.C. 2; 69, Baker St.; Bayswater, W. 67, Bishop's Rd., W. 2; 24, Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Brixton, 494, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 66, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; Chiswick, 96, High Rd., W. 4; 30, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Cripplegate, 126, Fore St., E.C. 2; 88, Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7; East Finchley, 67, High Rd., N. 2; 116, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 123, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus,

- Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 4; Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C. 1; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Hackney, 155, Mare St., E.C. 8; Hampstead 55, High St., N.W. 3; Hendon, 55, Church Rd., N.W. 4; 114, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holloway, 43-45, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 7; Ilford, 6, Broadway Market; Islington, 218, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St., W. 8; Kensington, 138, High St., W. 8; 58, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Lancaster Gate, 1, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.C. 2; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W.C. 2; Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 1, Long Acre, W.C. 2; Mayfair, South Audley St., W. 1; Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N. 7; Mill Hill, 6, The Promenade, Lawrence St., N.W. 7; 12, Mount St., W. 1; Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange, N. 10; New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E.C. 4; North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W. 1; North Finchley, 6, Market Parade, N. 12; Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W. 11; 291B, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 22, London St., W. 2; 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W. 1; Platt's Lane Corner, 575A, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3; Putney, 153, High St., S.W. 15; 250, Regent St., W. 1; St. James St., 162, Piccadilly, W. 1; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St., S.W. 1; South Kensington, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7; South Norwood, 76, High St., S.E. 5; 12-14, Southwark St., S.E. 1; Strand, Savoy Court, 66 & 67, Strand, W.C. 2; Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W. 3; 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Walthamstow 7, Coppermill Lane, E. 17; 110, Waiour St., W. 1; Westminster, 61-63, Victoria St.; 117, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 59, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 51, Wigmore St., W. 1; Willesden, 84, Walm Lane, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 4, High St., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N. 22.—Capital, £43,447,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £200 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,878,041; Deposits, etc., £278,335,365; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (995 Branches and Agencies.)
- NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK** (1863), Amsterdam; and at Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta (London Agents, 204B.)
- 175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA** (1888), Amsterdam (2, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £240,000 (£60 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £41,566; Deposits, etc., £1,083,334; Dividend, 1920, 5½ p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)
- NEUMANN, LUXBROOK & Co.** 241, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2
- NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF** (1921), Sandakan. Branch at Jesselton.
- 176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND AND TOWN AND COUNTY BANK, LTD.** (1836), Aberdeen (London Agents, 30, 136, 175).—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £23,125,582; Dividend, 1920-21, 17 p.c. (152 Branches in Scotland.)
- 178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD.** (1824), Belfast (London Agents, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £18,304,338; Dividend, 1920-21, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8½ p.c. B shares. (198 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- PALATINE BANK, LTD.** (1899), Brown St., Amalgamated with THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.
- THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.** (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160. Branches at the principal sea ports in Australasia and the East.
- 179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co.** (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD.** (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
- PINTO, LEITE & NEPHEWS**, 23, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.
- LEOPOLD POLLACK & Co., Cairo, Egypt** (London Agents, 135).
- 181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA** (1900), Place d'Armes, Montreal (London Agents, 132).—Capital, \$3,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,400,000; Deposits, etc., \$38,306,449; Dividend, 1920-21, 9 p.c. (299 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- 183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD.** (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £435,000; Deposits, etc., £15,476,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 13½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- 184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD.** (1872), Brisbane (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £800,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £325,000; Deposits, etc., £6,854,744; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c. (89 Branches in Queensland.)
- 185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co.** (1822), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
- 186 REEVES, WHITBURN & Co.** (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.
- 187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD.** (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £3,707.
- 188 RICHARDSON & Co.** (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.
- RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co.** (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- G. ROSS & Co.** (1860), 82, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
- 189O N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS** (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 2.
- 189B ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1888), Melbourne (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £415,000; Deposits, etc., £4,707,923; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c. (7 Branches in Victoria and N.S.W.)
- 190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA** (1869), Montreal (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, \$26,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, \$382,000,000; Dividend, 1921-19, 12 p.c. (595 Branches in North and Central America and West Indies.)
- 191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD.** (1836), Foster Place Dublin (London Agents, 135).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares,

- £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £4,533,050; Dividend, 1920-21, 9 p.c. (21 Branches and Sub-offices.)
- 193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), 36, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3). Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,082,276; Deposits, etc., £39,114,127; Dividend, 1919-20, £10 p.c. and 1 p.c. Bonus. (175 Branches.)
- 194 A. RUFFER & SONS (1872), 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
- RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK (1911), 28, Nevski Prospect, Petrograd (31 & 33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).
- 195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), Petrograd (61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, *Roubles* 60,000,000 (Shares *R.* 250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *R.* 22,388,597. (60 Branches in Russia before 1918.)
- 196 RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK (1890), Petrograd (24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £3,703,704; Reserve Fund, £1,228,422; Deposits, etc., £75,424,367. (120 Branches in Russia before 1918.)
- 197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910), Petrograd (64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Roubles* 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, *R.* 26,951,432; and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000. (110 Branches.)
- 197B SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. (1833), 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
- A. SCOTT & CO. (1855), Rangoon, Burma (London Agents, 76).
- SEIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
- SHEFFIELD BANKING CO., LTD. (1831), Amalgamated with NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK.
- 200 S. W. SILVER & CO. AND BENJAMIN EDGINTON, LTD., King William House, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
- 201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), Brussels (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 20,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid; 38,000, *Fr.* 100 paid). Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,746,017; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 42,323,521. (Branch at Geneva.)
- 202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 500,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, *Fr.* 250 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 51,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 2,101,596,158; Dividend, 1918-19, 6 p.c. (903 Branches in France, Algeria, etc.)
- SPEYER BROTHERS (1861), 7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
- STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), Bombay, India.
- 202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 173).—Paid up Capital, \$3,802,000; Reserve Fund, \$4,800,000; Deposits, etc., \$67,389,710; Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p.c. (177 Branches in Canada.)
- 203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 20, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,892,335; Deposits, etc., £57,225,172; Dividend, 1920-21, 16½ p.c. (Over 420 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, also at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg and New York.)
- 203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 173, 68).—Capital, \$1,222,200 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$537,564; Deposits, \$17,222,611; Dividend, 1920-21, 8 p.c. (83 Branches in Canada.)
- GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), Colombo, Ceylon (London Agents, 30).
- 204 STILWELL & SONS (1774), 42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
- 204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1834), Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £22,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
- SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1912), Osaka, Japan (87, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).
- 204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1).—Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,320,000; Deposits, etc., £37,000,000; Dividend, 1920, 9 p.c. (9 Offices, 21 Branches and Agencies.)
- B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, 125).
- TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.—Capital £1,100,000; Issued, £680,000 (fully paid).
- LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.
- TRANSVAALSCHE BANK-EN HANDELS-VEREENIGING (1898), Amsterdam, Netherlands, and Johannesburg, South Africa (278, Salisbury House, E.C. 2).
- TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), Valetta, Malta (London Agents, 123).
- 206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, Belfast (Affiliated to No. 135).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £24,800,892; Dividend, 1920-21, 21¼ p.c. (112 Branches, 116 Agencies.)
- 208 UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised, £9,000,000; Capital Issued, £7,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,750,000; Deposits, etc., £29,531,558; Dividend, 1920-21, 15 p.c. (136 Branches in Australia, 46 Branches in New Zealand.)
- 208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), Winnipeg, Man. (6, Princes St., E.C. 2; 26 Haymarket, S.W. 1).—Capital authorised, \$15,000,000; Issued, \$8,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$6,000,000; Deposits, \$135,496,514; Dividend, 1918-19, 10 p.c. (372 Branches in Canada—374 altogether.)
- 210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., Manchester (London Agents 30).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £22,294,412; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c. (over 120 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire.)
- 211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 101, Ingram St., Glasgow; 64, George St., Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £33,115,382; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (161 Branches in Scotland.)

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Market Deeping—30 (M. & Th.), 136 (Tu. & S.).
Market Drayton—30, 126, 123, 175.
Market Harborough—30, 124, 126, 176A.
Market Lavington—134 (F.).
Market Lasen—30, 126, 175.
Market Woughton—30, 126.
Mariboro—30, 124.
Marpole—152A (M., W. Th & S.), 123.
Marple Bridge—153 (daily ex. S.).
Marsden—136 (M., W & F.), 124 (M. & F.).
Marshfield—138 (Th.), 175 (Th.).
Marake-by-the-Sea—136 (W.).
Martham—30 (Tu. & F.).
Martock—134, 126.
Marston—126 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Marworth—125, 126, 153.
Masham—30, 126.
Matlock—125, 126, 123.
Matlock Bath—125.
Matlock Bath—125, 123.
Maudesley—153 (Th.), 123 (F.).
Mayfield—30.
Meads—125.
Meigate—126 (F.).
Measham—135 (Tu. & F.), 126 (Tu. & F.).
Meisford—126 (Tu.), 175 (F.).
Melbourne (Derby)—30, 125, 126.
Melkham—124.
Mellor—152A (Tu. & F.).
Melham—126 (daily ex. S.).
Mellon Constable—30 (W & F.).
Mellon Morbury—30, 124, 126, 126.
Menna Bridge—126, 175.
Mendlesham—126.
Mention—121, 126 (W.).
Meopham—30 (F.).
Mere—124.
Mertham—30, 124 (W.).
Merthyr Tydfil—30, 124, 126, 175.
Mestringham—30 (F.).
Messingham—124, 175.
Methley—30 (Tu.), 126 (M.).
Metwold—30 (M.).
Meuxley—30, 124.
Mezborough—126, 175, 127.
Mickleton—124 (M., W. & F.).
Middleham—30 (W.), 126 (Tu.).
Middleton—121, 30, 124, 126, 175, 127.
Middleton—124A, 120, 123.
Middleton Junction—121A.
Middleton-Teesdale—121, 30, 124, 126, 175 (S.).
Middlewich—30, 124.
Midhurst—30, 123.
Midsomer Norton—124, 125.
Midborne Port—125.
Midenhall—30, 124.
Miles Platting—120, 122.
Milford—124 (W. & S.).
Milford Haven—30, 124, 126, 175.
Milford-on-Sea—124.
Milbrook—30 (Tu. & F.).
Mill Hill—30.
Mill Hill (Lance)—120.
Millom—121, 126, 123.
Millrose—126, 123.
Millside—120, 124, 126.
Mimihorpe—121 (daily ex. S.), 126, 123 (daily ex. S.).
Millom—30 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Milton (Portsmouth)—124.
Milverton—125.
Mithrie—123 (F.).
Miothinhampdon—126 (Tu. & F.).
Miothinhampdon—126, 125, 126, 127.
Minster-in-Thames—126 (Tu. & F.).
Minsterley—124 (F.), 126 (W.).
Mistfield—120, 126, 175.
Misterton—126 (F.), 175 (F.).
Mitcham—30.
Mitheldean—124 (Tu. & F.).
Mobberley—123 (Tu. & F.).
Moid—120, 126, 175.
Moffat—120.
Monsiearmouth—121, 30, 124.
Monmouth—124, 175.
Mongomery—126, 175.
Monion—124A.
Monion Green—125.

Pomsneydd—132 (M., W. & F.), 136.
 Pontrhy, Th. & S.
 Pontyffendigaid—30 (F.), 136.
 Pontfries—132 (F.), 136 (Th.).
 Pontyberem—30 (M., Th.), 136 (Th.).
 Pontyclun—30, 132 (W.), 136 (Th. & F.).
 Pontycymer—30, 132 (W.), 136 (M. & F.), 136 (M., Th. & F.), 175 (Th. & F.).
 Pontygwath—132 (M., W. & S.).
 Pontygnool—30, 132, 136, 175.
 Pontypridd—30, 132, 136, 175.
 Poole—30, 132, 136, 175.
 Portlock—132 (Th.), 136 (M., W. & F.).
 Port Dinorwic—132, 136 (M.).
 Port Eryn—121, 129.
 Port Isaac—30 (S.).
 Port St. Mary (I. of M.)—121, 125.
 Port Talbot—30, 132, 136, 168, 175.
 Port—30, 132, 136.
 Portcaw—30, 132, 136, 175.
 Porthorhdda—132.
 Porthleven—30 (Th. & S.), 132 (Th. & S.), 175 (Th.).
 Portliss—132, 175.
 Portland—132, 136.
 Portmadoc—136, 175.
 Portsea—132, 175.
 Portlady—30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (daily ex S.).
 Portsmouth—30, 132, 136, 175.
 Port Sunlight—153.
 Portswold—132.
 Potters Bar—30 (M., W. & F.).
 Potters—132.
 Poulton-le-Fylde—136, 152A, 153.
 Poynton—132 (M., W. & F.).
 Preaton—30 (Th.).
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LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of seven Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1920.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actually compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is

large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. Owing to the unprecedentedly high rate of income-tax now leviable, a reduction in the net yield may be anticipated in nearly every case in the immediate future.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables H^m(s) and O^m(s) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(s) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, *1s. 6d.*

Household goods therein, usually *2s.*

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *2s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *2s.*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from *2s. 6d.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1921.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses, % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
1883	PFS	Abstainers & General	£ 1,277,851	£ 165,198	25.79	£ s. d. 4 15 9	Om & H ^m	£ s. d. 3 3 3†
1884	PFS ^m	Alliance*	18,177,744	1,168,514	9.92	3 19 8	Om	3 0 0
1886	PFS	Atlas	2,651,700	347,891	10.83	4 3 5	Om(s)	3 0 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	41,426,977	3,488,364	13.72	5 3 8	H ^m	3 3 3†
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	2,438,909	459,397	16.46	...	H ^m	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,449,346	127,731	21.63	...	Om	3 0 0
1833	PFS ^m	Caledonian*	4,089,502	429,565	14.32	...	Om	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	14,670,428	2,107,742	30.25	6 1 4	H ^m	3 3 3†
1902	P	Cleric's, Medic's & Gen *	6,940,603	549,784	16.2	4 6 2	Om(s)	2 10 0
1884	MS	Colonial Mutual (C)	5,157,478	636,534	9.09	5 0 3	Om	3 10 0
1873	PFS ^m	Commercial Union*	8,570,993	941,878	13.7	4 5 5	Om	3 0 0
1861	P	Confederation (C)	5,486,731	1,060,495	32.64	5 13 2	Om(s) & Brit. Office '93.	...
1871	P	Co-operative	1,289,593	1,065,669	24.07	4 10 0	Om	3 10 0
1807	PFS ^m	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	13,225,606	1,257,774	10.94	...	...	...
1762	M	Equitable (c)*	4,874,887	271,634	7.2	3 15 11	Om	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	...	...	...	...	American, &c.	3, 3† & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law*	4,954,275	377,207	16.25	...	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident & Century	3,564,321	325,172	18.33	4 1 6	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,229,641	197,984	24.86	...	Om & H ^m	3 10 0
1885*	PSF ^m	General Accident	348,709	67,824	17.5	...	Om	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	9,824,577	1,104,916	...	4 1 5	H ^m	3 10 0
1821	PFS ^m	Guardian*	4,044,663	435,310	13.42	4 3 7	Om	3 0 0
1806	P FS	Law Union & Rock	8,661,504	629,040	18.97	4 10 2	Om	3 0 0
1836	P FS	Legal & General*	13,108,380	1,249,881	14.88	5 2 6	Om	2 10 0
1836	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,459,462	426,061	16.97	4 2 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1836	PFS ^m	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,203,965	464,522	10.0	4 6 6	Om & Om(s)	2 15 0
1862	P FS	London & Scot'sh*	4,336,886	457,706	20.48	4 9 5	H ^m & Om	3 3 3†
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	868,312	227,826	17.40	4 7 3	Om	3 0 0
1720	PFS ^m	London Assurance	2,947,729	308,609	21.50	3 18 8	Om	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (c)*	6,284,886	625,123	6.4	4 0 11	Om(s)	3 3 3†
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	5,240,476	873,771	29.5	...	H ^m	...
1829	M	Marine & General*	2,263,986	194,087	18.5	4 4 11	American, &c.	...
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,312,454	174,756	7.8	3 13 10	Om	3 0 0
1906	PFS ^m	Motor Union	26,588	14,784	17.33	...	Om(s)	3 0 0
1886	...	Mu. & Citizens (C) (Ord.)	10,201,788	903,780	14.53	...	H ^m & Gov. 1883	3 0 0
1842	M	Mutual, New York (A)	135,252,194	16,875,135	22.18	...	American, &c.	3 3 3†
1830	PFS ^m	National Benefit..	94,020	43,958	35.61*	1 19 8*	Om	3 10 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,755,048	256,856	17.9	4 8 9	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	13,758,400	1,638,583	15.5	...	H ^m	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	7,573,800	298,861	13.63	4 1 3	Om	3 0 0
1821	M	New York Life (A)	192,462,390	28,660,683	19.33	...	American	3 0 0
1823	PFS ^m	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	18,124,630	1,449,070	17.48	4 3 6	Om	3 0 0
1836	PFS ^m	Northern	4,708,385	366,303	10.0	...	Om & Om(s)	2† & 3
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	16,312,776	2,175,226	17.97	4 12 4	Om	2 10 0
1864	PFS ^m I	Pearl (Ordinary)	8,711,952	2,082,473	14.08	3 17 10	H ^m	3 0 0
1797*	PFS ^m	Phoenix	11,128,284	858,334	17.06	...	Om	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	725,430	162,573	22.39	3 10 8	Om	2 s 10.
1820	M	Prudent Mutual	3,261,214	306,668	21.18	4 7 10	Om	3 0 0
1848	PFSI	Prudential (Ord.)*	58,786,311	8,800,749	12.93	...	H ^m	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1921.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income	Expenses % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	£ 13,568,723	£ 1,359,291	13.69	£ s. d. 3 15 6	Hm	3 0 0
1845	PFS ^m	Royal	13,348,515	1,192,089	16.99	4 2 8	O ^m & O ^m (s)	3 0 0
1720	PFS ^m	Royal Exchange	5,052,187	527,422	21.1	4 5 7	O ^m	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord) ...	398,022	35,108	14.44	...	...	3 0 0
1910	P	Royal London Auxiliary	882,283	336,446	...	...	...	...
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	7,104,973	526,614	14.92	4 1 8	O ^m (s)*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	16,476,573	560,912	14.6	4 1 9	O ^m	3 0 0
1877	PFS	Scottish Insurance	468,121	76,297	19.90	...	{ O ^m (s) & Carlisle }	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	3,009,940	337,700	16.6	4 7 8	O ^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident ...	16,681,113	930,960	15.8	4 1 10	O ^m	3 0 0
1893	P	Scottish Temperance ...	3,136,644	356,326	16.82	...	O ^m	3 0 0
1824	PFS ^m	Scottish Union & Nat.*	8,474,237	645,470	15.30	4 13 9	{ H ^m , H ^m (s) & O ^m }	3 & 3½
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	22,520,643	1,582,659	13.47	4 2 5	O ^m & O ^m (s)*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,311,119	954,591	21.75	...	O ^m	3 0 0
1810	P	Sun Life	12,700,041	1,320,696	20.7	4 2 4	O ^m	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C.)	22,875,671	4,385,361	30.12	5 15 2	{ O ^m (s) (Ame-rican, &c.) }	3 & 3½
1915	PFS ^m	United British	5,486	2,560	31.62	...	...	...
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	10,187,032	936,871	14.0	...	O ^m & O ^m (s)	3 0 0
1825	P	University Life	907,681	73,886	9.7	4 4 1	O ^m (s)	3 5 0
1847	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord)	2,050,201	357,773	17.78	...	O ^m	3 0 0
1824	PFS ^m	Yorkshire	3,352,304	334,293	13.43	4 16 9	O ^m & O ^m (s)	2½ & 3

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	3,126,602	1,721,050	47.49	...	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	1,840,062	1,152,251	46.04	...	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	9,137,013	4,323,071	45.57	3 10 1	L. T. No. 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	59,244,233	12,991,608	40.50	...	{ Eng. No. 3 (and No. 6) }	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	4,572,993	3,259,965	49.7	3 16 1	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly ...	6,123,034	1,954,491	...	...	...	...
1861	P	Royal London	5,832,435	2,119,276	...	...	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General ...	1,847,200	1,012,778	51.48	...	{ O ^m (s) & Eng. No. 6 }	3 0 0

O = Colonial Office.

A = American Office.

F = Transacts Fire Business also.

S = Transacts Accident Business also.

I = Transacts Industrial Business also.

c = Does not pay Commission.

m = Transacts Marine Business also.

• Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.

• Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.

• Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.

• Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.

• Equitable. Additional reserves beyond valuation liability, £566,697.

• Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.

• General Accident. Life business commenced 1806.

• Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.

• Funds include Investment Reserve Fund.

• Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.

• London and Scottish. Name changed in 1892 from "London and Lancashire Life." Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

• London Guarantee and Accident. First valuation not yet due.

• London Life. These figures are exclusive of the acquired business of the Clergy Mutual Society. London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.

• Manufacturers' Life. These figures are quoted as at Dec 31, 1922.

• Marine and General. Also insures Mariners' &c. transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.

• National Benefit. Excludes amount transferred to establishment account. Excludes interest on the £20,000 deposit.

• National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions.

• Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.

• Phoenix. Fire business commenced 1782. Percentage of expenses do not include annuity expenses.

• Prudential. Has powers to transact all classes of insurance business.

• Royal. O^m(s) in conjunction with O^m select net premiums.• Scottish Amicable. The premiums valued are the O^m 3 per cent net premiums, adjusted to increase to 20 per cent. the difference between the office premium and net premium in the case of without-profit policies and of policies effected under the minimum premium system.

• Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

• Scottish Widows. O^m(s) in conjunction with O^m net premiums.• United Kingdom. Net O^m premiums in combination with O^m and O^m(s) mortality tables and special additional reserves.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price"

system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry	With Profits.			Without Profits			Dis- counted Bonus	Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits			Dis- counted Bonus.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1 12 2	31	2 10	0	2	0	2		41	3 6 11
22	2	0	1	1 11	10	1 12	9	32	2 11	3	2	1	2		42	3 8 10
23	2	1	1	1 12	7	1 13	4	33	2 12	8	2	2	4		43	3 11 1
24	2	2	1	1 13	5	1 14	0	34	2 14	2	2	3	11	2	44	3 13 6
25	2	3	1	1 14	3	1 14	9	35	2 15	9	2	5	5	2	45	3 16 0
26	2	4	1	1 15	2	1 15	5	36	2 17	3	2	6	11	2	46	3 18 8
27	2	5	2	1 16	1	1 16	3	37	2 18	11	2	8	6	2	47	4 4 6
28	2	6	4	1 17	1	1 17	3	38	3 0	8	2	10	1	2	50	4 11 0
29	2	7	6	1 18	1	1 18	2	39	3 2	8	2	11	9	2	55	5 11 9
30	2	8	9	1 19	1	1 19	1	40	3 4	8	2	13	6	2	60	6 19 8

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>a</i> Abstainers' Gen....	1 13 9	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 11 6	11 4
Alliance	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 10 6	6 17 1
Atlas	2 0 6	2 4 6	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	6 14 3
Australasian Mutual.	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
Britannic	1 18 3	2 2 1	2 7 9	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 15 7	4 11 1	5 11 11	6 19 1
British Equitable ...	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	6 19 4
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 4 5	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 3 4
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	2 1 9	2 5 3	2 10 11	2 18 10	3 9 2	4 2 6	4 19 8	6 2 5	7 12 4
Colonial Mutual	1 18 5	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	3 15 11	4 9 10	5 11 11	7 1 1
Commercial Union..	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Co-operative Ins. ...	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 4	2 14 4	3 3 1	3 14 9	4 10 1	5 10 7	6 18 7
Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 7 9	2 14 9	3 3 6	3 14 7	4 9 8	5 10 3	6 16 5
Edinburgh	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Equitable	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 3 0	3 8 0	3 18 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 8 0
Equitable, U.S.	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	5 12 7	7 15 5
Equity and Law ...	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 5
Friends' Provident & Century	1 19 0	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 3	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 9 4	6 16 0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
General	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Accident.....	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 20	3 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 12 9
Gresham	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 20	3 16 1	3 4 12	3 16 5	4 12 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
Guardian	1 18 9	2 2 2	2 7 6	3 14 3	3 10 3	3 14 0	4 8 6	5 7 5	6 12 3
Law Union & Rock	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	3 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	3 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	3 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 10 9	6 16 20
London & Scottish	2 0 4	2 2 2	2 9 10	3 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London Assurance	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	3 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 11 4	6 17 8
London G'tee. & Acc.	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	3 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 21
London Life	2 5 1	2 9 3	3 15 5	3 3 2	3 12 9	4 4 8	4 19 9	5 19 1	7 3 10
Manufacturers	1 18 6	2 1 10	2 7 0	3 13 6	3 1 8	3 12 0	4 5 4	5 7 5	6 13 0
Marine & General	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	3 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Metropolitan	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	3 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
Motor Union	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	3 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 0 0
Mutual and Citizens'	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	3 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	—
Mutual of New York	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	3 15 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
National Benefit	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	3 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	5 15 7	7 15 5
National Mutual	1 17 6	2 1 1	2 6 4	3 13 1	3 1 7	3 13 0	4 7 4	5 6 0	6 10 5
National Mut. of Aust.	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	3 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Provident	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	3 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
New York	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	3 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	6 11 10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	3 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	5 15 7	7 15 5
Northern	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	3 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	6 16 2
Norwich Union	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	3 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Pearl	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	3 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
Phoenix	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	3 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 6 2
Prov. Assoc. of Lond	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	3 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 11	4 10 8	5 10 3	6 16 6
Provident Mutual	2 1 8	2 5 7	2 11 7	3 19 1	3 8 5	4 0 2	4 15 7	5 17 5	7 6 4
Prudential	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 11 0	3 18 8	3 8 8	3 19 8	4 15 0	5 14 8	7 0 0
Refuge	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	3 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	7 6 11
Royal	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	3 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Royal Exchange	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	3 15 8	3 4 9	3 16 0	4 10 4	5 10 0	6 17 0
Scottish Amicable	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 9 0	3 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Scottish Equitable	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	3 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Insurance	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 16 10	3 5 3	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 10 8	6 17 5
Scottish Life	1 18 10	2 3 6	2 8 0	3 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 2
Scottish Provident	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	3 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
Scot. Temperance	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 2 3	6 6 9
Scottish Union & Nat.	1 15 8	1 18 8	2 3 8	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 7 6	4 10 10	4 18 8	6 3 2
Scottish Widows	2 0 8	2 4 8	2 10 0	3 17 0	3 5 8	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 11 0	6 15 8
Standard	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	3 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	7 4 9
Sun Life	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	3 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	7 1 0
Sun Life of Canada	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	3 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 20	7 0 20
United British	1 18 8	2 2 6	2 8 5	3 15 9	3 5 3	3 17 9	4 14 1	5 15 10	7 5 3
United King. Temp.	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	3 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	—
University Life	2 0 10	2 4 6	2 10 3	3 17 4	3 6 7	3 18 1	4 12 7	5 11 4	6 17 0
Wesleyan & General	2 2 7	2 6 6	2 12 4	3 19 8	3 8 9	4 0 2	4 14 10	5 13 7	7 17 11
Yorkshire	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	3 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Post Office (without profits)	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	3 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11
Post Office (without profits)	1 14 0	1 17 6	2 3 0	2 9 6	2 18 0	3 9 6	4 4 0	5 4 0	6 20 6

* Eagle, Star & British Deminions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."

† London Guarantee & Acc.—With Guaranteed Bonus £s per cent.

‡ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.

§ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.—Non-medical business is also transacted.

¶ Abstainers' Rates.

‡ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.

** University Life.—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 25 years and 25/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

*** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no

medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The

annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.										
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Abolitioners & Genl. & B.	3	5	84	0	65	8	5	6	19	6	3	7	84	3	15	5	37	3	2
Alliance	3	3	93	18	75	1	0	6	18	8	10	15	15	73	6	44	1	05	4	57	3
Atlas	3	5	74	0	55	8	11	7	0	8	17	53	8	34	3	55	6	47	5
Australian Mutual	3	3	43	17	94	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	15	10	6	44	1	25	3	16	18
Britannic	3	5	94	0	75	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	...	3	7	94	3	15	7	27
British Equitable ...	3	4	43	19	35	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	16	0	7	04	2	35	5	07
Caledonian	3	3	13	17	104	19	8	6	15	7	14	7	5	64	0	65	2	96	19
Canada Life	3	3	11	19	05	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6	...	3	6	44	2	05	5	97
Clerical, Med. & Genl. B.	3	10	04	7	45	13	11	7	18	7	12	9	8	11	11	12	74	10	35	17	
Colonial Mutual ...	3	3	33	17	74	18	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	15	8	6	34	1	05	2	11
Commercial Union...	3	6	14	2	45	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	16	8	3	8	94	5	55	
Confederation	3	4	53	19	115	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	...	3	7	04	2	105	4	67	
Co-operative	3	5	03	19	95	1	3	6	16	8	16	43	7	04	2	25	4	37	
*Eagle, Star & B.D.M.	3	6	14	2	45	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	16	8	3	8	94	5	55	
Edinburgh	3	6	04	0	05	2	0	7	0	0	18	03	8	04	2	05	4	07	
Equitable	3	5	44	0	75	3	10	7	3	1	11	2	1	...	3	7	104	3	105		
Equitable (U.S.)	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10	16	83	7	94	3	25			
Equity and Law	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10	16	83	7	94	3	25			
Friends' Prov. & Cent.	3	6	24	0	75	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	17	73	8	24	2	115		
General	3	5	74	1	105	6	4	7	7	2	18	43	10	04	5	95			
General Accident . .	3	4	53	19	05	1	16	18	9	16	03	6	64	1	65			
Gresham	3	2	43	16	04	18	3	6	14	9	...	...	14	23	4	43	19		
Guardian	3	4	53	17	105	1	7	7	1	0	17	03	6	94	0	105			
Law Union & Rock	3	5	04	0	05	2	8	6	19	1	16	63	7	64	3	05			
Life Assoc. of Scotland	3	4	93	19	55	1	16	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	03	7	44				
L'pool & Lond. & G.I.	3	7	14	1	05	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	18	53	9	24				
London & Scottish	3	6	34	1	15	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	11	17	3	8	44				
London Assurance .	3	4	11	19	65	1	2	6	16	7	10	6	0	16	13	7	24				
†Lon. G'lee & Acco. ...	3	14	44	9	115	12	9	7	9	10	11	2	03	4	10	3	16				
†London Life	3	2	63	17	24	13	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	24	63	4	53				
Manufacturers	3	4	53	19	115	1	8	6	19	4	10	16	2	...	3	7	04				
Marine and General	3	5	43	19	115	2	16	19	2	10	13	7	16	93	7	54					
Metropolitan	3	7	44	3	55	6	11	7	4	5	...	...	17	11	9	114			
Motor Union	3	5	93	19	95	0	10	16	11	...	...	...	17	43	7	84		
Mutual & Citizens' B.	3	1	11	16	84	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	13	83	4	43				
†Mut. of New York .	3	5	34	0	25	2	11	7	1	0	10	16	10	...	3	7	84				
National Benefit	3	6	24	2	25	5	9	7	1	5	...	...	17	7	8	104			
National Mutual	3	4	93	18	85	0	16	16	5	10	9	3	16	43	6	44					
Nat. Mutual of Aust.	3	0	10	13	115	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	18	63	3	63				
National Provident B.	3	6	44	1	25	3	2	6	19	1	...	...	18	83	9	114			
New York	3	5	44	0	75	3	10	7	3	1	11	2	12	16	93	7	104				
North Brit. & Mercan.	3	6	24	1	15	3	0	6	18	10	...	...	17	63	8	84			
Northern	3	5	83	19	85	1	16	16	11	10	9	8	17	23	7	44					
Norwich Union	3	4	43	17	54	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	16	73	6	74					
Pearl	3	6	14	1	65	5	5	7	5	0	...	...	17	43	8	104			
Phoenix	3	6	44	0	55	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	17	93	8	04				
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	3	9	104	5	45	8	5	7	6	6	...	...	3	0	83	12	04		
Provident Mutual ...	3	9	04	4	45	7	4	7	5	0	11	0	4	19	83	11	04				
Prudential	3	7	94	4	35	7	10	7	9	5	...	...	18	13	10	54			

Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued. 405

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.															
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Refuge	13	4	34	0	85	5	27	6	2	...	2	14	10	3	6	94	4	05	8	67	10	4				
Royal	3	5	84	0	05	1	86	17	4	10	12	0	17	03	7	84	8	85	4	87	0	8				
Royal Exchange	3	5	104	0	55	2	47	0	5	10	14	8	17	33	7	11	4	105	5	27	3	10				
Scottish Amicable ...	3	7	104	2	25	3	47	0	8	10	14	5	19	63	10	04	4	75	6	37	3	10				
Scottish Equitable ...	3	5	53	19	85	1	16	16	6	...	...	2	16	11	3	7	54	2	15	3	11	6	19	10	0
Scottish Insurance ...	3	3	103	18	85	1	26	18	7	10	13	6	14	11	3	5	94	1	15	4	07	2	0	0	0	
Scottish Life	3	7	34	1	105	3	27	1	2	...	...	2	18	43	9	24	4	15	5	107	4	2	0	0	0
Scottish Provident ...	3	9	04	3	25	4	56	19	8	...	...	3	0	53	10	11	4	55	7	27	8	11	0	0	0
Scottish Temp. ...aB	3	2	53	17	14	19	46	16	10	10	14	6	14	13	4	93	19	95	2	57	1	0	0	0	0	
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	6	64	1	05	3	26	19	8	...	...	2	17	83	8	64	3	65	6	07	3	2	0	0	0
Scottish Widows' ...	3	6	64	1	15	2	10	7	0	0	...	2	17	73	8	54	3	85	5	87	3	2	0	0	0	
Standard	3	6	44	1	45	3	77	0	0	...	...	2	17	83	8	94	3	115	6	27	8	10	0	0	0
||Sun Life	3	4	93	19	95	2	16	19	2	10	11	8	16	43	7	64	3	05	6	47	3	11	0	0	0	
Sun of Canada	3	5	94	0	55	2	07	0	7	10	19	7	16	93	8	14	3	25	5	67	5	0	0	0	0	
United British	3	5	93	19	95	0	10	6	16	11	...	2	17	43	7	84	2	05	4	67	1	2	0	0	0	
United King. Temp. I	3	7	104	2	55	4	37	0	1	...	2	18	93	10	04	4	115	7	27	3	6	0	0	0	0	
||University Life	3	9	104	4	85	6	87	3	0	10	14	9	1	03	9	11	4	7	15	9	77	6	4	0	0	0
**Wesleyan & Gen. I	3	5	34	1	45	5	87	7	1	...	...	2	16	33	7	10	4	35	9	07	11	1	0	0	0
Yorkshire	B	3	5	64	0	25	2	77	0	1	10	15	8	16	83	7	34	2	55	5	67	3	10	0	0	0
Post Office (without profits)	2	17	63	11	04	10	66	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	63	13	64	13	66	6	6	0	0

- * Eng'n and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
 † London Guarantee and Accident—with Guaranteed Bonus 5 per cent.
 ‡ London Life, see note to preceding table. § Abstainers' Rates.
 ¶ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. || Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
 B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue
 ¶ University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s. per cent. per annum for first ten years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter
 ** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£ 11,698,319	£ 41,246,118	£ 1,941,994	£ 25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,366,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,513,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	13	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	320,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449
	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1925, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.												FEMALES.											
	Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.			Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
Alliance ...	8	3	6	9	6	8	10	18	0	13	0	10	6	13	6	8	6	6	9	12	8	11	9	4
Atlas ...	8	16	8	10	0	4	11	12	10	13	17	10	0	8	2	10	9	1	10	8	8	12	9	8
*Australian Mutual ...	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	16
Britannia ...	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	7	7	0	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5
Canada Life ...	8	13	5	9	19	4	11	15	0	14	4	10	7	7	18	5	8	18	8	10	8	9	12	5
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	8	4	10	9	0	0	11	1	10	13	7	4	...	7	10	8	8	9	8	9	16	2	11	15
*Colonial Mutual ...	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9
Commercial Union ...	8	10	4	9	12	7	11	3	0	13	4	6	7	5	3	7	17	3	8	14	7	10	0	11
Confederation ...	8	5	2	9	10	1	11	3	4	13	7	9	6	15	9	7	9	8	11	4	10	0	12	0
Co-operative Ins. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	8	8	6	9	13	0	11	6	8	13	11	10	7	0	10	7	14	4	8	13	6	10	2	0
Edinburgh ...	8	12	1	9	15	3	11	6	10	13	10	8	...	7	18	8	8	16	6	10	3	3	12	2
Equitable ...	8	10	0	9	15	0	11	8	0	13	14	0	7	3	0	7	16	0	8	14	0	10	0	0
Equitable (U.S.) ...	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	11	1
Equity & Law ...	7	19	10	9	4	2	10	17	6	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	8	8	4	10	9	11	6
Friends Prov. & Cntry.	8	13	0	9	17	2	11	10	4	13	16	2	7	5	8	7	18	10	8	17	8	10	6	0
General ...	7	7	6	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	6	0	10	6	14	0	7	12	8	9	0	0
Gresham ...	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4
Guardian ...	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12	19	0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4
Legal and General ...	8	2	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12	12	4	6	11	4	7	7	0	8	8	0	9	10	4
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	18	6	9	3	4	10	17	2	13	3	10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	8	10	0	9	14	8	11	8	4	13	15	8	7	1	10	7	15	6	8	14	10	10	3	10
London Assurance ...	8	2	0	9	6	4	10	19	4	13	4	8	6	10	10	7	5	4	8	5	0	9	12	6
London and Scottish	8	2	4	9	7	0	11	1	0	13	7	8	6	14	4	7	8	0	8	7	6	9	16	4
London G'tee & Acc.	8	10	2	9	13	4	11	5	0	13	8	4	7	3	10	7	16	6	8	14	8	10	1	8
London Life ...	8	13	6	9	18	4	11	12	3	13	17	10	5	6	7	19	1	8	18	6	10	7	3	12
Marine and General ...	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16	8	9	3	6
Metropolitan ...	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	3	6	
Motor Union ...	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	4
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0
Mutual of New York	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	11	1
National Benefit ...	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	13	2	4	6	10	10	7	4	2	8	3	2	9	11	4
National Mutual ...	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	11
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4
National Provident ...	8	8	6	9	11	6	11	2	8	13	5	8	7	2	6	7	15	0	8	13	0	9	19	8
New York ...	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	11	1
N. Brit. & Mercantile	8	8	10	9	13	6	11	7	4	13	14	0	7	1	0	7	14	6	8	13	10	10	2	6
Northern ...	8	7	9	9	12	2	11	5	5	13	11	6	7	0	5	7	13	8	8	12	7	10	0	11
Norwich Union Life	7	12	4	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	6	3	3	6	18	1	7	18	11	9	8	4
Pearl ...	8	14	10	9	18	8	11	11	2	13	15	10	...	...	...	7	18	0	8	17	4	10	4	12
Phoenix ...	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	12	18	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2
Prov. Assoc. of Lndn.	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0
Provident Mutual ...	8	0	6	9	4	6	10	16	11	13	1	5	6	13	2	7	6	7	8	5	6	9	13	3
Prudential ...	8	2	6	9	4	6	10	14	6	12	19	0	6	10	6	7	6	0	8	4	0	9	9	0
Refuge ...	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8
Royal ...	8	9	4	9	13	9	11	6	11	13	12	7	7	1	7	7	15	4	8	14	8	10	3	0
Royal Exchange ...	8	4	8	4	9	4	10	11	0	12	7	10	6	19	10	7	9	4	8	2	0	9	0	12
Scottish Equitable ...	8	4	4	8	2	2	11	1	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	7	7	8	7	2	14	4	11	12
Scottish Insurance ...	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	6	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2
Scottish Life ...	8	9	10	9	14	8	11	8	6	13	15	6	6	19	6	7	14	0	8	14	0	10	1	10
Scottish Provident ...	8	3	9	9	5	7	11	2	5	13	9	4	6	15	9	7	9	4	8	8	9	9	17	6
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	8	7	10	17	10	13	2	9	6	15	2	7	8	1	8	6	8	9	14	3
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2
Scottish Widows' ...	8	2	8	9	7	0	11	0	4	13	6	2	6	13	4	7	6	4	8	4	10	9	12	0
Standard ...	8	9	3	9	14	1	11	7	11	13	14	9	7	1	3	7	15	0	8	14	5	10	3	3
Sun Life ...	7	16	0	8	17	10	7	6	12	8	4	6	11	6	7	3	8	0	8	9	5	6	11	2
Sun Life of Canada ...	8	7	4	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	6	18	9	7	12	9	8	12	7	10	1	9
United British ...	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6
United Kingdom ...	8	4	10	9	2	2	11	2	0	13	7	4	...	...	...	7	11	2	8	10	8	9	17	10
Wesleyan & General	8	13	8	9	17	0	11	8	10	13	12	8	7	3	6	7	17	4	8	16	2	10	2	6
Yorkshire ...	8	8	10	9	13	10	7	8	13	14	6	7	1	0	7	14	8	8	14	0	10	2	10	

Post Office ... These rates vary according to prices of Consols.

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; B=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hallstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	(L, F, Bu, P,) (Mc, A.)	Abstainers' and General.....	{142, Edmund-street, <i>Birmingham</i> ; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1884	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1904	A, C, F, P, V	Army, Navy, and General.....	Piccadilly, W. 1.
1808	F, L.A. Bu, Mc	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	<i>Sydney</i> ; 73-76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, <i>Bham</i> ; 1, Finsbury-sq., E.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign.....	5, Castle St., <i>Lpool</i> ; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., <i>Manchester</i> ; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, Li	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.C. 1.
1863	L	British Life	7, West George-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1908	(F, M, Mc, A,) (Pu, G)	British Oak	Coleman St. House, E.C. 2.
1902	L	British Widows.....	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	(F, L, Bu, A,) (Mc, M)	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	L	Caledonian	{19, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 82, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1902	(A, Ma, Bu,) (V, Mc, F)	Canada Life	15, King-street, E.C. 2.
1899	F	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., <i>Edin.</i> ; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1908	F, A, M	City Equitable Fire	3, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1897	L	City Life	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
1844	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L, A	Clerical, Medical, and Gen. .	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	F, L, M, A, V	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24-26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	<i>Toronto</i> ; 23-28, Fleet-street, E.C. 4. (E.C. 4.)
1903	L, A, F, Mo, M	Consolidated	9, Fleet-st., E.C. 4; (Fire), 10, St. Swithin's-lane,
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-st., <i>Manch.</i> ; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C. 1.
1807	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1907	(A, F, P, V,) (Bu, Pu, Mc)	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	L, F, M, A, G	Eagle, Star and British Dom..	Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 3.
1904	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical.....	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1823	F, L, A, V	Edinburgh	26, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1762	L	Equitable.....	Mansion House-street, E.C. 2.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	<i>New York</i> ; 340, Strand, W.C. 2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	All classes	Essex and Suffolk.....	<i>Colchester</i> ; 56-62, New Broad st., E.C. 3.
1808	Re-ins.	Essex Union	9, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
1894	(All classes) (ex. L)	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1800	A, V	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1822	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century ..	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.; 28, Charlotte st, <i>Edin.</i>
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	<i>Perth</i> ; Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life.....	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1910	(A, Bo, Bu, F,) (G, Ma, P, V,) (Mc & Pu)	Gresham Fire and Accident...	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1840	F, A, Bu, G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C. 2.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	All classes	Hibernian	49, Dame-st., <i>Dublin</i> .
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General*	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.
1876	Ca, V	Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen..	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'.....	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1898 1907 1845 1907 1906 1806	A, G, Bu, V F, A, V F, A, G, L, V F, A, L	Law Accident Law Fire Law Integrity Law Union and Rock	215, Strand, W.C. 2. 114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2. 38, Church-street, <i>Liverpool</i> . 7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1908	{A, F, Bu, G, } {Pu, P, Mc }	Legal.....	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836 1891 1838 1838 1886 1886	All classes Li, F, V L F, L, A, M, Bo G, M	Legal and General Licences Life Assoc. of Scotland L'pool & London & Globe Liverpool Mortgage..... London & Lancashire	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4. 24, Moorgate-street, E.C. 82, Princes-st., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. 1, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3. 6, Castle-street, <i>Liverpool</i> . {5 & 7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Adminis- tration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	F, A, M, V {L, F, A, Bo, } {Bu, G, Li, } {Ma, V, M. }	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F	London and Provincial Marine	{3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3 (Maine); 54, Gresham-street, E.C. 3 (Fire).
1780 1906 1869 1806 1854 1887 1887 1836 1852 1864 1871 1835 1806	F, M, L, A L, A, F, M, Mc All classes L Bo L L M L M M L P	London Assurance London General London Guarantee and Acc... London Life Manchester Steam Users Manufacturers' Marine..... Marine and General..... Maritime Merchants' Marine Metropolitan Life Midland Mutual Plate Glass	<i>Manchester</i> . <i>Toronto</i> ; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3. 20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2. 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3. Brown's Bldgs, <i>Liver.</i> ; 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3. Temporary Offices, 21, Birchinn-lane, E.C. 8. 13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1906 1903 1886 1843 1890 1864 1897 1863 1891 1830 1869 1835 1854 1845 1859 1909 1809	All classes F, V L, A L L, F, M, A Bo, Ma F, A, V G V L L L P L F, A, M A, F, V F, L, A, M	Motor Union Municipal Mutual Mutual and Citizens' Mutual of New York National Benefit National Boiler..... National of Great Britain National Guarant. & Suretyship Nat'l Insurance and Guarantee National Mutual National Mutual of Austral... National Provident National Prov. Plate Glass .. New York Life New Zealand Marine North and South North British and Mercantile	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1. 16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2. 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2. <i>New York</i> ; 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. 2. National House, Newgate-street, E.C. 1. <i>Manchester</i> ; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4. <i>Glasgow</i> ; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4. <i>Edinburgh</i> ; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2. 281, Strand, W.C. 2. 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2. 5, Cheapside, E.C. 2. 48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3. 66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4. <i>New York</i> ; Trafalgar-square, W.C. Queen-street, <i>Auckland</i> ; 3, Finch-lane, E.C. 5, Chapel-st., <i>Liverpool</i> . 64, Princes-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 61, Thread- needle-street, E.C. 2. 1, Union-ter., <i>Aberdeen</i> ; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C. 2. <i>Norwich</i> ; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4. <i>Norwich</i> ; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1836 1797 1808 1871 1859 1864 1782 1891 1901 1840	F, L, A, M F, A, M L {A, Mo, G, V, } {F, Mc, Bu }	Northern Norwich Union Fire Norwich Union Life Ocean Accident.....	Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1859 1864 1782 1891 1901 1840	M L, F, Bu, A F, L, A, M L F, V, L L	Ocean Marine..... Pearl Phoenix..... Pioneer..... Profits and Income Provident Mutual Life	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2. Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C. 1. King William-street, E.C. 4. 67, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> . 9, Fleet-street, E.C. 4. Temp. Address: 222-225, Strand, W.C. 2.
1865	{A, Bu, Ca, Mc } {Pu, F, G, P, V }	Provident Accident and Guar- antee.....	{54/55, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1889	L	Provident Asscn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provi cial	<i>Kendal</i> ; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1846	All classes {A, Bu, Ca, } {G, P, V }	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1849	L	Railway Passengers.....	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864 1845 1780 1850	L F, L, A, M, V F, L, M, A, V, P L, F	Refuge Royal Royal Exchange Royal Liver	Oxford St., <i>Manchester</i> ; 133, Strand, W.C. 2. <i>Liverpool</i> ; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3. Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. <i>Liverpool</i> .

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the British Isles, including the Channel Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 3 oz. 2d.
For every additional 1 oz., or less ½d.
Limit: length 3 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft.
Weight unlimited.

Postcards, 1½d.; reply postcards, 3d.

Printed Papers.

Not exceeding 3 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz., or less ½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters*.

Newspaper Rate.

Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
For every additional 6 oz., or less ½d.

*. If two or more copies are enclosed in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 3 lb. 3d.
" " 5 lb. 1s.
" " 8 lb. 1s. 3d.
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) 1s. 6d.
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS**, *double the deficiency*.

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. The above rules apply also to *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office. (a) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice of removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 2s. each subsequent year.

REGISTRATION.—Registered postal packets of all kinds must be *handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken*. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 2d. exclusive of postage. With a further 2d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering for the night-mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or jewellery, if found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration

(4d.), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage in the post of articles adequately packed.—The fees for compensation *inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 2d., compensation up to 5s; 4d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see next page); the maximum compensation for coin is £6. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered packets*; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless "Fragile, with care" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½d.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 8d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each *separate packet* after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3d. on each packet *over 1 lb.* in weight. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post: (a) from the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 8d.); or if so marked, (b) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) and (5), see p. 417. For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p. 417.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4d. extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, whether on week-days or Sundays, a letter not exceeding 3 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (except on Sundays) delivered as an Express Letter under Service as (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service 1.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 2d. or more

undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge, a registration fee of 2d. being charged should anything of value be inside. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1½d. are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of.* Undelivered foreign letters, &c., are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; parcels are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. Packets returned from abroad are generally dealt with similarly.

POSTS RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. *Poste Restante* letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (see above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified shorter period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (see p. 410).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1½d. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 8½, minimum 4 × 2½ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply cards, 3d. Reply halves are available for transmission to the country of origin, and to that country alone, and must bear the words "Post Card—Gt. Britain and Ireland," and "Reply."

Printed Papers Post (see p. 410).

This section takes the place of "Book Packet Post."

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books, printed commercial forms, e.g. invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment; deeds and agreements; circulars; Christmas, etc., cards and "picture post-cards"; M.S. proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints (when not on brittle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Circulars wholly or partly printed in imitation type-writing are only admissible by this post if at least so identical copies are handed together explicitly as such over the counter at a Head or Branch Post Office.

Newspaper Post.

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O., including any supplements thereof. Packing as for "printed papers" (see above). No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if unde-

livered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, may be treated as printed papers.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (see p. 410). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender: 1 lb., ½d.; 5 lb., 1s.; 6½ lb. (maximum), 2d. Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft. These rates also hold for postage abroad.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.—for list of latter see p. 423) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. Books of 18 2d. stamps, 3s.; of 12 2d. with 6 each of 1½d., 1d., and ½d., 3s. 6d. Rolls of ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps (480 joined sideways, 500 and 1,000 lengthwise) are also sold at 2d. and 4d. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 5d. embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F, 5½ in. × 3½ in., 5½d. each; G, 6 in. × 3½ in., 6d. each; H, 8 in. × 5 in., 6½d. each; K, 11½ in. × 6 in., 7d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 2d. stamp, one 2½d.; 3, 7½d.; 5, 1s.; 10, 2s.

POST CARDS impressed with a 1½d. stamp: Single (usable for abroad), Thin—one, 1½d.; 3, 5d.; 5, 8d.; 10, 1s. 4d. Stout—one, 1½d.; 4, 7d.; 7, 1s. Reply (inland and foreign patterns)—one, 3½d.; 5, 1s. 4d.; 10, 2s. 8d.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES with 2d. stamp; 1, 2½d.; 5, 11d.; 11, 2s.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with 1d. stamp; 1, 1½d.; 2, 2½d.; 5, 5½d.; 25, 2s.

Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked

on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (see also p. 408).

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Metropolis is divided for postal purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising a certain number of Delivery Districts as indicated below:—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	30
West Central (W.C.)	4	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	27	South Western (S.W.)	29
Northern (N.)	21	Western (W.)	24

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all postal packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on pp. 405-6), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN MAILS (dates and times of the latest times for posting at G.P.O.).—The more regular *Letter Mails* are (every week-day unless otherwise mentioned):—6.0 a.m. (exc. Wed.), Norway (via Newcastle-on-Tyne); 6.30 a.m., France, Switzerland, Italy, S.W. Europe, Algeria and Tunis; 6.45 a.m., Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia; 9.0 a.m. (9.30 with 1d. late fee), France, Italy; 12.0 noon, Belgium, Germany; 1.0 p.m. (Mon. Th., Sat.), Denmark; 6.0 p.m. (7.0 with 1d. late fee), Malta, Syria, Balkans and almost all Europe (exc. Russia and Norway); 6.0 p.m. (exc. Wed.) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Arabia; 6.30 p.m. (8.0 with 2d. 6.5 with 6d. late fee) (Th. only), Egypt, Aden, Seychelles, E. Africa (as far south as Tanganyika Terr., Persia, Mesopotamia, India and the East (as far as E. India, China, and Philippines); 7.30 a.m. (11.15 a.m. with 6d. late fee) (Fridays only), Madeira, S.W. South and southern E. Africa (as far North as Nyassaland, Mauritius). The less regular *Letter Mails* are:—Twice weekly to N., Central, and S. America (from Venezuela and Peru northward), Bahamas, Bermudas and Inner W. Indies, Japan and dependencies, Hawaii, Panning and Fiji; about weekly to Canada (direct packet), Canaries, Br. and Fr. W. Africa (exc. Gambia), Liberia; about thrice monthly to Australia and S.W. Brit. Oceania; about fortnightly to Gambia, Senegal and Niger; about monthly to Belgian Congo, St. Helena and Ascension; one to three times monthly to Port. W. Africa. Frequently to outer Br. W. Indies, S. America (from Guiana, Bolivia and Chile southward), *Irregular* to New Zealand, Newfoundland (direct packet). To other parts of the world letter mails are irregular or uncertain. *Printed Papers*, etc., must be posted half hour earlier (for Thursday 6.0 p.m. mail, by 5.30 p.m.). (See also Air Mail Service, p. 424). *Parcel Mails* are rather less frequent in general, except to N. America. The mail for S. Africa leaves Th. morning; for India, Egypt, and the East, Tu. nights.

INLAND MAILS (Letters and Cards).—The latest time of posting without late fee for Provincial Mail, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (Spring St. and London St.), and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m. Registered letters must, as a rule, be posted half-an-hour earlier than ordinary letters; but the times at G.P.O. are 5.30 p.m. for General, 7.30 for Late Night Mails, 9.0 for Midnight, Early Morning, and Scotch Day Mails (8.0 on Saturdays), and 9.0 p.m. for London first morning delivery, and Irish and N. Wales Day Mail.

LATE FEES.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. inland, 1d. for abroad), if posted in special boxes at certain offices or termini, after the ordinary hour of collection, but before the times given below, are included in certain mails.—*Foreign Mails*: at G.P.O. (see also above); *Inland*: General Night Mails at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, 7.30 p.m. (except E. and S.E. 7.15); at Railway Termini (platform box or box on Sorting Carriage) up to departure of the following mail trains: Cannon St. (S.E.) 11.45 p.m.; Liverpool St. (G.E.) Ipswich line 6.55 a.m., Cambridge line 10.15 p.m.; King's + (G.N.) 4.55 a.m., 8.25 p.m.; Euston (N.W.) 3.30 p.m., (N.W. & Irish) 8.30 a.m., 8.50 p.m., (N.W. & Scotch) 8.30 p.m.; Paddington (G.W.) 8.30 a.m., 8.5 p.m.; Waterloo (S.W.) 10 p.m. Registered letters can be received at the Sorting Carriage of the trains up to the same times, on payment of 1s. 6d. late fee, or at G.P.O. up to 7.30 (1s. 6d. for Night, 8 p.m. (8d.) for Late Night Mails. For Sunday arrangements, see p. 427.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage to the United Kingdom are higher than those from the United Kingdom given below.

Letters.

The letter rate from the United Kingdom to the British Possessions generally,* and to the United States (but not dependencies, except Hawaii); also to H.M. Forces in the Rhine, Black Sea, and Palestine Armies; and to H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (addressed c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 2) is 2d. the first ounce and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to all other destinations is 2d. the first ounce and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce afterwards. Limits of size, 2 x 1 x 1 ft.

Post Cards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. single, 3d. reply. (See also p. 421.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3d. each for the purpose of preparing replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressee at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(a) **PRINTED PAPERS**: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. There is also a special *Magazine Post* for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to Canada by direct packet, and thence (or direct) to Newfoundland, if properly registered for such post (this is frequently indicated on the outside of the magazine) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 422. Rate: 4-6 oz., 1d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. up to 5 lb., 8d. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, the rate of postage abroad is the same as inland.

(b) **COMMERCIAL PAPERS**: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 3d.

(c) **PATTERNS (bond fide), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS**, keys, fresh-cut flowers, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1d.

To the British Empire, or countries not in the Postal Union,† the limits are: Size, (a) and (b) 2 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., (c) 2 x 1 x 1 ft.; weight, generally 3 lb. To countries in the Union: Size, (a) and (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., (c) 12 x 8 x 4 in.; weight, (a) and (b) 4 lb., (c) 12 oz. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (a) and (b) 30 x 4 in., (c) 12 x 6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit (minimum, 30 centimes gold equivalent) is charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, etc., are similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination and duties (if any), with a fee of 6d., must be paid before delivery to addressee.

* Including all places in the *Red* under "Imperial British Parcel Rates" below (except that this rate applies only to Bahrain, Dubai, Kowst, and Muscat in Persia or on the Persian Gulf with *Wai-hai-wai* and British zones in Cameroons and Samoa.

† Afghanistan, Bahrain, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyassaland, N. Rhodesia, Trengganu.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be insured for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to Customs, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of certain countries can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. Packing must be substantial, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Delivery in many countries is only to a post office, station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. Where addressee cannot be found, one alternative address is allowed in the case of the chief British Colonies (except New Zealand), together with Argentine, Belgium, Denmark, France, Sweden, and Venezuela. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand, Tonga, and Apia, 4 feet). Parcels for Canada except umbrellas, etc., must not be longer than 3½ feet. To Italy and Greece and their Colonies, to Argentina, Argentine, Brazil, most French Colonies, Honduras Rep. (Pacific Coast), the independent W. Indies, Portuguese Timor, Pitcairn I., and Paraguay, the maximum length is 3 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; in many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, etc.) may be longer.

Imperial British Parcel Rates, with duration and frequency.

	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Aden and Perim (15 days; Tuesdays)	1 9	3 6	4 9
Ascension (14 days; irregular)	1 9	3 0	4 3
Bahamas (16 days; fortnightly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Barbados	1 6	3 0	4 3
Bermuda (15 days; weekly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
British Guiana (fortnightly)	1 9	3 0	4 3
" Honduras (monthly)	1 6	2 9	4 0
" Somaliland (via Aden; Tues)	1 9	3 6	4 9
" Togoland (3-5 wks.; 3 mthly)	2 3	3 6	4 9
Brunei (about weekly)	1 9	2 9	3 9
Canada (10-16 days; weekly)	2 0	3 6	5 0
Ceylon (25 days; weekly)	2 0	3 3	4 9
Cyprus (15 days; Tuesdays)	1 9	2 9	4 0
Egypt (direct; Tuesdays)	2 3	3 9	4 9
" Sudan	2 6	4 6	4 9
Falkland Islands (4 weeks; monthly)	1 9	3 3	4 6
Fanning Is. (over 26 days; monthly)	2 0	4 0	6 0
Fiji Islands (26 days; via Canada)	2 6	4 9	6 9
Gambia (3 weeks; fortnightly)	2 3	3 6	4 9
Gibraltar (6 days; Tuesdays)	1 6	2 9	3 9
Gold Coast (3-5 weeks; 3 monthly)	2 3	3 6	4 9
Grenada (irregular)	1 9	3 3	5 0
Hong Kong (weekly)	1 9	2 9	3 9
India* and French I. (Tuesdays)	1 9	3 6	4 9
Jamaica (weekly)	1 6	3 0	4 3
Kenya and Uganda (Tuesdays)	2 6	3 9	5 0
Leeward Islands and Tortola (weekly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Malay States (about weekly)	1 9	2 9	3 9
Malta (about weekly)	1 3	2 6	3 3
Mauritius	1 6	2 9	3 9
Mesopotamia † (Tuesdays)	1 9	3 0	4 3
Morocco (Tangiers only)	1 9	3 0	4 3
Newfoundland (12 days; weekly)	1 9	3 0	4 3
New Zealand, etc. (fortnightly)	2 3	4 0	5 6

* Indian P.O. Agencies in Persia: Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Hamam, Jask, Linga, and others on the Persian Gulf; Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat.

† Indian Agencies in Tibet: Gyantse, Pharijong, Yatung (Chumbi).

Also Abadan, Ahwas, Kowet and Mohammereh in Persia.

Imperial British Parcel Rates, with duration and frequency.

	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Nigeria (3½-5 weeks; 3 monthly)	2 3	3 6	4 9
North Borneo (about weekly)	1 9	3 0	4 3
Nyasaland Port. (6 weeks; 3 monthly)	2 6	4 9	6 9
Palestine (S. of Acre)	2 6	4 9	6 9
Pitcairn I.	2 6	4 9	6 9
Rhodesia N. (6 wks.; about 2 mthly)	4 0	5 6	6 9
" S. (see next paragraph)	3 6	4 6	5 6
St. Helena (17 days; irregular)	1 9	3 0	4 3
St. Lucia and St. Vincent	1 9	3 0	4 3
Sarawak (about weekly)	1 9	3 0	4 3
Seychelles	2 0	3 9	5 0
Sierra Leone (14 days; 3 monthly)	2 3	3 6	4 9
Straits Settlements	1 9	3 0	4 3
Tanganika { Langenburg and Songea P.	4 0	6 9	9 9
Territory { Dar-es-Salaam, etc.	2 3	4 6	6 9
Tonga (Friendly Is.; 3 monthly)	2 9	4 3	5 9
Trinidad and Tobago	1 6	3 0	4 3
Turks and Caicos Islands (monthly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Zanzibar (Tuesdays)	2 3	3 9	5 6

The charges to other parts of the Empire for the *first* lb., and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb., are as follow:—

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1s. 4d., 6d.; South Africa (British) — Union (with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swasiland), 9d., 2d.; Bechuan. Prot. with S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1s. 1s.; Rhodesia (every Thursday morning); mark "via Cape Town," and "Southern" or "Northern," as the case may be, rates respectively, 1s. 4d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d., 1s. 8d.; (there is also a different rate and service for parcels marked "via Harrison, Renzie, or Union Castle Line." See table above). Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, Brit. Solomon Is., and Brit. New Guinea (Papua), also (formerly German) New Guinea, Nauru (Marshall Is.), and Bismarck Archip., 1s. 4d., 10d.

Foreign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post.

	a=3lb. b=11lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Abyssinia (over 14 days, 3 towns only)	4 6	5 6	6 9
Algeria (5-8 days, daily)	0 19	2 9	3 9
Argentina (over 23 days, 6 monthly)	0 26	3 9	5 0
Austria (daily)	0 20	3 0	3 9
Azores, via Lisbon (3-5 weeks)	0 30	3 9	5 0
Baleares Is. (daily)	0 26	3 0	3 9
Belgium (daily)	0 16	2 9	3 9
Bolivia, via Chile & Argentine resp.	0 30-3 3	4 0-4 3	5 6-5 9
Brazil (nine states only)	0 23	3 9	5 0
Bulgaria (by sea, irregular)	0 23	2 9	3 9
Cameroon (about monthly)	0 16	2 6	3 9
Canary Is. (about weekly)	0 20	2 9	3 9
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	0 46	5 3	5 9
Caroline and Palao Is. (suspended)			
Chile (38 d.), via Valparaiso	0 29	4 3	5 6
China (Yunnan and Kweichow)	0 29	4 0	5 0
" (other Chinese P.O.) (wkly.)	0 20	2 9	3 9
" Macao	0 23	3 6	4 6
" Shanghai (weekly)	0 19	2 9	3 9
" other British Agencies*	0 19	3 3	4 3
Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino Depts.) (over 23 days)	0 30	4 6	5 9
" (elsewhere) (over 17 days)	0 30	4 0	5 0
Congo, Belgian (3-6 wks., monthly)	0 20	3 3	3 9
Costa Rica (17 days, 4 wkly.)	0 19	2 9	3 9
Cuba (3-4 weeks)	0 20	2 9	4 0
Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia, etc., dly.)	0 20	2 9	3 9
Dahomey, Niger (Military Territory) and Ivory Coast	0 16	2 6	3 9
Denmark (3 weekly) & Greenland	0 19	2 6	3 0
Dominican Republic, via France	0 23	4 3	5 0
Dutch East Indies (about weekly)	0 20	4 0	4 9
" Guiana, (about fortnightly)	0 23	3 9	5 3
" West Indies	0 29	3 9	5 0
Ecuador, via Guayaquil (21 days)	0 20	3 0	3 9
Faros (3 days)	0 19	2 6	3 0
Finland, via Sweden	0 29	4 3	5 0
France (Rly. deliv. exc. Als.-Lor.)	0 16	2 0	2 6
French Guiana (23 d.) and Congo	0 26	4 0	4 6
" Guinea and Togoland	0 16	2 6	3 9

* Amoy, Canton, Chifu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hainan, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei.

Foreign Parcel Rates—continued.

	a=5lb. b=10lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
French Indo-China (4-6 weeks) ...	a 3 3	a 4 3	a 5 3
" Oceania (3-6 months) ...	a 3 6	a 4 6	a 5 6
" Somali Coast (3 weeks) ...	a 2 6	a 3 6	a 4 6
" W. Indies (15 days) ...	a 2 6	a 3 6	a 4 6
Germany (daily) ...	a 1 6	a 2 3	a 3 3
Greece (direct; about weekly) ...	b 2 0	b 3 0	b 4 0
Guatemala (about 5 wks., monthly) ...	b 2 3	b 3 0	b 4 0
Havre, via France ...	a 2 9	a 4 0	a 5 0
Holland (1-3 days, daily) ...	a 1 9	a 2 3	a 3 3
Honduras, Rep. (Atlantic coast) (Pacific coast) ...	b 2 6	b 3 6	b 4 6
Hungary (daily) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Iceland ...	b 2 0	b 3 0	b 4 0
Italian Somaliland (Benadir, 5 wks.) ...	a 4 3	a 5 3	a 6 3
" Eritrea ...	a 4 3	a 5 3	a 6 3
Italy (daily, via Fr. & Ger. resp.) ...	a 2 3/4	a 3 4/4	a 4 4/4
Japan, Corea, &c., via Sues (wkly.) ...	b 2 0	b 3 0	b 4 0
Liberia (about 26 days, fortnightly) ...	b 2 3	b 3 3	b 4 3
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica; 11-24 d.) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Luxembourg (daily) ...	a 1 2	a 2 0	a 3 0
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (2-4 wks.) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Madeira (Thursdays) ...	b 1 9	b 2 3	b 3 3
Mauritania (14 days) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Mexico (21-33 days, monthly) ...	b 2 0	b 3 0	b 4 0
Montenegro (daily) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Morocco (Ceuta, Melilla; daily) (elsewhere*; Tuesdays) ...	b 1 9	b 2 3	b 3 3
New Caledonia ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks) ...	b 2 3	b 3 3	b 4 3
Norway & (in summer) Spitzbergen ...	a 2 0	a 3 0	a 4 0
Panama Republic (25-35 days) ...	b 2 0	b 3 0	b 4 0
Paraguay (5-6 weeks, limit 7 lb.) ...	b 3 0	b 4 0	b 5 0
*Persia (Persian P.O.; 5 w.; Tues.) ...	b 2 6	b 3 6	b 4 6
Peru (4-5 w.; 2nd rate Loreto Dpt.) ...	b 3 0-3/6	b 4 0	b 5 0-5/6
Portugal (4-6 days; weekly) ...	a 2 6	a 3 6	a 4 6
Portuguese E. Africa (fortnightly) ...	b 2 6	b 3 6	b 4 6
" India (Tuesdays) ...	b 2 6	b 3 6	b 4 6
" Timor (about weekly) ...	b 3 6	b 4 6	b 5 6
" W. Afr. (5-6 weeks) ...	b 4 6	b 5 6	b 6 6
Réunion (about 4 weeks) ...	a 2 9	a 4 0	a 5 0
Rhodes ...	a 4 3	a 5 3	a 6 3
Rumania (suspended) ...	b 1 9	b 2 6	b 3 6
Russia-in-Europe (suspended) ...	—	—	—
Russia-in-Asia (Amur & Maritime Provs., & Saghalien) ...	b 3 3	b 4 6	b 5 6
St. Pierre and Miquelon (12-14 days) ...	b 2 6	b 3 6	b 4 6
Salvador (about 4 weeks) ...	b 2 3	b 3 3	b 4 3
Samoa (Apia) (about 3 months) ...	b 2 6	b 3 6	b 4 6
Senegal, Upper Sen., & Niger (Civil) Serte, Croats & Slovenes Kgdm.) ...	a 2 6	a 3 6	a 4 6
Siam (about weekly) ...	b 2 3	b 3 6	b 4 6
Spain (Railway delivery) (daily) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Sweden, direct (4 days; twice wkly.) ...	a 1 0	a 2 0	a 3 0
Switzerland, via France (daily) ...	a 1 9	a 2 3	a 3 3
Syria, W. (Beirut, Alexandretta, etc.) ...	b 3 3	b 4 0	b 5 0
" E. (Damascus, Aleppo, etc.) ...	b 3 3	b 4 0	b 5 0
Tunis (5-10 days; 4 weekly) ...	a 2 3	a 3 3	a 4 3
Turkey (Smyrna & Constantinople) ...	b 1 3	b 2 6	b 3 6
U.S.A. & Dependencies (twice wkly.) ...	b 2 0	b 3 0	b 4 0
Uruguay (over 23 days; 6 monthly) ...	b 2 9	b 4 0	b 5 0
Venezuela ...	b 4 0	b 5 3	b 6 6

everywhere with a private mark, can be insured by letter post, except as below:—

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not money, securities, letters, or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland. Postage 2d per 2 oz. (minimum 6d.); maximum weight 5 lb., size 15½ x 4½ in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limits as above.

CASE OF DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Aden, Algeria, Bahamas (Nassau only), Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Ceylon, Corsica, China (Shanghai and Wei-hai-wei only), Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Falkland Is. (Port Stanley only), Fiji Is., France, Gambie (S.20), Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., 4 Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Tangier only), New Zealand, Norway, N. Borneo, Nyasaland (S.20), N. Rhodesia (4 places), S. Rhodesia, Sudan (S.20), St. Lucia, Sarawak (S.20), Seychelles, Str. Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tobago, Trinidad, Zanzibar. Fees for collection ½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1. with ½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £40 (fee 8s. 6d.) where not otherwise shown in above list. Addressee has generally also to pay, besides Customs, if any, 4d. (as in U.K.) or 6d. fee (not repayable) on delivery. If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first or one alternative address, parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 6d. extra is paid by the sender. Any further charge is collected from the addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES convey registered and unregistered, but not insured, correspondence (except parcels), provided it is fully prepaid. Packets may be posted in the usual manner, but must have "By Air Mail" prominently marked in top left-hand corner (preferably on special blue labels, obtained gratis from Head Post Offices or by writing to Secretary (Air Mails), G.P.O., London, E.C. 3). Fees are paid by postage stamps in top right-hand corner. Express delivery is obtained by further stamps (6d. per packet), the word "Express" being written just below "By Air Mail." Enquiry as to services, which change from time to time (and are liable to failure in bad weather), should be made at above addresses. The Summer Services for 1921 were as follows:—(1) *London—Paris*: 11.0 a.m. week-days, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal; Egypt, Palestine, Syria (exc. Wed. & Th., saving 1 or more days); India and the East (Fri. only, saving 1 week); Australia (some Frids, saving up to 14 days). Fee, 2d. per oz. (2) *London—Brussels*: 8.15 a.m. week-days, Belgium. Fee, 4d. per oz. (3) *London—Amsterdam*: 8.15 a.m., week-days, Holland, N. and Central Germany, Sweden, Finland (saving up to 24 hours). Fee, 4½d. per oz. (4) *Rotterdam—Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen* (for Denmark, Sweden, Finland) and *Berlin* (for other E. Baltic countries, and E. and Central Germany) saving about 1 day: 5.30 p.m. week-days. Fee, 4½d. per oz. (5) *Toulouse—Narbonne*: 6.30 a.m., Tu., Wed., Fri.: 6.0 a.m., Sun., Morocco (saving 1 or 2 days). Packets must be marked "par Avion de Toulouse" immediately under the "Air Mail." Fee, 1 oz., 6d.; 3½ oz., 1½d.; and 6d. each further 2½ oz. up to maximum, 17½ oz., 3s. 1½d.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVISE OF PAYMENT: 2d. for inland, 3½d. for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries).

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £20, 8d.; £30, 10d.; £40 (maximum), 1s. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Customs, Excise and Inland Revenues (including Income Tax) if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates.*

General Regulations: Foreign and Colonial Post.

REGISTRATION (except of parcels) is in force to almost all countries. Fee, 3d. Compensation up to 50 francs is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (see p. 412), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, **REGISTRATION**) may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—5d. for £15; and 2d. for every additional £15 up to £110. **COMPENSATION** up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A. A certificate of posting is produced. Only securities, bank notes, etc., properly packed, and sealed

* See Morocco, India*, under Imperial British Rates.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for portage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies in China (p. 416, note f), and Morocco, except Babat. They are paid (but not issued) at 52 Canadian offices, and paid in Australia only when issued to soldiers. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6d. up to 20s., and for 21s.; cost: 6d. to 2s. 6d., 1d.; 2s. to 15s., 1½d.; 15s. 6d. upward, 2d. The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (not perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the face of an order, to increase its value by 1. 2, 3 or 4 pence.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Orders payable in British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Postal Agencies, or in Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Rumania, and most of their colonies, 3d. every £1 or fraction; elsewhere, 4d. every £1. Limits of amount, £20-£40.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, e.g., to Canada and U.S.A. (also New Zealand and Union of South Africa, certain towns only), but not Australia. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in British Possessions only), plus supplementary fee of 6d. for foreign countries, Canada and Newfoundland, for other British Possessions, 1s.

TELEGRAMS.**Inland.**

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1s., each further word 1d.; the address, which may be telephonic, is charged for; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original, redirected, or reply telegrams handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day* are charged 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 40 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1d. Certified copy 6d., sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per

mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Larger Offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (see below and p. 417). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, see above, below, and p. 417.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may usually be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1s. for the telegraphist, 1s. for the messenger, and 6d. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster, 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING. &c.—Plain language, i.e., Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per 3 letters. The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (not of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and coast-guard stations (not in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words ordinarily written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) Names with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'"; "Mac," but not hyphenated surnames; (5) each five figures; (6) each initial, except London Postal Districts (p. 418)—a.m.—p.m.—m.m.s. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, etc.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS in plain language, for delivery by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns whose *Head Telegraph Offices* are open always (see below), at 1s. for 30 words or less, and 1d. per 3 words beyond 30.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.), and West Strand &c., and the following railway stations: King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street, G.E.I. St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone (Sun., only open 8.45-11.30 a.m.), Waterloo (Sun., open 7 a.m.-11 p.m.). *Some Head Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham &c., Bradford (exc. Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol &c., Cardiff &c., Derby, Devonport (not a head office), Dover (for despatch), Exeter, Holyhead, Hulls, Leeds &c., Leicester (exc. Sun. from 6 p.m.), Liverpool &c., Manchester &c., Newcastle-on-Tyne &c., Newport (Monm.), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield &c., Southampton Dock (branch office), Swansea. *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Edinburgh &c., Glasgow &c., and (for despatch) Dundee, Inverness. *Ireland*—Belfast &c., Cork, Dublin &c., Londonderry, Queenstown. *Moscow*—Wireless Stations (nd), and Railway or Steam Stations at: Almaty, Alexandria, Bedford M.R., Berwick (exc. Sun. 10.45-5.15), Bradford (exc. Sat. 11 p.m.—Sun. 6 a.m.), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.—10 p.m.), Cambridge G.E. (exc. Sun. noon-1.15, 1.30-4), Carlisle M.R. (C.R. nd), Chester, Chesterington, Christon Bank, Crews, Darlington (nd), Doncaster, Ely, Ferry Hill (exc. Sun. 8-9, 9-12), Fishguard Harbour (exc. for despatch on Sun. 1 p.m.—Mon. 8 a.m.), Flamborough Head &c., Folkestone Harbour (delivery only to Rly. officials on platform), Godley nd (Sun. only train times), Gloucester M.R., Grantham (exc. Sun. 7-10, 3-7), Hereford, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin (exc. Sun. 8-9 a.m., 1-3 p.m.), Holyhead (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.—10), Hubbard's Bridge (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.—Mon. Sat.), Huddersfield (nd), Ipswich, Kettering, Kildare nd (exc. 3-7 a.m.; Sun. 8-10 noon-7), Kilmarnock, Kingsbridge (Dundin) &c., Leicester M.R., Liverpool (Lime St.), Lizard (Lizard), Low Moor (Yorks), Lucker, Luton (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 7 a.m.), Mallow, Manchester (Exchange, exc. Sun. 6 p.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.; Lond Rd., exc. Sun. to 10 a.m., 1-3), March, Newton Abbot nd, Northampton (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.—6 p.m.), Northampton N.W. (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 6 a.m.), Oxford G.W. (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.), Parkston Quay (exc. Sun. noon-9, Peterboro' (G.N. & G.E.), Pontypool Road (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.—Mon. 6.30 a.m.), Portlinton (exc. 8-9 a.m.; and Sun. also noon-7), Pottery Bar (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston N.W. &c., Reading G.W., Retford (exc. Sun. 8-9, 3-5 Mon. 6 a.m.), Scremerston nd, Seighall (exc. Sun. to 6 p.m.), Selby (exc. Sun. 1.15 noon-3 Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley M.R. (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.—Mon. Sat.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton M.R., Slough (nd), Stannington, Stilling-

z Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 417.

* Accepts only urgent telegrams except from passengers.
d, nd, see N.B. at end of paragraph.

ton (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Stockton-on-Tees (exc. Sun. 9.15 a.m.—4 p.m., 6—Mon. 6 a.m.), Stoke-on-Trent N.E. Ry., Swindon G.W. Traction (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc. 8.5 a.m.; Sun. 8.5, noon-7), Trent (exc. Sun.; 8.5), Tutbury (exc. 6.5 a.m., 8 p.m.—10); and exc. Sun.), Wakefield (Kirkstall), Worcester G.W. (exc. Sun. noon-1.30, 3.45-4.45, 11—Mon. 6 a.m.), York.

N.B.—Railway, etc., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

Abroad.

FULL RATES per word (minimum 10d.) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—

EUROPE: Albania (Vallona) -/4½; Alsace Lorraine -/2½; Andorra -/2½; Austria (German A.) -/3½; Belgium -/2½; Bosnia Herzegovina -/3½; Bulgaria -/4½; Croatia -/3½; Czechoslovakia -/3½; Danzig Area -/3; Denmark -/3½; Estonia -/3½; Finland -/4; Fiume -/3½; France -/3½; Germany -/3; Gibraltar -/3; Greece, with Corfu, Crete, Euboea, Poros -/3, other Greek Islands -/3½; Holland -/2½; Hungary -/4; Illyrian Littoral -/2½; Italy -/3½; Latvia -/3½; Lithuania -/3½; Luxembourg -/3½; Memel Area -/3; Montenegro -/3½; Norway -/3½; Poland -/3½; Portugal -/3; Roumania -/4; Russia-in-Europe and Caucasus -/5½; Sarre Territ. -/3½; Serbia -/3½; Slavonia -/3½; Spain -/3, -/5, and -/3½; Sweden -/3½; Switzerland -/3½; Trentino -/3½; Trieste -/3½; Turkey-in-Europe -/6.

ASIA: Aden 2/-; Annam 13 places 3/-, elsewhere 3/6; Arabia (see Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat); Asia Minor (Smyrna and 24 other places) -/6; Boukhara -/6½; Brunei 3/-; Burma 1/8; Cambodia 3/-; Ceylon 1/8; China: Macao 3/2, elsewhere (certain towns) 3/-; Chosen (Corea) 3/4; Cilicia nu: Adani, Bozanti, Kozan, Mersine, Tarsous 1/4; Coochin China 3/-; Hedjaz: Djedda and Mecca 2/6, Iambo 2/10, Medina 3/8; Hong-kong (see China); India 1/8; Japan 3/4; Kwang Tung Peninsula: *via* Japan 3/4, *via* China 3/- (3 only to Dairen); Kwangchowwan (see Quang); Laos 3/-; Malay Peninsula: Kelantan 2/11 and 3/9, elsewhere 2/10; Manchuria (see China); Mesopotamia (Abadan, Ahvas, Diftoul, Mohammerah, Shushter, 2/3; 50 other places, includ. Baghdad, Basrah, Mosul 2/6); Muscat 2/8; Palestine nu: Beerseba, Bethlehem, Gaza, Haifa, Hebron, Jaffa, Jenin, Jerusalem, Joffa, Nablus, Nazareth, Ramallah, Ramleh, Safed 1/1; Persia: Abadan 3/8, Bunder Abbas 2/9, elsewhere (*df.* only to members of occupying forces at 12 places in military occupation) 3/8; Persian Gulf 3/2 (Bahrein and Lingah 2/6); Quang-Tschou-Wan 3/6; Russia-in-Asia: Transcaspija and Siberia W. of Lake Baikal -/5½, E. of that lake 4/4; Saghalien (Japanese) 3/4; Sarawak 3/8 (except to Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibul, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for); Siam 2/10 and 3/6; Syria 3 nu: 48 places 1/3; Tonquin 3/6; Trans-Jordan (4 places) nu 1/3; Turkey-in-Asia: see Asia Minor, Cilicia, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria.

AFRICA: Abyssinia 1/7; British Central A. (Nyasaland) 2/5; — EAST AFRICA: — British: E. A. Prot. and Uganda, Kenya Colony and Prot., 3/3 (Kismayu) 3/3; Somaliland (Berbera and Bulhar) 3/2; Zanzibar 2/- (Pemba) 2/8; Formerly German (Tanganyika Territ.), 2/6 (Bukoba) 3/11, Dar-es-Salaam 2/4; French: Somali Coast (Djibouti) 3/8; Italian: Erythraea 1/6, Somaliland (Benadir) 3/-; Portuguese: Nyassa Co.'s offices 3/3, elsewhere 3/2

2/3 (Beifa and Mozambique Towns, Quelimane, and Lourenco Marques 2/3)—Egypt (Alexandria 1/-, Souakim 1/4, elsewhere: 1st region 1/-, and 1/1, 3rd 1/4); Madagascar 2/8; NORTH AFRICA: — French: Algeria -/3, Morocco (9 places -/3½, 24 places incl. Tangier -/4, 4 places -/5; elsewhere -/6½), Tunis -/3; Italian: Libya (Tripoli) -/7; Spanish: Segangan -/3½ elsewhere -/3 (*via* Marconi, -/3½); Nyasaland (see Br. Cent. Afr.); Soudan 1/4; — SOUTH AFRICA, BRITISH: — Un. of S. Africa (Cape with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Transvaal) 3/-; Rhodesia N. 2/5 (3, exc. Abercorn, Fife, Ft. Jameson and Kasama); Rhodesia S., with Bechuanaland Prot., 2/2; S.W. Africa (formerly German) 2/2; — WEST AFRICA: — British: Bathurst 2/6; Gold Coast 3/2 (Accra, Secondi 3/-); Nigeria 3/2 (Bony and Lagos 3/-); Sierra Leone 2/9 (S. L. town, Cline Town, Water Street 2/6); Belgian: Congo: places in Katanga 2/7 (except 4 places 2/9), elsewhere 3/9 (except 9 places 2/11); Cameroons 3/10 (6 places 3/2); French: Dahomey 3/8; Equatorial Africa 1st Zone 4/3, and 4/6, 3rd 4/6; Guinea 2/11; Ivory Coast 3/3; Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger 1/4½; Tchad 1/10½; Liberia 4/-; Portuguese: Angola 5/6 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes towns 5/6); Cabinda 4/6; Guinea: Principe Is. 5/-, St. Thomé Is. 5/-, Bissao and Bolama 3/6, elsewhere 3/7; Spanish: Fernando Po 5/- ("Post" must precede, and "St. Thomé Island" follow address); Togoland 3/3.

AMERICA: Argentine 2/9-4½; Bolivia 2/9† (Riberalt, only "wireless *via* Viacha" 3/9 *df.* 2/4½; Brazil: Acre district 4/7 & 5/1 (Porto Velho 4/7 & 4/9), Pernambuco Town 1/7, Fernando Noronha 2/7, Amazon Co.'s offices 1st Zone 3/10 and 5/-, elsewhere 3/7; Canada nu† (*df.*, *via* Imperial is -/½ less than other cables); Cape Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Que. 1/-; Man. 1/5; Alta., Sask. 1/6; B.C. 1/6 to 3/2; Yukon 2/4 to 3/2; Chile† 2/9 (Punta Arenas†); Colombia nu: Buenaventura and Cartagena 2/9, elsewhere 3/5; Ecuador nu† 3/9; Guatemala nu† 3/4 (San José de G. 3/1); Guiana: Brit. nu†† 3/6, Dutch 6/9, French 5/10; Honduras nu: Brit. 2/6, Republic 3/4; Labrador nu† 1/2; Mexico nu† (M. City, Pto. Mexico, Veracruz, Salina Cruz 2/-; 22 places 1/6; elsewhere 2/1); Newfoundland (exc. Labrador, *g.v.*) nu† 1/-; Nicaragua nu† 3/4 (S. Juan del Sur 3/1); Panama Rep. and Canal Zone nu: Bocas del Toro 3/6, Colon and Panama 3/2, elsewhere 2/9; Paraguay†† 2/9; Peru† (Iquitos 3/2 *df.* 1/9½; Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Pto. Bermudez, Putumayo, Requena 3/9† *df.* 3/4½; elsewhere† 2/9); Salvador nu† 3/4 (Libertad 3/1); — U.S.A. nu†: — Conn., Mass., Me., N.H., R.I., Vt. 1/-; Washington City (D.C.), Del., Md., N.J. (exc. Jersey City, Hoboken and Union Hill 1/-), N.Y. (exc. New York City and some other places 1/-), Pa.

* "Telegraphie Restant" must appear in the address.

† *via* Marconi 2d. (*df.* 1d.) less.

‡ *via* Marconi 2d. less (full rate only).

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus. See below, and N.B. above.

¶ *via* Brazilian Land Lines, 2d. (*df.* 1½d.) less.

• *via* Marconi 2d. less (full rate only).

†† *via* Marconi 2d. (*df.* 2d.) less.

‡‡ Amoy, Canton, Chifu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiaochoo, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei, and certain other towns.

nu.—See "Urgent Telegrams," p. 477.

1/2; Ala. N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis. 1/3; Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. 1/6; Alaska 3/7 (no d.f.); all other States, with Okla. and Indian Territories, 1/8 (exc. as follows:—in Fla., Pensacola 1/3, Key West 1/6; in Lou., New Orleans 1/3; in Minn., Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stock Yards, Winona 1/3; in Mo., St. Louis 1/3)—Uruguay 2/9; Venezuela nu** 5/-.

AUSTRALASIA**g: Commonwealth 3/- (Hinders I. and King I. 3/1, Woodlark I. 3/3); New Zealand 2/8. (See Week-end Letter Tel. below.)

ISLANDS, ETC., not included in foregoing: Ascension 2/-; Azores -/9; Bahamas nu; Nassau 2/5 +, Governors Harbour 2/8 (Marconi 2/4 no d.f.); Bermuda nu 2/6 +; Bismarck Archip. 5**; Admiralty I. (Manus), New Ireland (Kawiang) 3/4, New Britain (Rabaul) 3/3; Canaries -/5 (via Marconi -/4); Cape Verde Is. 3; St. Vincent 2/2, St. Thiago 3/1; Carolines (Yap) 3/4; Chatham Is. 3/2**; Cocos 2/-; Comoro 2/8; Cook or Hervey (Rarotonga) 4/2; Cyprus 1/-; Dutch E. Indies (Java, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.) 3/2; Falklands: Pt. Stanley 3/11, Fox Bay 4/6; Fanning 2/6; Faroe -/8; Fiji 3**; Suva 2/8, Levuka 2/8, Savusavu, Labasa and Tavuni 3/11, elsewhere 2/10; Formosa 3/4; Guam 3/10; Hawaii nu**; Honolulu 2/7, elsewhere 3/2; Hong-kong 3/-; Iceland -/4; Labuan 2/10; Madeira 1/-; Makatea (Pomotou Archip.) 4/3**; Malta -/4; Marshalls (Nauru) 3/3; Mauritius 2/-; Midway nu 3/2; New Caledonia 3/8**; New Guinea, Brit. (Papua) and ex-German: Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields 3/2, Madang (Wilhelmshafen) 3/3, Eltapa and Morobe 3/4, Dutch: see D. E. Indies; New Hebrides (Vila) 4/10; Norfolk I. 2/8; North Borneo 3/2; Ocean I. 5/-; Perim 2/-; Philippines (Batán, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2 d.f. 1/8; Manila 3/-; elsewhere 3/8 d.f. 2/3); Pulo Condore 3/2; Réunion 3/8; Rhodes -/8; Rodriguez 2/-; St. Helena 2/-; St. Pierre and Miquelon nu 1/-; Samoa** 3/8, Tutuila 3/11; Sandwich (see Hawaii); Seychelles 2/-; Society (Tahiti) 4/5; Solomon Is. 2/8; Bougainville (Kieta) 3/4, Tulagi 4/6; Spitzbergen -/6; Timor (Dilly) 4/1**; Tonga (Nukunaloa) 3/8; Vestmann Is. -/4; West Indies nu:—British: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica (I.), Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks I. 3/2 +; Dutch: Aruba, Bonaire 7/2, Curaçao 6/9; French**: Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique 4/4; Independent: Cuba 1/10 (Havana and Santiago de Cuba 1/8); Dominican Republic (San Domingo) 4/4 (via Bermuda, Jamaica, Ponce and wireless 3/11); Hayti 3/8 (Pt. au Prince, C. Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 3/6); U.S.A. (Marconi 4d. less): Porto Rico 2/8, Virgin Is. (St. Croix, St. Thomas) 3/1.

URGENT TELEGRAMS at triple full rates are accepted via Imperial or other routes (except Marconi and North Atlantic Cable Cos.) for all places or regions in the above list, except those followed by the sign nu (see footnote

N.B.). The word "Urgent" must be inserted before address, and paid for. Minimum charge, 3s. 6d.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) or French (LCF), or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD), for certain Extra-European places, marked thus: † in the above list (see footnote N.B.), are accepted at (unless otherwise mentioned) half rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This deferred service is at present suspended on certain routes.

PREPAID REPLY, minimum 10d. ("RP—", charged one word, must precede the address, are allowed; they are charged at full rate in all cases.)

THE NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAM SERVICE is suspended, the WEEK-END DO. revised to the following places. The rate for 20 words or less (including the chargeable indication TWT) is in each case followed by that for each further word. Australia 15s., 8d.; New Zealand, Norfolk I. and Suva (Fiji) 13s., 4d., 8d.; other Fiji Is. 13s., 4d. to 14s., 7d., 8d. to 9d.; Fanning I. 12s., 6d., 7½d.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, or Savings Bank business is transacted, nor is there now any delivery whatever of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. In London, all but 37 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 21 of them (including those on pp 265-6, also in evening (stamps, telegrams). About 67 stations, chiefly 8 off the Thames, send telegrams, mostly at train times (see also p. xxi). EXPRESS (SUNDAY) DELIVERY (Service 4) is available only in and to London and a few Head Offices in the Provinces. The offices marked x on p. 475, together with the following in London, complete the list of P.O., S. and S.P. District Offices:—London Branch Offices: Chancery Lane, Chancery Common, Hammermith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Parcels (other than parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails; fee 1s., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—4d. to 5s., 6d.). EXPRESS DELIVERY (Service 5) of a message dictated by telephone to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides the usual telephone charge), available on week-days generally, is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District.

There is no general collection until between 10 p.m. and midnight, nor any "late fee" despatch of letters; but subject to a special fee of 1s. in addition to ordinary postage, letters are accepted up to 5.30 p.m., at the London offices open for Service 4 above, for EXPRESS DELIVERY to the provincial Head Offices there referred to, but not elsewhere. Outside London all Head Offices and most Country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 8.30-10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9-10 a.m.). Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. Express Delivery (Service 4 only) and Despatch are available in and to a few chief towns only (see above under In London).

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—In London there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, etc. When Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, parcels and express letters only are distributed. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. Outside London: In Scotland business is as on week-days; in England and Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels. Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—London: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (pp. 265-6) open for all business except Savings Bank, Old Age Pensions, and non-telegraphic Money Order business. Outside London: In Scotland, business is generally as usual. In England and Ireland only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch; no Savings Bank, ordinary Money Order, or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning (Postal orders), some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open 10.30 a.m. to noon and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in Scotland: Telegraph as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays and Ecclesiastical Fast Days. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., etc., and hours as on Sundays.

† Via Marconi 3d. (d.f. 1½d.) less.

‡ Via Marconi 2d. less (full rate only).

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. d.f.) system applies to places and rates marked thus. See below, and N.B. above.

¶ Via Brazilian Land Lines, 8d. (d.f. 1½d.) less.

** Via Marconi 2d. less (full rate only).

†† Via Marconi 4d. (d.f. 2d.) less.

nu.—See "Urgent Telegrams."

418 Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1921-1922).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1921.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
Import Duties.	£ s. d.	MOLASSES—continued.	£ s. d.	SPIRITS, &c.—continued.	£ s. d.
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 22° ⁵	20 2 0	If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.....	0 11 8	Additional in respect of immature Spirits:—	
Exceeding 22° ⁵	23 11 0	If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.....	0 5 8½	Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 3 years.....	0 1 6
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 20° ⁵ to 30 gals. And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.....	5 0 6	Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.....		Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years, proof gal. less than 3 years, proof gal. Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.....	0 1 0 0 1 0 5 2 5
CANDY, PLAYING..... doz packs	0 3 9	MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof, other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes: an amount equal to 33½ per cent. of the value of the article.....		Additional in respect of immature Spirits:—	
CHOCOLATE: Raw or kiln-dried.....	0 2 9	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33½ per cent. of the value of the article.....		Net warehoused, or warehoused less than 3 years.....	0 1 0
Roasted or ground..... lb.	0 6 6	NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable.....	* 13 5	Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years.....	0 1 0
CHLORAL HYDRATE..... lb.	0 4 4	PERRY, see CIDER.		Liquid gal. Proof gal. Partially distilled liquid gal.	0 1 4 0 1 4 0 6 0
CHLOROCYANIDE..... lb.	0 4 4	SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use).....	0 8 3	Additional in respect of immature Spirits:—	
CINEMA-TOGRAPH FILMS: Blank film, per linear foot.....	0 0 4	SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable: and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—		Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 3 years.....	0 1 5
Positives.....	0 0 1	Enumerated Spirits:—		Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years.....	0 1 7
Negatives.....	0 0 5	Brandy, Rum..... proof gal.	* 15 4	Liquid gal.	0 1 7
CLOCKS, WATCHES, and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33½ per cent. of the value of the article.....		Imitation Rum, Geneva..... proof gal.	* 15 5	* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
COCAOA..... cwt.	2 2 0	Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits:—		Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
HARKS and Shells..... cwt.	0 6 0	Unenumerated Spirits:—		† SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization, cwt. Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate, (Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1902,.....		Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
COCOA BUTTER..... lb.	0 0 4½	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	† SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization, cwt. Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
CORNFLOUR..... lb.	2 2 0	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
KILN-DRIED, roasted, or ground..... lb.	0 0 6	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
COFFEE and Chicory, roasted and ground mixed..... lb.	0 0 6	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
COLLOIDION..... gal.	1 14 11	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
CRYSTALLINE, ARTIFICIAL..... lb.	0 2 7	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
“ BUTYRIC..... gal.	1 1 10	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
“ SCALDING..... gal.	1 1 10	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
ETHYL BROMIDE..... lb.	0 1 5	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
“ CHLORIDE..... lb.	1 1 10	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
“ IODIDE..... gal.	0 19 0	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants..... cwt.	0 2 0	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins..... cwt.	0 20 6	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar.		Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
GLUCOSE, Solid..... cwt.	0 10 3	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
Liquid..... cwt.	0 11 8	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
MARSHES: For every 10,000, on any number in a box not exceeding 50.....	0 5 8	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
Do, in excess of 50.....	0 3 5	Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..... proof gal.	* 15 5	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes and on which Duty is not otherwise charged: If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter..... cwt.	0 16 3	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)..... proof gal.	* 15 6½	Excdg. 76 and not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 4 0 13 8 0 13 6 0 13 11½ 0 14 4 0 14 9 0 15 3 0 15 7 0 16 1 0 16 6 0 17 6 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 19 3 0 19 3 0 20 4 0 20 4 0 21 7 0 21 7 0 22 4 0 22 9 0 23 7 0 23 7 0 24 3 0 24 3 0 25 8 0 25 8

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products. † Two-thirds of full rate on British Empire products.
‡ Reduced rates charged on British Empire products.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. £ s. d.		ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on £ s. d.	
U.K.	2 0 0	payments for admission to any entertainment:—	
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10 0 0	When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 1s 6d.	0 0 0
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)		Exceeds 1s 6d. and does not exceed 4s.	0 0 1
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1025 5 0 0		" 4s. " " 4s.	0 0 1
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences:—		" 4s. 6d. " " 7d.	0 0 2
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale 10 10 0		" 7d. " " 1s.	0 0 3
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 1s. 6d. for every further 50.		" 1s. " " 2s.	0 0 4
By a Beginner 1 0 0		" 2s. " " 3s.	0 0 6
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house not exceeding £10 1 5 0		" 3s. " " 5s.	0 0 9
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15 2 10 0		" 5s. " " 7s. 6d.	0 1 0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made 0 4 0		" 7s. 6d. " " 10s. 6d.	0 1 6
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—		" 10s. 6d. " " 15s.	0 2 0
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 6d. to £23 10s. 6d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.		" 15s. for the first 15s.	0 2 0
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 6d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £100.		and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0 6 6
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) ... 1 0 0		Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.	
" for every pack duty 0 0 3		GLUCOSE, Solid, the cwt. Five-sixths of Do., Liquid, " " 0 16 3 1/2	
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried 1 18 6 1/2		Do., Liquid, " " 0 11 8 1/2	
Five-sixths of 1 18 6 1/2		GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.) 1 0 0	
CIDER AND PERRY per gallon 0 0 4		HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (see Pedlars) 1 0 0	
Annual licence to sell 0 10 0		HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom 1 0 0	
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:—		MATCHES:—	
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 6d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.		On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000 0 5 0	
Not to be consumed on the premises		On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000 0 3 4	
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.)		Manufacturers' annual licence 1 0 0	
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per 1/4 lb. 0 0 1 1/2		MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:	
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (Monopoly Value) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).		Not exc. 1s. 6d. 3 Not exc. 5s. 0 4 0	
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.		" 1s. 6d. 6 " 5s. 0 6 0	
By a Beginner 10 0 0		" 4s. 1s. 0 " 5s. 1 0 0	
		" 10s. 1s. 0 Exceed. 5s. 2 0 0	
		MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises 0 5 0	
		MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:—	
		If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter. Per cwt. Five-sixths of 10 13 6	
		If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. Per cwt. Five-sixths of 10 9 8	
		If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt. 4 9 1/2	
		Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.	
		OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day:—	
		Any intoxicating liquor 10 0 0	
		Beer or Wine only 5 0 0	
		Tobacco dealers 0 0 0	

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1929, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year.....	£ s. d.
	10	0 0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K. trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15 0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5 0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	0 0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15 0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15 0
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels. (Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge. (Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty. Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty. A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions. RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding minimum fares:— Urban District traffic	2	0 0
Other traffic	5	0 0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0 0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10 6
£30 or above	1	1 0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz. Five-sixths of	7	8 3
SPIRITS:— Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12 6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:— Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	0	1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years	0	1 0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15 0
Dealers not retailers	15	15 0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10 0
" retailers of	0	10 0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, see PUBLICANS.		

Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—	£ s. d.
Annual value of licensed premises:—	
Not exceeding £10	10 0 0
Exceeding £10 and not exdgd. £20	11 10 0
" 20 " " 30	14 0 0
" 30 " " 50	15 0 0
" 50 " " 75	16 0 0
" 75 " " 100	17 10 0
" 100 " " 250	19 0 0
" 250 " " 500	30 0 0
" 500 " "	30 0 0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.:—	
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0 10 0
SWEETS (including British Wine):—	
Maker's annual licence	5 5 0
Wholesale Dealer	5 5 0
*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.	

TABLE WATERS:—	
Containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages	gal. 0 0 4
Herb Beer	" 0 0 2
(Other Table Waters)	" 0 0 8
Annual licence to sell	0 10 0

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain or Ireland:—	
Manufactured in bond...per lb.	
Five-sixths of	10 4†
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of	8 0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb.	
Five-sixths of	8 10†

Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0 5 0
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—	
Dealers in	0 5 3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5 5 0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 ...	10 10 0
40,000 " 60,000 ...	15 15 0
60,000 " 80,000 ...	21 0 0
80,000 " 100,000 ...	26 5 0
100,000	31 10 0

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1 0 0
WINE, annual licences, U.K.:—	
Dealers (wine only)	10 10 0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (see only PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12s (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, see SWEETS.

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 2, 1922, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence,	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	8	0
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES.—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	8	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only ..	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen ..	1	10	0
Exceeding	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional ..	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
(2) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—			
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15	£18	
Seating " 6 {but not more than} " {more than} ..	14	£30	£24
" 14 " " 20 ..	£45	£36	
" 20 " " 26 ..	£60	£48	
" 26 " " 32 ..	£72	£60	
" 32 persons	£84	£70	
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£	s.	d.
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—	0	5	0
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons ..	28	0	0
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description ..	21	0	0

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—	£	s.	d.
<i>continued.</i>			
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight ..	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight ..	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	1	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0
Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.			
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain ..	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following			
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	3	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ..	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—			
Great Britain. Every male servant ..	0	15	0
* MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	1	0	0
* " CYCLE, "	0	5	0
* " DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, etc. (ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

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NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (2). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 54. Charter-parties—s. 49. 90. Lease or tack—s. 78: I. of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £50 per annum; II. of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £50. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (a), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 102 (a). Transfers of shares in Co.-book mines—s. 120. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (a).

	£	s	d		£	s	d
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	" 25 " 50	0	0	6
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	" 50 " 75	0	0	9
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0	" 75 " 100	0	1	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0	Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0	Bills of Exchange, Foreign (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Faculty as a Notary Public, England Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	30	0	0	Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	" 25 " 100	0	0	6
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	0	2	6	Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6	[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these <i>ad val.</i> duties.]			
AGREEMENT for Lease, <i>see</i> LEASES.				BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0	BILL OF SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.			
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).				BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0	For securing an annuity:—			
ALLOTMENT, <i>see</i> LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.				1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (s. Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0	2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisal shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3	For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50... 0 2 6				If as primary security	0	2	6
" 20... 0 1 0 " 100... 0 5 0				If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
" 30... 0 1 6 " 200... 0 10 0				For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c, but not to exceed.....	0	5	0
" 40... 0 2 0 " 500... 0 15 0				On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0	Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6	CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	1	0	0
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0	Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5)			
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0	CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0	22. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 20, Fin. Act, 1907).			
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6	CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman			
AWARD	0	10	0				
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:							
Not exceedg. £1... 5d. Not exceedg. £20... 2s.							
" £2... 10d. " £30... 3s.							
" £5... 1s. 3d. " £50... 5s.							
" £10... 2s. 6d. " £100... 8s. 6d.							
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0				
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2				
BILLS of EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> , payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 10 (a), for any amount	0	0	2				
Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2				

in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0	*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5.....	0	1	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
(During first three years one half only.)				" 10 " 15	0	3	0
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1	" 15 " 20	0	4	0
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6	" 20 " 25	0	5	0
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2	For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6	If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Maximum duty	0	10	0	Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0	Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
CONTRACT, see AGREEMENT.				COPY or EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—				COPYHOLD and CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6	If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the ad valorem duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court.....	0	10	0
Exceeds 100 " 500	0	1	0	CORPORATE and UNINCORPORATE BODIES			
" 500 " 1,000	1	0	0	Upon the net annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5	0	0
" 1,000 " 1,500	1	5	0	(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
" 1,500 " 2,500	2	5	0	CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, an amount equal to 5% of the profits of—			
" 2,500 " 5,000	5	0	0	(a) A British Company carrying on any trade or business.			
" 5,000 " 7,500	7	5	0	(b) A Foreign Company carrying on in the U.K. any trade or business, so far as those profits arise in the U.K.			
" 7,500 " 10,000	10	0	0	COVENANT—For repayment of money, see MORTGAGE.			
" 10,000 " 12,500	12	5	0	For original creation and sale of any annuity, see CONVEYANCE.			
" 12,500 " 15,000	15	0	0	For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, see BOND.			
" 15,000 " 17,500	17	5	0	Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with ad val. duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0
" 17,500 " 20,000	20	0	0	DEATH DUTIES, see ESTATE.			
" 20,000	20	0	0	DECLARATION, see AFFIDAVIT.			
(Special adhesive stamps.)				DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.				DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.				DEMISE, see LEASE.			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.				DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6	* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-20) Act, 1920, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.			
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock.....	0	15	6				
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	5	0				
Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.							
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (except as aforesaid), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5.	0	1	0				
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.....	0	2	0				
" 10 " 15	0	3	0				
" 15 " 20	0	4	0				
" 20 " 25	0	5	0				
For every additional £25 up to £300.....	0	5	0				
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0				
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39, and 20 & 21 Geo. V., c. 28.							

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART :
Same duty as original, but not to exceed \pounds s. d.
0 5 0

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES :—
To hold the office of lecturer, &c. 0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages 0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged 2 0 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.
For every \pounds 100 or part thereof 0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY :
In the case of every person dying after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds: per cent.	exceeds: per cent.	exceeds: per cent.	exceeds: per cent.
\pounds 100 1	\pounds 150,000 17		
500 2	175,000 18		
1,000 3	200,000 19		
5,000 4	225,000 20		
10,000 5	250,000 21		
15,000 6	300,000 22		
20,000 7	350,000 23		
25,000 8	400,000 24		
30,000 9	450,000 25		
40,000 10	500,000 26		
50,000 11	600,000 27		
60,000 12	800,000 28		
70,000 13	1,000,000 30		
90,000 14	1,250,000 32		
110,000 15	1,500,000 35		
130,000 16	2,000,000 40		

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding \pounds 100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to \pounds 300 and \pounds 500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FAULTY OR DISPENSATION : \pounds s. d.
In England, in all cases 30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases \pounds 20, in others 25 0 0

FEEs are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of 0 10 0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS :
Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 10 0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house of the annual value of \pounds 20, and not exceeding \pounds 40 ... 0 0 2
Exceeding \pounds 40 and not exc. \pounds 60 ... 0 0 4
Exceeding \pounds 60 ... 0 0 6
Other houses of the annual value of \pounds 20, and not exceeding \pounds 40 0 0 3
Exceeding \pounds 40, and not exc. \pounds 60 ... 0 0 6
Exceeding \pounds 60 ... 0 0 9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, see 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX, see Property and Income Tax.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences 5 0 0
(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE :
For any sum not exceeding \pounds 10 0 0 1
Exc. \pounds 10, and not exc. \pounds 25 0 0 3
Exc. \pounds 25, and not exc. \pounds 500, for every \pounds 50 or fractional part of \pounds 50 0 0 6
Exc. \pounds 500, and not exc. \pounds 1,000, for every \pounds 100 or fractional part of \pounds 100 0 1 0
Exc. \pounds 1,000, for every \pounds 1,000 or any fractional part of \pounds 1,000 0 10 0
POLICIES of INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1907:
Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 10 0

—**ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property** 0 0 6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA :
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent. 0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. :

For any Voyage :—
Where the sum insured does not exceed \pounds 250 0 0 3
Exceeds \pounds 250 but does not exceed \pounds 500 0 0 6
" \pounds 500 " " " \pounds 750 0 0 9
" \pounds 750 " " " \pounds 1,000 0 2 0
" \pounds 1,000 for every \pounds 500 or fractional part of \pounds 500 0 0 6

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:—continued. £ s. d.*For Time:—*

Where the insurance is made for any time:—

(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;

(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of 0 0 6

(1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty 100 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1793 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

***LEASES:**—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, &c.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exced.	Not Exced.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceed- ing 100 years
£5	£5 ... 0 1 0	... 0 6 0	... 0 12 0	...
10	10 ... 0 3 0	... 0 12 0	... 1 4 0	...
15	15 ... 0 4 0	... 1 4 0	... 2 8 0	...
20	20 ... 0 5 0	... 1 10 0	... 3 0 0	...
25	25 ... 0 10 0	... 3 0 0	... 6 0 0	...
50	50 ... 0 15 0	... 4 10 0	... 9 0 0	...
75	75 ... 1 0 0	... 6 0 0	... 12 0 0	...
100.	100, for £50, or fractional part of £50 ... 0 10 0	... 3 0 0	... 6 0 0	...
Lease of any kind not specially charged	1 0 0	...	...	...
Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.	1 0 0	...	...	...

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1882, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £200, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1882, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

£1 per cent.

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 or deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants } £10 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants }

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased }

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1882, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION.
Less than £5, 1d.; £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £150; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'honneur* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House 10s.

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(s) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(a) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not special (see page 438)	0	10	0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee): 1s. 6d. annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees ... 1 0 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, see 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding	£10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25... 0 8	Not exc. £200	0	5	0
" 50 .. 1 3	" 250	0	6	3
" 100 ... 2 6	" £300	0	7	6
" 150... 3 9				

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of

0	0	6
0	0	6
0	0	6
0	10	0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—

Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year	5	0	0
6th "	6	0	0
7th "	7	0	0
8th "	8	0	0
9th "	9	0	0
10th year	10	0	0
11th "	11	0	0
12th "	12	0	0
13th "	13	0	0
14th "	14	0	0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages 0 1 0

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £50, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0

PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, see BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate is

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ part of the assessment.

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £105 in the Metropolitan Police District, including the City of London; £90 in Scotland; £78 elsewhere. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: Nurseries & Mark. Gardens

In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on twice the Annual Value; or (by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year) on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
From 1918-19	0	6	0

SUPER TAX, see Super Tax.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—

Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.

In any other case..... 0 1 0

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 2

Penalty for not stamping..... 10 0 0

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will 0 10 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP 0 0 2

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (a) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25..... 0 0 3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—

1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., on issue, per cent. on nominal value..... 3 0 0

2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £20 or fractional part of £20 0 4 0

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, see SHARE WARRANT.

SUCCESSION DUTIES, see LEGACY DUTIES.

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:—

	£	s.	d.
In respect of the first £2,000.....	Nil		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	6	0

TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE.

Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines... 0 0 6

VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT.

VOTING PAPER or Proxy 0 0 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS 0 0 3

Spolied Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements —Attested copies,—within 14 days of first execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).
—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	£ s. d. 10 0 0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0 4 6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10 0 0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10 0 0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10 0 0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £5; exceeding £2,000:—

For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	£ s. d. 1 0 0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0 5 0
Do., after first £100,000	0 1 0
Maximum Fee	50 0 0

For registering any document required or authorised by the Act 0 5 0 |

For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar 0 5 0 |

Deed stamp *ros.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage *ros.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

TELEPHONE CHARGES IN THE LONDON AREA.

I. EXCHANGE LINES.

	Quarterly Payments.
(1) (a) Exclusive Line to premises within a radius of two miles from any Exchange	2 2 6
(b) Auxiliary Line to the same premises	1 17 6
(a) Private Branch Exchanges—	
(a) 1st Exchange Line to premises within a radius of two miles from any Exchange	2 2 6
(b) Each additional Exchange Line to the same premises	1 17 6
(3) Local Calls, i.e. Exchanges within a circle of ten miles radius from Oxford Circus	0 0 1½

Calls to Exchanges outside these limits will be subject to the appropriate tariff for trunk calls in addition to the ordinary fee of 1½d. each, except that calls between Exchanges both of which are more than five miles, but not more than ten miles from the centre, will be charged either on the direct distance between the Exchanges or on the sum of the distances to the nearest points on the five mile circle, whichever is the less.

When a Subscriber makes more than 2,000 effective local calls a year a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on the fees for local calls in excess of 2,000.

II. SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES.

- (1) Extra mileage charge. Where the distance of the Subscriber's premises from the Exchange, measured radially, exceeds two miles.

For each furlong (220 yards) or part thereof 0 6 3 |

Quarterly Payments.

(a) Extension Lines—

- (a) For each Extension Line in the same building not exceeding 120 yards in length.

- (i) with intercommunication facilities 0 11 3 |

- (ii) without intercommunication facilities 0 7 6 |

- (b) For each additional 120 yards or less 0 3 9 |

- (c) For each Extension Line connecting separate buildings

- (i) not more than 440 yards apart 1 3 9 |

- (ii) from 441 to 660 yards apart 1 10 0 |

- (iii) from 661 to 880 yards apart 1 16 3 |

The rental for an external extension exceeding 880 yards in length is calculated specially and may be ascertained on application.

III. TRUNK CALLS, i.e. calls not covered by the Local Message fee.

The charges are by distance, varying from 1½d. for 7½ miles to 3d. 6d. for 150 miles, and 1s. for each additional 50 miles or part thereof; these charges are in addition to the local fee (which will be included in the trunk fee account) and will be based on the distance, measured radially, between the Exchanges with which the Subscriber originating the call and the called Subscriber are connected, except that for long distance calls to or from Exchanges within the inner London five mile circle, the distance will be measured from Oxford Circus in all cases where it exceeds 30 miles.

In addition to the above fees a special charge of 2s. per message will be made for day calls between Great Britain and Ireland, and 6d. for each night call.

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this regulation will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. No birth occurring in *England* and *Wales* can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

[BRITISH NATIONALITY.]

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which consolidated and amended the common law and the statute law previously existing on the subject of British Nationality and Naturalization:—

BRITISH NATIONALITY.—The following are British subjects:—

1. Every person born, of whatever parentage, within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions whose father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, and had not, at the time of the child's birth, lost the British nationality

so acquired. As to the children of naturalized British subjects, see below at (7).

3. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, before Jan. 1, 1905, whose father's father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

4. Every person born on board a British ship.

5. Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1870, or the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

6. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

7. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(a) in the case of a child born before January 1st, 1905,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1905, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1905, and his name is included therein.

(b) in the case of a child born after January 1, 1905,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1905, and his name is included therein.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;

(b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of allegiance. These cases are:—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;

(c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;

(d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(e) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, e.g., the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(a) by special Act of Parliament;

(b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(d) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on

submission of the application is not returnable, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—e.g., one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919).

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1916 "WHITAKER."

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1s. for the stamp affixed thereto. They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1866, Birth or Death, 1s.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s.; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 1s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1866, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s., but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of

ss. 1d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of ss. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of ss. 1d. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers Hall is now necessary; copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 3 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien v. Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in at-

tendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not intrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend, or renders himself

liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding *£5*, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being *£5*.

In Scotland there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 530). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case

he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it is not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. It must be coupled with desertion or cruelty. But a wife can obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty merely of incestuous adultery, or bigamy with adultery, or of rape or certain other criminal offences. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief. To prove a charge of adultery the evidence of the wife or husband must be corroborated either by a witness or at least by strong surrounding circumstances especially where a respondent has made admissions. Even if the co-respondent has confessed, the Court will have to be satisfied that there is no ground for suspicion.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1921), P. 15). There are also certain discretionary bars, *as, e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *visi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the

person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e., means of support) pending suit, provided *prima facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the

husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an infirmary home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The number of matrimonial suits in the High Court of Justice of England and Wales during the seven years 1913-1919 is shown below:—

Year.	Poor Persons.	Other Suits.	Total.
1913.....	—	1,267	1,267
1914.....	88	1,260	1,348
1915.....	255	1,117	1,372
1916.....	340	1,073	1,413
1917.....	494	1,214	1,708
1918.....	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919.....	2,341	3,422	5,763

Decrees Nisi.—In 1920 the number of *decrees nisi* made absolute was 3,090, as against 1,654 in 1919 and 577 in 1913.

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for 1,903 cases, manufactures 1,581, trade 1,174, inland transport 468, mining 198, agriculture 133, navigation and fishing 78, and domestic service 64. Among the professions are included:—

Soldiers and Naval	Police.....	47
Seamen	Legal profession 43	
Navy, Army and Air	Civil Servants... 42	
Officers	Accountants .. 32	
Engineers, Architects,	Painters	25
&c.	Schoolmasters... 18	
Actors, musicians, &c.	Authors.....	15
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	Clergymen	7

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £20, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and

trade tools. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1434.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1928, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required:—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or

tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £50. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. By the Act which came into force on Jan. 1, 1919, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20s. a week, instead of 5s. as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enconcinate* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enconcinate* renders the employer liable to an action.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inflying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £5 ss. The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s.

per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and so if a female.

An illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s.; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £50, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (i.e. the Ministry of Health), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1909 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairy men must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has

conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets *ss. 6d.* for every case in his private practice and *rs. 10* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, röteln or German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the

Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 60, are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, etc., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged. During and as a consequence of the War, the employment of grand juries was suspended, but they will presently be revived.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 28, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—i.e.,

the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, i.e., to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, e.g., for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, e.g., the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 2s. on each case tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. As the War came officially to an end on September 1, 1918, it is presumed that after March 1, 1922, all inquests will have to be held before juries. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY Banns OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in

the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 5 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 25). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried off by consent before witnesses (see sub-*tit.*, "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley v. Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 259). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 353). The Act of 1833 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 54 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her

adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—Including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knight-riding Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1), are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knight Rider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. 1 (tel., 6034 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £55.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) Marriage by Certificate.—

- a. If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
- b. If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(2) Marriage by Licence.—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 24 of 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 22, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 75, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet v. Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”; and each of the parties must say to the other, “I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband].” A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an “authorised person” (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a

marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]"; or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s. ; if they live in different districts, to 9s.

For a marriage by licence the total fees are 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his divorced wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1896; came into force Jan. 1, 1897. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1824. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- (a) That both the parties are British subjects; or,
- (b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,
- (c) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,
- (d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- (a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,
- (b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,
- (c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intended marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the

district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make an oath

- (a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment
- (b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1824, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	1 0 0
	0 10 0

For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place..... £ s. d. 0 5 0

For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same..... 1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid v. Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906. — Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (re *Green Noyes v. Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 24

years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. In the case of one of the parties residing in England or Ireland a certificate of the proclamation of banns in the parish church of the residence of that party is accepted. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 2s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), i.e., the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s. 1d. The other two forms of marriage before

they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified. Applications should be handed in personally at "The Passport Office, 1, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, London, S.W. 1." but if the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 7s. 6d., made payable to the Passport Office, should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.* Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than seven days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7s. 6d. Passports are issued between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, viz., persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 23 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Prevost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of

natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply personally for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2s.

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s. or less 1/2d.
On goods pledged for more than 10s. 1d.
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2s. or part of 2s., per month 1/2d.
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.
On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month 1/2d.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s., if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawnbroker may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawnbroker, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and 2s per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawnbroker should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5s., one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawnier in respect of a

pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s., provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pall, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with

glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (i.e., the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases

are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said — sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this — day of —, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator or testatrix, as the case may be, in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature of
Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or

any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life (or during her widowhood), and after her death (or second marriage, which first happens) upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1863) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1866, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the

former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Probate Registries were enumerated on p. 431 of the 1922 "WHITAKER."

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (See also PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (q.v.) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £500, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of

Indian Stock: India 5½ per cent. and 5 per cent. stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 100 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Kinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1883, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (Scotland only), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1891) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement,

whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1911, was £166,184,701.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or—the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts.

The progress of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the endeavour which is made to keep the administration upon personal lines. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. Owing to the increase in general administrative expenses, and to the shrinkage of the capital values and the net income upon which the fees were assessed, it has been necessary to revise the scale prevailing since 1912. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.S., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1912, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2 (tel., Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester. (For list of Officers, see p. 267.)

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges (except scale and certain County Court matters) are now subject to an increase of 33½ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTALS.		
	£50 to £75	£75 to £100	£100 to £200
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	10s. to 12s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 12s.
Night Visits	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 12s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendance on accidents	2s.	2s. 6d.	10s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	12s.	15 to 25	15 Ga. 40 to 25 Ga.
Administering Children	2s.	2s.	3 Ga.
CONSULTANTS.			
Advice or Visit alone	5 Ga.	5 Ga.	5 Ga.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	15 Ga.	25 to 3 Ga.	15 to 3 Ga.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s.	2s.	2s.

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £1 1s. to £5 5s.

Chief clerk's time, 10s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.

Other clerks' time, per day of seven hours, 7s. 6d. to 12s.

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used.

When accountants are elected auditors of a Joint Stock Company by its shareholders the fee is usually mentioned in the resolution.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £5,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £5,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £5,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Services.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Installments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in

connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows:—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3s.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1½ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 20 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be

covered by the architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is $\frac{1}{4}$ to a per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on the residue, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £3,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Lives and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on the residue, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on *Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise*.—

If the annual value be £200 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £200 the above scale shall apply to the first £200 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *repairing leases* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.

—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.

—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £500; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties*.—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers*.—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental*.—(a) *Agricultural Property*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea per cent. up to £500, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea per cent. beyond. (b) *Urban and Residential Property*.—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4. Valuation of Furniture, Pictures, and Effects.—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.—5 per cent. on first £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.—5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. Valuation of Hotel and Public House Furniture, Fittings, and Stock.—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3s. per cent. on the residue.

8. Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.—(a) Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.—One guinea per cent. on the first £5,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £5,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each property.

(b) Of Furniture and Effects.—5 guineas per cent. on the first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £500, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act,

1910. For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £50,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £50,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

10. Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. Valuation or Sale of Timber.—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. Valuation of Tenant-Right.—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £500, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 6	8 0 0	0 13 4	3 1 1	0 5 1	18 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 3
1 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 6	0 0 6	8 8 0	0 14 0	3 2 1	0 5 1	18 18 0	1 11 6	0 7 3 1	0 1 0 1
1 10 0	1 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 1	8 10 0	0 14 8	3 3 3	0 5 1	19 0 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 1	0 1 0 1
2 0 0	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 1	9 0 0	0 15 0	3 5 2	0 6 1	20 0 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1	0 1 1 1
2 2 0	3 6 0	0 9 6	0 1 1	9 2 0	0 15 6	3 7 2	0 6 1	30 0 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1	0 1 7 1
3 0 0	4 0 0	0 11 6	0 1 1	10 0 0	0 16 8	3 10 1	0 6 1	40 0 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1	0 2 2 1
3 2 0	4 2 0	0 11 6	0 1 1	10 2 0	0 17 4	4 0 0	0 7 1	50 0 0	4 3 4	0 19 0 1	0 2 9 1
3 3 0	5 3 0	1 2 6	0 2 1	11 0 0	0 18 4	4 2 1	0 7 1	60 0 0	5 0 0	1 3 1 1	0 3 3 1
3 10 0	5 10 0	1 4 6	0 2 1	11 11 0	0 19 3	4 5 1	0 7 1	70 0 0	5 16 8	1 6 11 1	0 3 10 1
4 0 0	6 8 0	1 6 6	0 2 1	12 0 0	1 0 0	4 7 1	0 8 1	80 0 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1	0 4 4 1
4 4 0	7 0 0	1 7 6	0 2 1	12 12 0	1 1 0	4 10 1	0 8 1	90 0 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1	0 4 11 1
4 10 0	7 6 0	1 8 6	0 3 1	13 0 0	1 1 8	5 0 0	0 8 1	100 0 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 1	0 5 5 1
5 0 0	8 4 0	1 11 6	0 3 1	13 13 0	1 2 4	5 3 1	0 9 1	200 0 0	16 13 4	3 16 11 1	0 10 11 1
5 5 0	8 9 0	0 0 0	0 3 1	14 0 0	1 3 4	5 4 1	0 9 1	300 0 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1	0 16 5 1
5 10 0	9 2 0	0 1 6	0 3 1	14 14 0	1 4 6	5 7 1	0 9 1	400 0 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1	1 1 11 1
6 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 6	0 4 1	15 0 0	1 5 0	5 9 1	0 9 1	500 0 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1	1 7 4 1
6 6 0	10 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 1	15 15 0	1 6 3	6 0 1	0 10 1	600 0 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1	1 12 10 1
6 10 0	10 10 0	0 5 6	0 4 1	16 0 0	1 6 8	6 1 1	0 10 1	700 0 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1	1 18 4 1
7 0 0	11 8 0	0 8 6	0 4 1	16 16 0	1 8 0	6 5 1	0 11 1	800 0 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1	2 3 10 1
7 7 0	12 3 0	0 10 0	0 4 1	17 0 0	1 8 4	6 6 1	0 11 1	900 0 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1	2 9 3 1
7 10 0	12 6 0	0 10 6	0 5 1	17 17 0	1 9 9	6 10 1	0 11 1	1000 0 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1	2 14 9 1

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	305	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	154	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	62
November	62	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Monetary Units of the World.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* being issued on special occasions only; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight
GOLD:			
*Five Pound £5.....	616 37239	612 500	1 00
*Two Pound £2.....	246 54895	245 000	0 40
Sovereign £1.....	123 37447	122 500	0 20
Half-Sovereign 10s.....	61 63723	61 125	0 15
SILVER:			
Crown 5s.....	436 36363	—	2 000
Double Florin 4s.....	349 09090	—	1 678
Half-Crown 2s 6d.....	218 18181	—	1 264
Florin 2s.....	174 54545	—	0 997
Shilling 1s.....	87 27272	—	0 578
Sixpence 6d.....	43 63636	—	0 346
*Groat or 4d.....	29 09090	—	0 262
Threepence 3d.....	21 81818	—	0 212
*Twopence 2d.....	14 54545	—	0 144
*Penny 1d.....	7 27272	—	0 087
BRONZE:			
Penny 1d.....	145 83333	—	2 916
Halfpenny ½d.....	87 50000	—	1 750
Farthing ¼d.....	43 75000	—	0 875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916 66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1921, the market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of silver are coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 12 oz. 10 dwt. (958 33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1911, 24½d.; 1912, 26½d.; 1913, 27½d.; 1914, 25½d.; 1915, 23½d.; 1916, 31½d.; 1917, 40½d.; 1918, 47½d.; 1919, 57½d.; 1920, 61½d. On Oct. 27, 1921, the price of silver was 40d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 1 292; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0 4566.

†Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

† It may be noted that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £50.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn; they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1920 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 262,072,104, of which 258,361,954 were Imperial and 3,710,150 Colonial.

BRITISH EMPIRE ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in:—

NEW ZEALAND.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Fiji.

GIBRALTAR.

ST. HELENA.

WEST INDIES.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4s, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., one penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War.

* The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Monies and Sterling at certain dates in 1921 are shown on p. 487.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency.	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.
Abyssinia —Silver <i>Talari</i>	£ s. d. 0 2 0	...	1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ <i>Talari</i>
Albania —(No metallic currency) .....	...	...	...
Argentina —Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 8¼	...	...
Austria —Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
Belgium —Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	20 Francs	1, 2 and 5 Francs
Congo—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	...	50 Centimes
Bolivia —Nominal, Gold <i>Boliviano</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 Bolivianos	1 Bol; 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Boliviano</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 5	...	50 and 20 Centavos
Brazil —Nominal, Gold <i>Milreis</i>	0 2 3	10 & 20 <i>Milreis</i>	1, 2 <i>Milreis</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Milreis</i>	0 1 3½	...	500 <i>Reis</i>
Bulgaria —Lev of 100 Stotinki	0 0 9'513	10, 20, 100 <i>Leva</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Leva</i> ; 50 Stotinki
Chile —Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 8½	...	...
China —Yuan (dollar) of 100 Cents	0 2 6	...	1 Yuan; 10, 25, 50 Cents
Colombia —Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	½ and 1 <i>Peso</i> , 1 <i>Peseta</i> , ½ <i>Peseta</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 3¼	...	...
Costa Rica —Gold Colon of 100 Centesimos	0 1 10'9	2, 5, 10, 20 Colones	5, 10, 25, 50 Centesimos
Cuba —Silver <i>Piastre</i> of 100 Centavos .....	...	No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold <i>Dollar</i>	0 3 9½	...	...
U.S. Gold <i>Dollar</i>	0 4 1'32	...	...
Czecho-Slovakia —(Franc currency proposed) .....	...	...	...
Denmark —Gold <i>Krone</i> of 100 Ore	0 1 1½	10 & 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner; 10 & 25 Ore
Ecuador —Silver <i>Sucré</i> of 100 Centavos	0 2 0	10 & 20 <i>Sucrés</i>	1 <i>Sucré</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Finland —Gold <i>Markka</i> of 100 Penni	0 0 9'513	10, 20 <i>Markkaa</i>	1, 2, <i>Markka</i> ; 25, 50 Penni
France —Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	10 & 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs; 20 and 50 Centimes
Algeria —Same as France .....	...	...	1 <i>Piastre</i> ...
Indo-China —Dollar of 100 Cents	0 3 4½	...	...
Madagascar —Same as France .....	...	...	...
Tunis —Same as France .....	...	...	...
German States —Mark of 100 Pfennige	0 0 11'7483	10 and 20 Mark	1, 2, 3, 5 Mark; 50 Pfennige
Greece —Nominal, Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 9'513	5, 10, 20 Drachmae	1, 2, 5 Drachmae; 20, 50 Lepta
Actual, Paper Drachma	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala —Nominal, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	5 and 10 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 Reales
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti —Nominal, Gold <i>Gourde</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 Gourdes	1 <i>Gourde</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Gourde</i>	0 0 8½	...	...
Honduras —Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos
Hungary —Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
Italy —Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9'513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lire	1, 2, 5 Lire; 50 Centesimi
Tripoli —Same as Italy .....	...	...	...
Japan —Gold Yen of 100 Sen	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 Yen	10, 20, 50 Sen
Korea —Gold Won of 100 Chon	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 Won	10, 20, 50 Chon

Country and Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Liberia—U.S. Dollar of 100 Cents	£ s. d. 0 4 1 ³²	...	10, 25, 50 Cents
Luxemburg—Franc = 80 Pfenning	0 0 9 5 ¹³	...	...
*Mexico—Nominal, Gold Dollar of 100 Centavos	0 2 0 ¹²	5, 10 Dollars	1 Dollar; 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Silver Dollar	0 3 5 ¹⁵*	...	...
Monaco—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5 ¹³	20 & 100 Francs	...
Montenegro—Perper = Austrian Krone	0 0 10	10, 20, 100 Perpera	1, 2, 5 Perpera
Morocco—Silver Piastre = 5 Francs	0 3 0	...	1 Piastre; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ Piastre
*Netherlands—Gold Florin or Golden of 100 Cents	0 1 7 8 ²⁴	5, 10 Florins	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins 10, 25 Cents
Java—Gold Ducat	0 9 4 ¹²	...	...
Cutacra—Same as Netherlands .....	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold Cordoba of 100 Centavos	0 4 1 ³²	...	5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper Peso	0 0 4*	...	...
*Norway—Gold Krone of 100 Ore	0 1 1 ¹²	5, 10, 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner; 10, 25, 50 Ore
Oman—Muhammadi of 20 Gaid	1 0 1 ¹²	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama—Gold Balboa of 2 Pesos	0 4 2	1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 20 Balboas	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents
Paraguay—Nominal, Peso of 100 Centavos	0 3 11 ¹²	...	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Paper Peso	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia—Silver Kran of 20 Shahis	0 0 7*	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Toman (20 Kran); 2 Kran $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Libra	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 Kran $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Sol; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
*Peru—Libra of 10 Soles (= 100 Duenos = 1000 Centavos)	1 0 0	...	...
*Poland—Marka Polska of 100 pennings (No metallic currency) .....	...	...	...
*Portugal—Nominal, Gold escudo	0 4 5 ¹⁴	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 Escudo	1 Milreis; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 Tentos
Actual, Paper escudo	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian Rupee = 400 Reis	0 1 4	...	1 Rupee.
*Rumania—Gold Leu of 100 Bani	0 0 9 5 ¹³	10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, 25, 50, 100 Lei	1, 2, 5 Lei; 50 Bani
*Russia—Nominal, Gold Rouble of 100 kopecks	0 2 1 ¹³	5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 15 Roubles	1 Rouble; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 Kopecks
Actual, Paper Rouble .....	†	...	...
Salvador—Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	0 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Pesos	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Paper Peso	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$*	...	...
Serbia—Dinar of 100 Paras	0 0 9 5 ¹³	10, 20 Dinars	1, 2, 5 Dinars; 50 Paras
Siam—Gold Tical of 100 Satangs	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dos of 10 Ticals	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Tical
*Spain—Nominal, Silver Peseta	0 0 9 5 ¹³	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Pesetas	1, 2, 5 Pesetas; 20, 50 Centimos
Actual, Paper Peseta	0 0 9	...	...
*Sweden—Gold Krona of 100 Ore	0 1 1 ¹²	5, 10, 20 Kronor	1, 2 Kronor; 10, 25, 50 Ore
*Switzerland—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5 ¹³	10, 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs; 50 Centimes
Turkey—Turkish Lira of 100 Piastres	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 Piastres	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Piastres
Gold Piastre of 40 Paras	0 0 2 16 ⁵	...	...
*United States—Gold Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 1 ³²	1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 20 Dollars	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Dollar; 1 Dime
Philippines—Filipino = 50 U.S. Cents	0 2 0 ⁶⁶	...	...
*Uruguay—Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centesimos	0 4 3	...	1 Peso; 10, 20, 50 Centesimos
Actual, Silver Peso	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela—Gold Bolivar of 100 Centavos	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5, 10, 20, 50 Bolivares	1, 2, 5 Bolivares; 20, 50 Centavos
Yugo-Slavia—(No metallic currency; 1 dinar = 100 kopecks) .....	...	...	...

† In Oct. 1891, 100 paper roubles = £1.

SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In British Currency.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling.		
ADEN	(see India.)	s. d.			
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar...	4 1½	4 867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	...	Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Plastre	0 1½	180	British.	Silver—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EGYPT† (and SUDAN)	Gold Pound of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	20 3½	...	££s; 50 <i>Piastres</i>	Silver—2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Piastres</i>
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British.	(see Straits Settlements)
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	3 5½*	5 76*	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 anna = 64 pie	2 0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	Nickel (square)—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee (= annas), (scalloped)—¼ rupee 1 anna. Copper—2, 1, ½ and ¼ pie or pie
KENYA	Shilling	1 0	20	...	Silver—10, 50 cents, Rupee=20. Nickel (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	...	Silver—20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents.
MESOPOTAMIA	Same as British India				
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
PALESTINE	Same as Egypt				
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
TANGANYIKA ... UGANDA	Same as Kenya				
WEST AFRICA...	British Sovereign	20 0	...	British.	Silver and Mixed Metal 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Nickel (perforated) — 1d., ½d., ¼d.

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 23, 1922) 42 pence per standard ounce.

† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt is the British sovereign, which is current at 200 piastres.

‡ The Exchange values of the Canadian Dollar, the Egyptian Pound, Indian Rupee, and Straits Settlements Dollar (and the relative value of the £ sterling) on Oct. 22, 1922, will be found on p. 427.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1921.

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the Method of Quoting, the Rate of Exchange at Par and on Jan. 14 and Oct., 10 1921, and the local value of £1 sterling at the Oct. 10 quotation.

City	Method of Quoting.	Exchange Value of £.			Value of £ (Oct. 10 1921).
		At Par.	Jan. 14, 1921.	Oct. 10, 1921.	
New York...	Dollars to £	\$4 866	\$3 735	\$3 795	£ s. d. 0 15 7
Montreal	Dollars to £	\$4 866	\$4 265	\$4 175	0 17 1
Buenos Aires	Pence to \$	47 s. d.	30 ½ d.	47 ½ d.	1 0 0 ½
Monte Video	Pence to \$	51 d.	49 d.	44 ½ d.	1 3 0 ½
Mexico	Pence to \$	24 ½ s. d.	34 ½ d.	34 d.	0 14 5 ½
Lima	Libra (£ P) to £1	£1	11 ½ dis.	6 ½ dis.	1 2 3 ½
Rio	Pence to Milreis	16 d.	9 ½ d.	8 ½ d.	1 17 11
Valparaiso	Pence to Peson	18 1	9 ½ d.	7 ½ d.	2 8 0
Paris	Francs to £	25 225 fr.	61 26 fr.	52 325 fr.	2 1 6
Brussels	Francs to £	25 225 fr.	58 26 fr.	53 28 fr.	2 2 5 ½
Berne	Francs to £	25 225 fr.	23 95 fr.	21 30 fr.	0 16 10 ½
Athens	Drachinae to £	25 225 dr.	51 dr.	91 50 dr.	3 12 6 ½
Rome	Lire to £	25 225 l.	108 lire	94 50 lire	3 14 11
Madrid	Pesetas to £	25 225 p.	28 24 p.	28 71 p.	1 2 9
Amsterdam	Florins to £	12 107 fl.	11 365 fl.	11 655 fl.	0 19 3
Lisbon	Pence to Escudo	53 25 d.	6 75 d.	6 25 d.	8 10 5
Christiania	Kroner to £	18 159 kr.	21 845 kr.	31 45 kr.	1 14 7
Copenhagen	Kroner to £	18 159 kr.	21 175 kr.	20 40 kr.	1 2 5 ½
Stockholm	Kroner to £	18 159 kr.	17 49 kr.	16 60 kr.	0 18 3
Helsingfors	Marks to £	25 225 m.	122 5 m.	265 m.	10 10 1 ½
Berlin	Marks to £	20 43 m.	255 75 m.	469 m.	22 19 1 ½
Warsaw	Marks to £	20 43 m.	2,850 m.	18,000 m.	88 1 1
Bucharest	Lei to £	25 225 l.	275 l.	437 l.	17 6 6 ½
Prague	Kronen to £	24 02 kr.	310 kr.	360 kr.	14 9 9
Vienna	Kronen to £	24 02 kr.	1,800 kr.	7,500 kr.	312 4 9 ½
Alexandria	Piastres to £	97 5 p.	97 5 p.	97 75 p.	1 0 6
Bombay	Sterling to Rupee	24 d.	16 ½ d.	17 ¾ d.	1 7 7 ½
Calcutta	Sterling to Rupee	24 d.	16 ½ d.	17 ¾ d.	1 7 7 ½
Hong Kong	Sterling to \$	Variable	35 ½ d.	34 ½ d.	...
Shanghai	Sterling to Tael	...	47 d.	48 d.	...
Singapore	Sterling to \$	...	28 d.	27 ½ d.	...
Yokohama	Pence to Yen	24 582 d.	30 d.	29 ½ d.	0 16 5 ½
Moscow	Gold Roubles to £	9 473 r.	...	...	...
	Paper Roubles to £	12 467 r.	...	* 231,000 r.	* 18,520 0 0

* According to the official rate published Oct. 4, 1921, in the Soviet government organ *Ekonomicheskaja Glean*, the U.S. dollar being quoted (at the same date) at 62,400 roubles = \$1, and the franc at 4,300 roubles = 1 franc, these quotations are based on the supposition by the Soviet government that the gold rouble = 100,000 paper roubles.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Year	GOLD			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Total.			
1913	£ 27,638,789	£ 9,211,209	£ 36,849,998	£ 1,934,404	£ 314,525	£ 39,098,927
1914	15,126,170	8,772,102	23,898,272	6,250,569	261,134	30,409,975
1915	21,301,000	7,934,389	29,235,389	7,598,977	248,415	37,086,781
1916	1,554,000	6,847,440	8,401,440	8,192,428	452,800	17,046,677
1917	1,014,000	6,770,624	7,784,624	4,137,085	588,365	12,470,074
1918	—	13,925,178	13,925,178	8,885,384	428,845	23,239,407
1919	—	5,529,305	5,529,305	3,076,175	586,590	9,992,070
1920	—	3,370,506	3,370,506	5,135,515	599,780	9,105,801

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth), C (Ottawa, Canada), and I (Bombay, India); otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1876, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for the United Kingdom, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1876 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (91) (= 1.296 Grammes).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (31) (= 3.888 Grammes).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes)

Measures of Capacity

60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3.552 Millilitres).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 28.4133 Centilitres).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents.

1 sovereign = 8 drams; 1 half-crown = 3½ drams; 1 florin = 3 drams; 1 shilling = 1½ drams; 1 3d. piece = ¾ dram; 1 "table-spoon" = ¾ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).
16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.) (= 28.350 Grammes).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0.4539943 Kilogram).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6.350 Kilograms).
25 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.) (= 12.70 Kilograms).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45.35923 Kilograms).
4 quarters (25 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) (= 50.802 Kilograms).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1.016 Tonnes or 1.016 Kilograms).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) (= 1.555 Grammes).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, of 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 1 lb. only

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1.136 Litres).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9.0919 Litres).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3.637 Dekalitres).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2.909 Hectolitres).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.) (= 0.30480 Metre).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) (= 0.914399 Metre).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1.8288 Metres).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5.0493 Metres).
22 yards = 1 chain (= 20.1168 Metres).
220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201.168 Metres).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1.6093 Kilometres).
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards)
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A Pole of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single)

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15.0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/10 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (3533 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (0.0095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 0.3023 Sq. Decimetres).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0.836126 Sq. Metre).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25.293 Sq. Metres).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10.117 Acres).
4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0.40468 Hectare).
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2.58995 Sq. Kilometres)

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's length is the furlong, and the acre's breadth the chain

Cubic Measure.

1.728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0.028317 Cubic metres).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0.764553 Cubic metre).

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
18 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) = 36 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 220 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 200 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
(Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
(Bushel) = 80 lb.
(Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
(Ton) = 20 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
(Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
(Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
(Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
(Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 400 to 500 lb.
(Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 m.
(Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
(Sack) = 280 lb.
(U.S. Barrel) = 196 lb.
Glass (Beam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
(Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder) :-
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 326 lb.
(Bag of white) = 268 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 128 lb.
Raisins (Barrel) = 12 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 268 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 268 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
(Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112-196 lb.
(Hogshead) = 23 to 26 cwt.
(Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26½ gallons.
Tob (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned :-

Wheat, English, 60 lb.	Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 56 lb.	French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.	

Oats, English, 39 lb.	Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Malze, 60 lb.	Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Under the Corn Sales Act of 1892 the Corn Returns Act of 1888 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

220 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
220 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quarter loaf = 4 lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A Quarter is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.

Truss of New Hay (9 September 1st), 60 lb.

Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses

Ton of hay = 36 trusses.

An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel.....	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels).....	54 = 9 × 6
Punchoon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12
An Anter = 10 gallons; a Tierce = 42 gallons;	
a Pipe of Port or Madeira = 112 gals.; Teneriffe	
= 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and	
Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.;	
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellias = 117 gals.; Aum	
Hook and Rhenish = 30 gals.; Hogshead of	
Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54;	
Madiera, 46 gallons; Punchoon of Brandy or	
Rum = 120 gals.	

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26½ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :-

Corbyn..... = 40 fluid oz. (quart).

Winchester quart = 80 „ (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good :-

Cubic inch.....	= 252.458 grains.
Gallon (277.274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled).	
Cubic foot.....	= 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.	

Water for Ships: Tun, 220 gals., Butt 120, Punchoon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 126.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.

„ Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.

„ U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.

„ Australia :-

N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.

Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3½ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.

„ South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.

„ Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.

„ Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ Russia = 5 ft. 6 in.

„ Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.

„ Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow:—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampere*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by 1.10103 of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15°C , and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals $3,600$ joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is $1,000$ watt-hours, or $3,600,000$ joules, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampere per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks ... $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{4}$
 Welsh fire-bricks ... 9 " \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{4}$
 Paving bricks ... 9 " \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ \times $1\frac{1}{4}$
 Square tiles ... $9\frac{1}{4}$ " \times $9\frac{1}{4}$ \times 1
 Dutch water bricks ... $9\frac{1}{4}$ " \times 3 \times $1\frac{1}{4}$
 A Rod of Brickwork $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic

yards, and contains about $4,500$ bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long \times 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. \times 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.

42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.

108 do. do. = 1 stack.

128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 11 in. \times 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. \times 11 in. \times 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in	in		in	in
Empress	25×16		Ladies	16×10	
" Small	25×14		" Small	16×8	
Princesses	24×14		" Large	14×12	
Duchesses	24×12		"	14×8	
Marchionesses	22×12		Plantation	13×11	
" Small	22×11		Doubled	13×7	
Countesses	20×10		"	13×7	
" Wide	20×12		Small	12×8	
Viscountesses	18×10		Ditto	12×6	
" Small	18×9		Ditto	$11 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	

Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	0.79	Mercury	13.60
Aluminium	2.67	Whisk	1.03
Basalt	2.85	Olive Oil	0.92
Beer	1.02	Petroleum	0.88
Blood	1.06	Platinum	21.45
Brandy	0.84	Portland Stone	2.00
Brass	8.00	Sand, river	1.60
Chalk	1.08	" pit	1.80
Cider	1.02	Shingle	1.60
Clay	1.90	Silver	10.51
Coal, Welsh	1.60	Sodium	0.97
" Newcastle	1.24	Steel	7.75
Copper	8.94	Thames ballast	1.80
Cork	0.24	Tin	7.30
Earth	1.60	Turpentine	0.87
Glass	2.80	Urine	1.01
Glycerine	1.26	WATER	1.00
Gold	19.32	Wine, Bordeaux	0.99
Gravel, coarse	1.85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder	0.93	Ash	0.84
Honey	1.45	Beech	0.85
Ice	0.92	Cedar	0.61
Iridium	22.38	Cherry	0.72
Iron, cast	7.30	Elony	1.33
" wrought	7.79	Mahogany	1.06
Ivory	1.83	Oak	1.17
Lead	11.35	Poplar	0.38
Limestone	2.30	Walnut	0.67
Marble	2.70	Zinc	7.19
Marl	1.90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.35 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide $35,943$ by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = $6\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; salt water $6\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb.; beech 43 lb.; birch 49 lb.; cork 15 lb.; elm 36 lb.; pine 41 lb.; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb.; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of anthracite coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb.; bituminous 2,025 lb.; canal 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb.; of hay in stack, 126 lb.; of compressed straw, 125 lb.; of straw in stack, 90 lb.; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing $37\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of $9\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 126; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,260; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be $6\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.; a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,066 feet at the Equator to 6,168 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,096 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 20 cables, which are assumed to be 120 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,926 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT.			FARH.		
100	80	60	212	180	160
90	72	54	192	168	144
80	64	48	176	144	128
70	56	42	160	128	112
60	48	36	144	112	96
50	40	30	128	96	80
40	32	24	112	80	64
30	24	18	96	64	48
20	16	12	80	48	32
10	8	6	64	32	16
0	0	0	32	16	0
-10	-8	-6	16	0	-16
-20	-16	-12	0	-16	-32
-30	-24	-18	-16	-32	-48
-40	-32	-24	-32	-48	-64
-50	-40	-30	-48	-64	-80
-60	-48	-36	-64	-80	-96
-70	-56	-42	-80	-96	-112
-80	-64	-48	-96	-112	-128
-90	-72	-54	-112	-128	-144
-100	-80	-60	-128	-144	-160

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is $98\cdot6^{\circ}$ F., or 36° C., or $28\cdot8^{\circ}$ R. Freezing 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Centigrade, and R = Number of degrees Réaumur, then:—

$$F = C + R + 30 \quad F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32 \quad R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$$

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.

100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=184·87 metres), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (=185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile is 6,080 feet, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton-register* used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (q.v.).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (q.v.).

Load water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch	... ..	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	"	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	"	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	"	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	"	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	"	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	"	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Day Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 95.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical Mile* is 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,076·8 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 45 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1·1515	15	17·2737	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4248	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	37·9999
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8181	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyn*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal* (the force that gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 dynes.

Horse power is energy measured at 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (100 kilogram-meters per second) = 737·59 foot-pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British thermal unit is the *Therm*, the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. In gas heating the *therm* bears the relation of 17·6 to 44, i.e. the charge of 3s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet is rendered as 1s. 5·6d. per *therm*.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—

Thread = 1½ yards.

Lea or Skein, skn. = 120 yards.

Hank, Ak. = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.

Spindle, spdl. = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 500 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in 1 lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

Wool of England Count.—The Hank is 300 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	Inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	×	17	"
Crown	=	20	×	15	"
Double Crown	=	30	×	20	"
Post	=	19½	×	15½	"
Double Post	=	31½	×	19½	"
Double Large Post	=	33	×	21	"
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	×	16½	"
Demy	=	22½	×	17½	"
Double Demy	=	35	×	22½	"
Musé Demy	=	20	×	15½	"
Medium	=	23	×	18	"
Royal	=	25	×	20	"
Super Royal	=	27½	×	20½	"
Elephant	=	28	×	22	"
Imperial	=	30	×	23	"

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams) "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	×	48	Inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	×	31	"
Double Elephant	=	40	×	26½	"
Grand Eagle	=	42	×	28½	"
Atlas	=	34	×	26	"
Colombier	=	34½	×	23½	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"
Elephant	=	28	×	23	"
Cartridge	=	26	×	21	"
Super Royal	=	27	×	19	"
Royal	=	24	×	19	"
Medium	=	22	×	17½	"
Large Post	=	21	×	16½	"
Copy or Draft	=	20	×	16	"
Demy	=	20	×	15½	"
Post	=	19	×	15½	"
Pinched Post	=	18½	×	14½	"
Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	22	×	13½	"
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	=	24½	×	13½	"
Double Foolscap	=	26½	×	16½	"
Double Post	=	30½	×	19	"
Double Large Post	=	33	×	21	"
Double Demy	=	31	×	20	"
Brief	=	16½	×	13½	"
Pott	=	15	×	12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	×	36	Inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound	=	31	×	21	"
Imperial Cap	=	29	×	22	"
Haven Cap	=	26	×	21	"
Bag Cap	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap	=	21	×	18	"

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5½	×	4¾	Inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¼	×	3¾	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¼	×	4¾	"
Crown 8vo	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	×	5½	"
Demy 8vo	=	8½	×	5½	"
Medium 8vo	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo	=	10	×	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo	=	10½	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	×	6½	"
Crown 4to	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to	=	11½	×	8½	"
Royal 4to	=	12½	×	10	"
Imperial 4to	=	15	×	11	"
Crown Folio	=	15	×	10	"
Demy Folio	=	17½	×	11½	"
Royal Folio	=	20	×	12½	"
Music	=	14	×	10½	"

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0.013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in the *Almanack* if set in *Brilliant* would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Mignon (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, (12 point) 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 23 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 454, headed: "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1867.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre	= 0.39370113 inch.
(mm)	(cm)
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre	= 3.9370113 inches.
(dm)	
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m)	= 1.0936143 yards.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre	= 10.936143 yards.
(dam)	
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre	= 109.36143 yards.
(hm)	
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre	= 0.62137 mile.
(km)	

A kilometre is approximately *nine eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams = 1 centigram	= 0.15432 grains.
(mg)	(cg)
10 centigrams = 1 decigram	= 1.5432 "
(dg)	
10 decigrams = 1 gramme	= 15.4323 "
(gm.)	
10 grammes = 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams.
(dag)	
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz.
(hg)	
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM	= 2.2046223 lb.
(kg)	
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram	= 22.046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (q.)	= 1.9584 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (t.)	= 0.9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre	= 0.0704 gill.
(ml.)	(cl.)
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0.17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 1.7598 pints.
10 litres = 1 dekalitre	= 2.1997 gals.
(dal.)	
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels.
(hl.)	

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (a.)	= 0.0088 rood.
100 ares = 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2.4711 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre	= 0.3651 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre.....	= 2.75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare	= 1.12 bushels per acre.
1 quintal	= 3.67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare	= 1.49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre	= 3.67 a bushel (par).
1 " a quintal	= { 4.35 a cental (par).
	{ 10.31 a quarter (par).
7 francs " (duty).....	= 101.64 a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—
Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are Two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150 43 cubic inches; its gallon = 268.8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 23.1278 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7.2697 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of the United Kingdom, the cental of 100 lb. being used as well as the cwt. of 112 lb. The Old Island Measures are as follows:—

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergee (Normandy rood)	= 44 acre	4 acre.
Bushel	= 8.9 gallons	5.8 gallons.
Pound	= 7.561 grains	7.623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.)	= 112.3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108.9 lb.

Malta.

Piede	= 11.766 inches.
Canna	= 2.283 yards.
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 4866 Troy gr.
Rotolo	= 1.745 lb.

British India.

Ungul	= .75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal)	= usually = 605 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	= " = 1.33 "
Tola (rupee weight)	= 180 grains.
Chittak	= 1 oz. av.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2.204 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	= 28.267 lb.
" (Madras)	= 24.68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	= 1.760 pints.
Candy	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Daugali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1 1/2 lb.
Pikul	= 133 lb.

Egypt.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—	
Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)	= 29.83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Plo (used by architects)	= 29.13 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)	= 21.65 feet
Area—	
1 Qirat	= 209.3 sq. yards
1 Feddan (= 24 qirats)	= 1.936 acres

Capacity—

1 Kéla	= '454 bushel
1 Ardeb (= 12 kélas)	= 5'444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl	= '99 lb.
1 Oke	= 2'75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls)	= 99'05 lb.
A Qantar of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an Ardeb of wheat = 150 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 155 kilogrammes, of maize = 140 kilogrammes, of whole lentils = 157 kilogrammes, of split lentils = 132 kilogrammes.	

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is Morgen, equal to 2'1165408 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the United Kingdom and Russia) and is *permissible* in all countries. In 1902 it was adopted in Japan, but the old weights and measures are permitted until otherwise determined.

China.

Tael weight	= 1'33 oz.
Catty "	= 1'33 lb.
Picul "	= 133'33 lb.
Ts'un	= 1'41 inches.
Ch'ih	= 1'75 feet.
Chang	= 11'75 feet.
Li	= 2,115 feet.

Greece.

1 oecue = 2'84 lb.	1 livre = 1'1 lb.
1 quintal = 132'2 lb.	1 drachma = 0'11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System, and

Shaku (10 Sun)	= 11'931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku)	= 1'984 yards.
Ri	= 2'4403 miles.
Square ri	= 5'953 sq. miles.
Cho	= 5'423 chains.
Square cho	= 2'4507 acres.
Tsubo	= 3'688 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	= 39'7033 gallons.
Dry koku	= 4'0629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	= 0'1 ton.
Liquid sho	= 1'588 quarts.
Dry sho	= 0'1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	= 1'328 lb.
Kwan (1000 Momme)	= 8'2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the *Sajen*, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the *Funt* = 0'9048 lb.

Length.

26 vershok = 1 arshin.
3 arshin = 1 sajen.
500 sajén = 1 verst.
1 verst = 1266'66 yards (0'64408 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	= 3'0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	= 5'4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajén	= 5'4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	= 0'4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	= 65'806 grains.
3 zolotnik	= 1'0th.
32 loth	= 1 funt.
40 funt 1'	= 1 pood (36'1128 lb.).
10 poods	= 1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka	= 0'2164 pint.
1 shloff (10 tcharkas)	= 1'0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shloffs)	= 1'705 imperial gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5'772 imperial bushels.

Siam.

Nlu	= '83 inch.
Ru'p	= 10 inches.
Seu	= 44'4 yards.
Roengeng	= 2'525 miles.
Tael	= 936'25 Tr. gr.
Chang	= 2'675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke -- = 400 drams	= 2'8664 lb.
Batman = 6 okes	= 16'958 lb.
Qantar = 44 okes	= 124'3616 lb.
Cheki = 180 okes	= 508'752 lb.
Kileh	= 0'9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose) 1'5 drams	= 74'171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)	= 26'96 inches.
Endaze	= 25'555 inches.
Arshin (land)	= 29'830 inches.
Deunum	= 1008'765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)	= 2'47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	= 18 inches.
English Ell	= 45 inches.
Scottish Ell	= 37'2 inches.
Hand (horses)	= 4 inches.
Scottish mile	= 1,984 yards.
Irish mile	= 2,240 yards.
Scottish acre	= 6,150'4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	= 6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	= 7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	= 10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	= 120 acres (average).
Yard of land	= ¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot = 12'789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 45'77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3'6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23'44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1'26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34'317 gallons;
Bolsseau (A) = 2'86 gallons. Pinte = 1'76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21'914 in.; Egyptian Cubit = 18'24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25'26 in.; Reed = 151'6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (Budd), Ephah (corn) of 6 hin, 12 cab, 72 log = 6'477 U.K. gallons.
Cor or Homer (20 ephas) = 8'325 bushels.

Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*.—1 centimetre = 0.3937 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.093 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Centim. metres.	Inches.	Metres	Yards.	Kilo- metres	Miles.	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.
0.393	1	0.914	1	1.609	1	0.404	1	2.471	1
0.787	3	1.828	2	3.218	2	0.808	2	4.942	2
1.181	4	2.743	3	4.827	3	1.212	3	7.413	3
1.574	6	3.557	4	6.437	4	1.616	4	9.884	4
1.968	8	4.371	5	8.046	5	2.020	5	12.355	5
2.362	9	5.185	6	9.655	6	2.424	6	14.826	6
2.755	10	6.000	7	11.265	7	2.828	7	17.297	7
3.149	12	7.315	8	12.874	8	3.232	8	19.768	8
3.543	14	8.229	9	14.483	9	3.636	9	22.239	9
3.937	16	9.143	10	16.093	10	4.040	10	24.710	10
4.331	18	10.057	12	17.702	12	4.444	12	27.181	12
4.725	20	10.971	13	19.311	13	4.848	13	29.652	13
5.119	22	11.885	14	20.920	14	5.252	14	32.123	14
5.513	24	12.799	15	22.529	15	5.656	15	34.594	15
5.907	26	13.713	16	24.138	16	6.060	16	37.065	16
6.301	28	14.627	17	25.747	17	6.464	17	39.536	17
6.695	30	15.541	18	27.356	18	6.868	18	42.007	18
7.089	32	16.455	19	28.965	19	7.272	19	44.478	19
7.483	34	17.369	20	30.574	20	7.676	20	46.949	20
7.877	36	18.283	21	32.183	21	8.080	21	49.420	21
8.271	38	19.197	22	33.792	22	8.484	22	51.891	22
8.665	40	20.111	23	35.401	23	8.888	23	54.362	23
9.059	42	21.025	24	37.010	24	9.292	24	56.833	24
9.453	44	21.939	25	38.619	25	9.696	25	59.304	25
9.847	46	22.853	26	40.228	26	10.100	26	61.775	26
10.241	48	23.767	27	41.837	27	10.504	27	64.246	27
10.635	50	24.681	28	43.446	28	10.908	28	66.717	28
11.029	52	25.595	29	45.055	29	11.312	29	69.188	29
11.423	54	26.509	30	46.664	30	11.716	30	71.659	30
11.817	56	27.423	31	48.273	31	12.120	31	74.130	31
12.211	58	28.337	32	49.882	32	12.524	32	76.601	32
12.605	60	29.251	33	51.491	33	12.928	33	79.072	33
13.000	62	30.165	34	53.100	34	13.332	34	81.543	34
13.394	64	31.079	35	54.709	35	13.736	35	84.014	35
13.788	66	31.993	36	56.318	36	14.140	36	86.485	36
14.182	68	32.907	37	57.927	37	14.544	37	88.956	37
14.576	70	33.821	38	59.536	38	14.948	38	91.427	38
14.970	72	34.735	39	61.145	39	15.352	39	93.898	39
15.364	74	35.649	40	62.754	40	15.756	40	96.369	40
15.758	76	36.563	41	64.363	41	16.160	41	98.840	41
16.152	78	37.477	42	65.972	42	16.564	42	101.311	42
16.546	80	38.391	43	67.581	43	16.968	43	103.782	43
16.940	82	39.305	44	69.190	44	17.372	44	106.253	44
17.334	84	40.219	45	70.799	45	17.776	45	108.724	45
17.728	86	41.133	46	72.408	46	18.180	46	111.195	46
18.122	88	42.047	47	74.017	47	18.584	47	113.666	47
18.516	90	42.961	48	75.626	48	18.988	48	116.137	48
18.910	92	43.875	49	77.235	49	19.392	49	118.608	49
19.304	94	44.789	50	78.844	50	19.796	50	121.079	50
19.698	96	45.703	51	80.453	51	20.200	51	123.550	51
20.092	98	46.617	52	82.062	52	20.604	52	126.021	52
20.486	100	47.531	53	83.671	53	21.008	53	128.492	53

Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards	Kilograms	Av. Pounds.	Short Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Short Tons
0.764	1	1.307	0.453	1	0.804	1.016	1	0.907	1
1.528	2	2.615	0.907	2	1.764	2.032	2	1.814	2
2.292	3	3.923	1.360	3	2.677	3.048	3	2.721	3
3.056	4	5.231	1.814	4	3.590	4.064	4	3.628	4
3.820	5	6.539	2.267	5	4.465	5.080	5	4.535	5
4.584	6	7.847	2.721	6	5.354	6.096	6	5.505	6
5.351	7	9.155	3.175	7	6.246	7.112	7	6.350	7
6.116	8	10.463	3.628	8	7.139	8.128	8	7.257	8
6.880	9	11.771	4.082	9	8.031	9.144	9	8.164	9
7.645	10	13.079	4.535	10	8.924	10.160	10	9.071	10
8.409	20	26.159	9.071	20	17.848	20.321	20	18.143	20
9.173	30	39.238	13.607	30	26.772	30.481	30	27.215	30
9.938	40	52.318	18.143	40	35.696	40.641	40	36.287	40
10.702	50	65.397	22.679	50	44.660	50.801	50	45.389	50
11.467	60	78.477	27.215	60	53.544	60.961	60	54.430	60
12.231	70	91.557	31.751	70	62.468	71.121	70	63.521	70
13.000	80	104.637	36.287	80	71.392	81.281	80	72.574	80
13.764	90	117.716	40.823	90	80.316	91.441	90	81.646	90
14.533	100	130.795	45.359	100	89.241	101.601	100	90.728	100

Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Wages Table. 467

No.	1/4d.	1/2d.	3/4d.	1d.	1 1/4d.	1 1/2d.	1 3/4d.	2d.	2 1/4d.	2 1/2d.	2 3/4d.	3d.	3 1/4d.	3 1/2d.	3 3/4d.	4d.	No.
1	0	0 1/4	0	0 1/2	0	0 3/4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0 1/2	0	0 1 1/4	0	0 1 1/2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0 3/4	0	0 1 3/4	0	0 2 1/4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	0	0 1	0	0 2 1/2	0	0 2 3/4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	0	0 1 1/4	0	0 3 1/4	0	0 3 1/2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6	0	0 1 1/2	0	0 3 3/4	0	0 4 1/4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7	0	0 1 3/4	0	0 4 1/2	0	0 4 3/4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
8	0	0 2	0	0 4 3/2	0	0 5 1/4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9	0	0 2 1/4	0	0 5 1/4	0	0 5 3/4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
10	0	0 2 1/2	0	0 5 1/2	0	0 6 1/4	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	0	0 2 3/4	0	0 5 3/4	0	0 6 3/4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
12	0	0 3	0	0 6 1/4	0	0 7 1/4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	0	0 3 1/4	0	0 6 3/4	0	0 7 3/4	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
14	0	0 3 1/2	0	0 7 1/4	0	0 8 1/4	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
15	0	0 3 3/4	0	0 7 3/4	0	0 8 3/4	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
16	0	0 4	0	0 8 1/4	0	0 9 1/4	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
17	0	0 4 1/4	0	0 8 3/4	0	0 9 3/4	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
18	0	0 4 1/2	0	0 9 1/4	0	1 0 1/4	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
19	0	0 4 3/4	0	0 9 3/4	0	1 0 3/4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
20	0	0 5	0	0 10 1/4	0	1 1 1/4	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
21	0	0 5 1/4	0	0 10 3/4	0	1 1 3/4	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
22	0	0 5 1/2	0	0 11 1/4	0	1 2 1/4	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0 5 3/4	0	0 11 3/4	0	1 2 3/4	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
24	0	0 6	0	0 12 1/4	0	1 3 1/4	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
25	0	0 6 1/4	0	0 12 3/4	0	1 3 3/4	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
26	0	0 6 1/2	0	0 13 1/4	0	1 4 1/4	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
27	0	0 6 3/4	0	0 13 3/4	0	1 4 3/4	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
28	0	0 7	0	0 14 1/4	0	1 5 1/4	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
29	0	0 7 1/4	0	0 14 3/4	0	1 5 3/4	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
30	0	0 7 1/2	0	0 15 1/4	0	1 6 1/4	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
31	0	0 7 3/4	0	0 15 3/4	0	1 6 3/4	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
32	0	0 8	0	0 16 1/4	0	1 7 1/4	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
33	0	0 8 1/4	0	0 16 3/4	0	1 7 3/4	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
34	0	0 8 1/2	0	0 17 1/4	0	1 8 1/4	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
35	0	0 8 3/4	0	0 17 3/4	0	1 8 3/4	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
36	0	0 9	0	0 18 1/4	0	1 9 1/4	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
37	0	0 9 1/4	0	0 18 3/4	0	1 9 3/4	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
38	0	0 9 1/2	0	0 19 1/4	0	1 10 1/4	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
39	0	0 9 3/4	0	0 19 3/4	0	1 10 3/4	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
40	0	0 10	0	0 20 1/4	0	1 11 1/4	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
41	0	0 10 1/4	0	0 20 3/4	0	1 11 3/4	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
42	0	0 10 1/2	0	0 21 1/4	0	1 12 1/4	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
43	0	0 10 3/4	0	0 21 3/4	0	1 12 3/4	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
44	0	0 11	0	0 22 1/4	0	1 13 1/4	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
45	0	0 11 1/4	0	0 22 3/4	0	1 13 3/4	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
46	0	0 11 1/2	0	0 23 1/4	0	1 14 1/4	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
47	0	0 11 3/4	0	0 23 3/4	0	1 14 3/4	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
48	0	0 12	0	0 24 1/4	0	1 15 1/4	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
49	0	0 12 1/4	0	0 24 3/4	0	1 15 3/4	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
50	0	0 12 1/2	0	0 25 1/4	0	1 16 1/4	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
51	0	0 12 3/4	0	0 25 3/4	0	1 16 3/4	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
52	0	0 13	0	0 26 1/4	0	1 17 1/4	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
53	0	0 13 1/4	0	0 26 3/4	0	1 17 3/4	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
54	0	0 13 1/2	0	0 27 1/4	0	1 18 1/4	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
55	0	0 13 3/4	0	0 27 3/4	0	1 18 3/4	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
56	0	0 14	0	0 28 1/4	0	1 19 1/4	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
57	0	0 14 1/4	0	0 28 3/4	0	1 19 3/4	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
58	0	0 14 1/2	0	0 29 1/4	0	1 20 1/4	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
59	0	0 14 3/4	0	0 29 3/4	0	1 20 3/4	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
60	0	0 15	0	0 30 1/4	0	1 21 1/4	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
61	0	0 15 1/4	0	0 30 3/4	0	1 21 3/4	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
62	0	0 15 1/2	0	0 31 1/4	0	1 22 1/4	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
63	0	0 15 3/4	0	0 31 3/4	0	1 22 3/4	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
64	0	0 16	0	0 32 1/4	0	1 23 1/4	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
65	0	0 16 1/4	0	0 32 3/4	0	1 23 3/4	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
66	0	0 16 1/2	0	0 33 1/4	0	1 24 1/4	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
67	0	0 16 3/4	0	0 33 3/4	0	1 24 3/4	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
68	0	0 17	0	0 34 1/4	0	1 25 1/4	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
69	0	0 17 1/4	0	0 34 3/4	0	1 25 3/4	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
70	0	0 17 1/2	0	0 35 1/4	0	1 26 1/4	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
71	0	0 17 3/4	0	0 35 3/4	0	1 26 3/4	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
72	0	0 18	0	0 36 1/4	0	1 27 1/4	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
73	0	0 18 1/4	0	0 36 3/4	0	1 27 3/4	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
74	0	0 18 1/2	0	0 37 1/4	0	1 28 1/4	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
75	0	0 18 3/4	0	0 37 3/4	0	1 28 3/4	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
76	0	0 19	0	0 38 1/4	0	1 29 1/4	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77	0	0 19 1/4	0	0 38 3/4	0	1 29 3/4	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
78	0	0 19 1/2	0	0 39 1/4	0	1 30 1/4	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
79	0	0 19 3/4	0	0 39 3/4	0	1 30 3/4	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
80	0	0 20	0	0 40 1/4	0	1 31 1/4	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
81	0	0 20 1/4	0	0 40 3/4	0	1 31 3/4	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
82	0	0 20 1/2	0	0 41 1/4	0	1 32 1/4	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
83	0	0 20 3/4	0	0 41 3/4	0	1 32 3/4	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
84	0	0 21	0	0 42 1/4	0	1 33 1/4	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
85	0	0 21 1/4	0	0 42 3/4	0	1 33 3/4	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
86	0	0 21 1/2	0	0 43 1/4	0	1 34 1/4	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
87	0	0 21 3/4	0	0 43 3/4	0	1 34 3/4	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
88	0	0 22	0	0 44 1/4	0	1 35 1/4	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
89	0	0 22 1/4	0	0 44 3/4	0	1 35 3/4	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
90	0	0 22 1/2	0	0 45 1/4	0	1 36 1/4	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
91	0	0 22 3/4	0	0 45 3/4	0	1 36 3/4	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
92	0	0 23	0	0 46 1/4	0	1 37 1/											

Equivalent Investments.

A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE FUNDS OR IN STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £47 10s. od. look in the column headed $\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct. for 47½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £5 5s. 2d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2s. 6d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £66 13s. 4d. yield 7½ per cent.

Return Per Cent.	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	$5\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	$7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.	
£ 20	0 100	110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200	220	240	260	300	320	360	400
2 18 6	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	143½	153½	171½	190½	209½	228½	246½	285½	304½	342½	381
2 13 9	93	102½	111½	121½	131½	141½	151½	167½	186	204½	223½	241½	279½	298½	335	372
2 15 0	90½	100	109	118	127½	137½	147½	163½	181½	200	218	234½	272½	291½	327	363½
2 17 6	87	95½	104½	113	121½	130	138½	155½	174	191½	208½	224½	262½	281½	313	347½
3 0 0	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	123½	130	146½	163½	183½	200	213½	250	266½	300	337½
3 0 7	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	122½	129	145½	162½	181½	198	211	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	120	126½	142½	159½	178½	195	207½	243½	260	292½	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	118	124	140	156	176	192	204	239	256	288	320
3 3 6	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	116	122½	138½	154½	173½	189	200	235	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85½	93½	101½	109½	115	121½	137½	153½	172½	188	199	234	251	282	310
3 5 7	76½	84½	92½	100½	108½	114	120½	136½	152½	171½	187	198	233	250	281	305
3 6 8	75	83	91	99	107	113	119	135	150	169	185	196	230	247	278	300
2 7 10	73½	81½	89½	97½	105½	111	117½	133½	147½	166½	181	192	226	243	274	295
3 9 0	72½	80½	88½	96½	104½	110	116	132½	145	164½	179	190	224	241	272	290
3 10 2	71½	79½	87½	95½	103½	109	114	130½	143	162½	177	188	222	239	270	285
3 11 5	70	78	86	94	102	108	113	129½	142	161½	176	187	220	237	268	280
3 12 9	68½	76½	84½	92½	100½	106	111	127½	140	159½	174	185	218	235	266	275
3 14 1	67½	75½	83½	91½	99½	105	110	125½	138	157½	172	183	216	233	264	270
3 15 6	66½	74½	82½	90½	98½	104	109	123½	136	155½	170	181	214	231	262	265
3 16 11	65	73½	81½	89½	97½	103	108	121½	134	153½	168	179	212	229	260	260
3 18 5	63½	71½	79½	87½	95½	101	106	119½	132	151½	166	177	210	227	258	255
4 0 0	62½	70½	78½	86½	94½	100	105	117½	130	149½	164	175	208	225	256	250
4 1 7	61½	69½	77½	85½	93½	99	104	116½	129	147½	162	173	206	223	254	245
4 3 4	60	68	76	84	92	98	103	115½	128	145½	160	171	204	221	252	240
4 5 1	58½	66½	74½	82½	90½	96	101	113½	126	143½	158	169	202	219	250	235
4 6 11	57½	65½	73½	81½	89½	95	100	111½	124	141½	156	167	200	217	248	230
4 8 11	56½	64½	72½	80½	88½	94	99	110½	123	140½	155	166	198	215	246	225
4 10 11	55	63	71	79	87	93	98	109	121	139	154	165	196	213	244	220
4 13 0	53½	61½	69½	77½	85½	91	96	107½	118½	137	152	163	194	211	242	215
4 15 3	52½	60½	68½	76½	84½	90	95	105½	116½	135	150	161	192	209	240	210
4 17 7	51½	59½	67½	75½	83½	89	94	104½	115½	133½	148	159	190	207	238	205
5 0 0	50	58	66	74	82	88	93	102	113	131	146	157	188	205	236	200
5 2 7	48½	56½	64½	72½	80½	86	91	100	111	129	144	155	186	203	234	195
5 5 3	47½	55½	63½	71½	79½	85	90	98½	109½	127½	142	153	184	201	232	190
5 8 1	46½	54½	62½	70½	78½	84	89	97½	108½	126½	141	152	182	199	230	185
5 11 1	45	53	61	69	77	83	88	96	107	125	140	151	180	197	228	180
5 14 1	43½	51½	59½	67½	75½	81	86	94	105	123½	138	149	178	195	226	175
5 17 8	42½	50½	58½	66½	74½	80	85	93	104	121½	136	147	176	193	224	170
6 0 0	41½	49½	57½	65½	73½	79	84	92	103	120	135	146	174	191	222	165½
6 2 5	40½	48½	56½	64½	72½	78	83	91	102	118½	133	144	172	189	220	160½
6 5 0	40	48	56	64	72	78	83	91	102	118	133	144	170	187	218	155½
6 7 8	39½	47½	55½	63½	71½	77	82	90	101	117	132	143	168	185	216	150½
6 10 5	38½	46½	54½	62½	70½	76	81	89	100	116	131	142	166	183	214	145½
6 13 4	37½	45½	53½	61½	69½	75	80	88	99	115	130	141	164	181	212	140½
6 16 6	36½	44½	52½	60½	68½	74	79	87	98	113½	128	139	162	179	210	135½
6 19 6	35½	43½	51½	59½	67½	73	78	86	97	112½	127	138	160	177	208	130½
7 0 10	35	43	51	59	67	73	78	86	97	111½	126	137	158	175	206	125½
7 2 10	34½	42½	50½	58½	66½	72	77	85	96	110½	125	136	156	173	204	120½
7 5 10	34	42	50	58	66	72	77	85	96	110	125	136	155	172	203	115½
7 8 10	33½	41½	49½	57½	65½	71	76	84	95	109½	124	135	153	170	201	110½
8 0 10	33	41	49	57	65	71	76	84	95	109	124	135	152	169	200	105½
8 3 10	32½	40½	48½	56½	64½	70	75	83	94	108½	123	134	150	167	198	100½
8 6 10	32	40	48	56	64	70	75	83	94	108	123	134	149	166	196	95½
8 9 10	31½	39½	47½	55½	63½	69	74	82	93	107½	122	133	147	164	194	90½
9 1 10	31	39	47	55	63	69	74	82	93	107	122	133	146	162	192	85½
9 4 10	30½	38½	46½	54½	62½	68	73	81	92	106½	121	132	145	160	190	80½
9 7 10	30	38	46	54	62	68	73	81	92	106	121	132	144	158	188	75½
9 10 10	29½	37½	45½	53½	61½	67	72	80	91	105½	120	131	143	156	186	70½
10 0 10	29	37	45	53	61	67	72	80	91	105	120	131	142	155	184	65½

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY 469

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
2	97	95	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 62
3	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
4	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
7	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
11	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
14	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 33	18 76	16 06	13 98
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 18	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
17	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
29	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 33	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
44	24 00	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
						IN PERPETUITY.					
						33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28	

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £500, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? Answer.—£1,294 years purchase, or £1,924.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £500 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment of interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 2), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 27 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 27 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 21.57 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,297 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Vert.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norwegian Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stades
English Statute Mile....	1'000	0'868	1'609	0'817	1'508	0'812	0'869	0'122	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile	1'153	1'000	1'855	0'950	1'738	0'925	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometre	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Vert.	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'122	1'000	0'142	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile.....	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'044	7'112	1'000	1'383	0'672	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure.....	3'458	3'000	5'395	0'750	5'215	0'732	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'728	1'187
Norwegian Mile.....	7'021	6'091	11'299	1'528	10'599	1'489	0'925	1'000	1'087	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile	6'644	5'764	10'622	1'441	10'019	1'429	1'221	0'928	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile	4'622	4'022	7'536	1'026	7'078	0'994	1'254	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stades	2'987	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'905	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891-1900.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE)		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male	Female.	Male	Female		Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44'13	47'77	53	498,987	553,208	17'01	18'98
1	888,136	859,348	52'28	54'53	54	487,681	543,384	16'40	17'91
2	784,090	816,810	54'12	56'34	55	475,849	533,105	15'79	17'24
3	767,754	800,337	54'26	56'49	56	463,629	522,319	15'19	16'59
4	757,631	789,603	53'98	56'25	57	450,898	510,950	14'61	15'95
5	750,881	782,144	53'50	55'79	58	437,623	498,950	14'04	15'38
6	744,936	776,618	52'88	55'18	59	423,814	486,304	13'48	14'71
7	741,061	772,568	52'16	54'47	60	409,518	473,037	12'93	14'20
8	738,215	769,537	51'36	53'68	61	394,793	459,185	12'39	13'51
9	736,053	767,198	50'51	52'84	62	379,695	444,782	11'87	12'94
10	734,299	765,267	49'63	51'97	63	364,255	429,844	11'35	12'37
11	732,728	763,468	48'73	51'09	64	348,478	414,361	10'84	11'81
12	731,064	761,652	47'84	50'21	65	332,344	398,299	10'34	11'27
13	729,260	759,671	46'96	49'34	66	315,830	381,684	9'86	10'74
14	727,364	757,618	46'08	48'48	67	298,956	364,339	9'38	10'22
15	725,373	755,499	45'21	47'61	68	281,760	346,471	8'93	9'78
16	723,159	753,185	44'34	46'75	69	264,295	328,062	8'48	9'24
17	720,621	750,574	43'50	45'92	70	246,630	309,168	8'05	8'78
18	717,800	747,781	42'67	45'09	71	228,844	289,866	7'64	8'33
19	714,811	744,768	41'84	44'27	72	211,034	270,247	7'24	7'90
20	711,714	741,766	41'02	43'44	73	193,310	250,424	6'86	7'48
21	708,463	738,698	40'21	42'62	74	175,792	230,523	6'50	7'08
22	705,036	735,530	39'40	41'80	75	158,608	210,688	6'15	6'70
23	701,445	732,272	38'60	40'99	76	141,891	191,071	5'82	6'34
24	697,724	728,866	37'80	40'17	77	125,775	171,836	5'49	5'99
25	693,894	725,386	37'01	39'37	78	110,392	153,148	5'19	5'67
26	689,951	721,745	36'22	38'56	79	95,863	135,173	4'90	5'36
27	685,909	717,973	35'43	37'76	80	82,208	118,068	4'62	5'05
28	681,778	714,066	34'64	36'97	81	69,789	101,980	4'36	4'77
29	677,551	710,028	33'85	36'17	82	58,405	87,034	4'11	4'51
30	673,200	705,819	33'07	35'39	83	48,122	73,333	3'88	4'26
31	668,628	701,456	32'29	34'60	84	39,168	60,949	3'66	4'02
32	663,952	696,917	31'51	33'83	85	31,323	49,925	3'45	3'80
33	658,969	692,191	30'75	33'05	86	24,621	40,267	3'25	3'59
34	653,708	687,269	29'99	32'29	87	19,000	31,949	3'07	3'39
35	648,169	682,127	29'24	31'52	88	14,377	24,915	2'89	3'21
36	642,353	676,814	28'50	30'77	89	10,655	19,078	2'73	3'04
37	636,122	671,242	27'77	30'02	90	7,724	14,130	2'58	2'87
38	629,793	665,410	27'05	29'28	91	5,470	10,550	2'43	2'73
39	623,028	659,324	26'34	28'54	92	3,779	7,606	2'30	2'59
40	615,964	653,014	25'64	27'82	93	2,543	5,365	2'17	2'46
41	608,632	646,632	24'94	27'09	94	1,665	3,700	2'06	2'34
42	601,063	639,878	24'25	26'37	95	1,030	2,494	1'95	2'23
43	593,276	633,115	23'56	25'64	96	634	1,641	1'85	2'13
44	585,266	626,227	22'88	24'92	97	391	1,054	1'75	2'04
45	577,010	619,124	22'20	24'20	98	226	661	1'67	1'96
46	568,465	611,938	21'52	23'48	99	127	404	1'58	1'88
47	559,598	604,453	20'86	22'76	100	68	241	1'51	1'81
48	550,384	596,704	20'20	22'05	101	36	141	1'44	1'74
49	540,815	588,612	19'54	21'35	102	18	80	1'36	1'68
50	530,888	580,300	18'90	20'64	103	9	45	1'28	1'62
51	520,608	571,644	18'26	19'95	104	4	24	1'21	1'56
52	509,977	562,628	17'63	19'26	105	2	13	1'08	1'48

Compound Interest Tables.

471

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	Per Ct. 1	Per Ct. 2	Per Ct. 3	Per Ct. 4	Per Ct. 5
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1.005	1.010	1.015	1.020	1.025
3	1.015	1.030	1.045	1.060	1.075
4	1.030	1.060	1.090	1.120	1.150
5	1.045	1.080	1.115	1.150	1.185
6	1.060	1.100	1.140	1.180	1.220
7	1.075	1.120	1.165	1.210	1.255
8	1.090	1.140	1.190	1.240	1.285
9	1.105	1.160	1.210	1.270	1.310
10	1.120	1.180	1.230	1.300	1.335
11	1.135	1.200	1.255	1.330	1.365
12	1.150	1.220	1.275	1.360	1.395
13	1.165	1.240	1.295	1.390	1.425
14	1.180	1.260	1.315	1.420	1.455
15	1.195	1.280	1.335	1.450	1.485
16	1.210	1.300	1.355	1.480	1.515
17	1.225	1.320	1.375	1.510	1.545
18	1.240	1.340	1.395	1.540	1.575
19	1.255	1.360	1.415	1.570	1.605
20	1.270	1.380	1.435	1.600	1.635
21	1.285	1.400	1.455	1.630	1.665
22	1.300	1.420	1.475	1.660	1.695
23	1.315	1.440	1.495	1.690	1.725
24	1.330	1.460	1.515	1.720	1.755
25	1.345	1.480	1.535	1.750	1.785
26	1.360	1.500	1.555	1.780	1.815
27	1.375	1.520	1.575	1.810	1.845
28	1.390	1.540	1.595	1.840	1.875
29	1.405	1.560	1.615	1.870	1.905
30	1.420	1.580	1.635	1.900	1.935
31	1.435	1.600	1.655	1.930	1.965
32	1.450	1.620	1.675	1.960	1.995
33	1.465	1.640	1.695	1.990	2.025
34	1.480	1.660	1.715	2.020	2.055
35	1.495	1.680	1.735	2.050	2.085
36	1.510	1.700	1.755	2.080	2.115
37	1.525	1.720	1.775	2.110	2.145
38	1.540	1.740	1.795	2.140	2.175
39	1.555	1.760	1.815	2.170	2.205
40	1.570	1.780	1.835	2.200	2.235
41	1.585	1.800	1.855	2.230	2.265
42	1.600	1.820	1.875	2.260	2.295
43	1.615	1.840	1.895	2.290	2.325
44	1.630	1.860	1.915	2.320	2.355
45	1.645	1.880	1.935	2.350	2.385
46	1.660	1.900	1.955	2.380	2.415
47	1.675	1.920	1.975	2.410	2.445
48	1.690	1.940	1.995	2.440	2.475
49	1.705	1.960	2.015	2.470	2.505
50	1.720	1.980	2.035	2.500	2.535

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	Per Ct. 1	Per Ct. 2	Per Ct. 3	Per Ct. 4	Per Ct. 5
1	1.005	1.010	1.015	1.020	1.025
2	1.010	1.020	1.025	1.030	1.035
3	1.015	1.030	1.035	1.040	1.045
4	1.020	1.040	1.045	1.050	1.055
5	1.025	1.050	1.055	1.060	1.065
6	1.030	1.060	1.065	1.070	1.075
7	1.035	1.070	1.075	1.080	1.085
8	1.040	1.080	1.085	1.090	1.095
9	1.045	1.090	1.095	1.100	1.105
10	1.050	1.100	1.105	1.110	1.115
11	1.055	1.110	1.115	1.120	1.125
12	1.060	1.120	1.125	1.130	1.135
13	1.065	1.130	1.135	1.140	1.145
14	1.070	1.140	1.145	1.150	1.155
15	1.075	1.150	1.155	1.160	1.165
16	1.080	1.160	1.165	1.170	1.175
17	1.085	1.170	1.175	1.180	1.185
18	1.090	1.180	1.185	1.190	1.195
19	1.095	1.190	1.195	1.200	1.205
20	1.100	1.200	1.205	1.210	1.215
21	1.105	1.210	1.215	1.220	1.225
22	1.110	1.220	1.225	1.230	1.235
23	1.115	1.230	1.235	1.240	1.245
24	1.120	1.240	1.245	1.250	1.255
25	1.125	1.250	1.255	1.260	1.265
26	1.130	1.260	1.265	1.270	1.275
27	1.135	1.270	1.275	1.280	1.285
28	1.140	1.280	1.285	1.290	1.295
29	1.145	1.290	1.295	1.300	1.305
30	1.150	1.300	1.305	1.310	1.315
31	1.155	1.310	1.315	1.320	1.325
32	1.160	1.320	1.325	1.330	1.335
33	1.165	1.330	1.335	1.340	1.345
34	1.170	1.340	1.345	1.350	1.355
35	1.175	1.350	1.355	1.360	1.365
36	1.180	1.360	1.365	1.370	1.375
37	1.185	1.370	1.375	1.380	1.385
38	1.190	1.380	1.385	1.390	1.395
39	1.195	1.390	1.395	1.400	1.405
40	1.200	1.400	1.405	1.410	1.415
41	1.205	1.410	1.415	1.420	1.425
42	1.210	1.420	1.425	1.430	1.435
43	1.215	1.430	1.435	1.440	1.445
44	1.220	1.440	1.445	1.450	1.455
45	1.225	1.450	1.455	1.460	1.465
46	1.230	1.460	1.465	1.470	1.475
47	1.235	1.470	1.475	1.480	1.485
48	1.240	1.480	1.485	1.490	1.495
49	1.245	1.490	1.495	1.500	1.505
50	1.250	1.500	1.505	1.510	1.515

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 4 per cent. for 25 years, take 2.535 and deduct £1—£1.535.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to Local Government Authorities, for housing, improvements, public buildings, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, the amounts returned including both repayment of capital and payment of interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1888, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives

the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 years:—

Years.	5 per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6 1/2 per Ct.
10	£ 2 s. 8.	£ 2 s. 8.	£ 2 s. 8.
20	£ 4 s. 10.	£ 4 s. 10.	£ 4 s. 10.
30	£ 6 s. 10.	£ 6 s. 10.	£ 6 s. 10.
40	£ 8 s. 10.	£ 8 s. 10.	£ 8 s. 10.
50	£ 10 s. 10.	£ 10 s. 10.	£ 10 s. 10.
60	£ 12 s. 10.	£ 12 s. 10.	£ 12 s. 10.
80	£ 16 s. 10.	£ 16 s. 10.	£ 16 s. 10.

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10 if for £1,000, then by 20, and so on.

Obituary, Nov. 1, 1920—Oct. 31, 1921.

- Abney, Sir William de Wiveleslie, K.C.B., F.R.S., pioneer in photography, aged 76.—Dec. 3, 1920.
- Anderson, Sir Robert, Bart., former Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of Belfast, aged 84.—July 16.
- Anderson, Sir Robert Rowand, Scottish architect, aged 87.—June 1.
- Augusta Victoria the ex-Kaiserin, aged 62.—April 11.
- Baker, William, honorary director and chairman of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, aged 71.—Nov. 17, 1920.
- Balfour of Burleigh, 6th Baron, former Conservative Cabinet Minister, aged 72.—July 6.
- Bancroft, Lady, the actress of Victorian days, aged 82.—May 22.
- Baukes, Ralph Vincent, K.C., Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 51.—Oct. 26.
- Barclay, Mrs. Florence Louisa, author of "The Rosary" and other novels, aged 58.—March 10.
- Barclay, Sir George Head, K.C.B.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., aged 52.—Jan. 26.
- Barron, Major-Gen. Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., former Governor of Tasmania and Western Australia, aged 73.—March 27.
- Bavaria, Ludwig, ex-king of, aged 76.—Oct. 17.
- Beesborough, 8th Earl of, K.P., C.B., C.V.O., aged 69.—Dec. 1, 1920.
- Bourdillon, Francis William, poet and scholar, aged 68.—Jan. 13.
- Brain, Sir Francis William Thomas, pioneer of use of electricity in mines, aged 66.—Aug. 31.
- Browne, Balfour, K.C., leader at Parliamentary Bar, aged 76.—Sept. 27.
- Brownlow, 3rd Earl, former M.P. and Minister, aged 76.—March 17.
- Bruce, William Speirs, explorer and naturalist, aged 54.—Oct. 30.
- Brydson, Alfred, the actor, aged 56.—Nov. 26, 1920.
- Burgiclere, 1st and last Baron, Minister in Gladstone's Cabinet, aged 74.—May 6.
- Burgoyne, Sir John, Bart., rescuer of Empress Eugénie, aged 82.—March 19.
- Buzard, Marston Clarke, one of the oldest K.C.'s and Recorder of Leicester, aged 84.—Sept. 21.
- Callaghan, Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Astley, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., aged 67.—Nov. 23, 1920.
- Calvert, Mrs. Charles, veteran actress, aged 85.—Sept. 20.
- Cameron, Mrs. Lovett, the author.—Aug. 4.
- Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of, temperance reformer and politician, aged 76.—Aug. 12.
- Caruso, Signor Enrico, the famous tenor, aged 48.—Aug. 2.
- Casell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Joseph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., financier and philanthropist, aged 69.—Sept. 21.
- Catling, Thomas, journalist and former editor of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, aged 82.—Dec. 23, 1920.
- Chambers, Charles Haddon, playwright, aged 60.—March 28.
- Churchill, Lady Randolph (Mrs. Porch), widow of statesman, aged 67.—June 29.
- Clark, Champ, former Speaker of American House of Representatives, aged 71.—March 2.
- Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry, Bt., former chairman of L. & N.W.R., aged 65.—June 27.
- Coates, Sir Edward Feetham, 1st Bart., M.P., sportsman and stockbroker, aged 68.—Aug. 14.
- Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse, pioneer of small holdings, aged 82.—Nov. 20, 1920.
- Coutts, William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett Burdett, philanthropist and politician, aged 70.—July 28.
- Cowans, General Sir John Steven, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Quartermaster-General to the Forces during the war, aged 59.—April 16.
- Craven, 4th Earl of, aged 52.—July 10.
- Crooks, Rt. Hon. Will, former Labour M.P., aged 69.—June 5.
- Crozier, Dr. John Beattie, distinguished philosopher and historian, aged 71.—Jan. 2.
- Dale, Sir Alfred William Wintorslow, former Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, aged 65.—Aug. 13.
- Dixon, Sir Alfred Herbert, chairman of Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, aged 63.—Dec. 20, 1920.
- Dobson, Austin, essayist, historian and poet, aged 87.—Sept. 2.
- Duckie, 3rd Earl of, "Father" of House of Lords, aged 94.—Oct. 28.
- Dunlop, John Boyd, inventor of pneumatic tyre, aged 81.—Oct. 23.
- Egerton, Field Marshal Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, aged 72.—Feb. 20.
- Elwes, Gertrude, concert singer, aged 54.—Jan. 12.
- Erskine, Sir Henry David, of Cardross, K.C.V.O., formerly Sergeant-at-Arms, aged 83.—Sept. 7.
- Eizberger, Herr Matthias, former German Finance Minister, aged 46.—Aug. 26.
- Fry, Rt. Hon. Lewis, P.C., former M.P. and philanthropist, aged 89.—Sept. 10.
- Gibbons, Cardinal (James), Archbishop of Baltimore, aged 86.—March 25.
- Gibson, Rev. Dr. Monro, notable Presbyterian Minister and Biblical authority, aged 83.—Oct. 13.
- Gildes, Colonel Sir James, G.B.E., K.C.V.O., worker for Service Charities, aged 82.—Nov. 6, 1920.
- Glasgow, Dr. Archibald Ean Campbell, Bishop of, aged 64.—April 18.
- Glencoe, 1st Baron, aged 61.—Nov. 21, 1920.
- Goodman, Sir Gerald Aubrey, K.C., Chief Justice of Straits Settlements, aged 58.—Jan. 20.
- Graham, Peter, Royal Academician, aged 85.—Oct. 19.
- Greenhow, William Thomas, former County Court Judge for 36 years, aged 90.—April 30.
- Gunn, William, professional cricketer, aged 62.—Jan. 29.
- Guttry, Rev. Arthur Thomas, former President of National Free Church Council, aged 52.—Dec. 17, 1920.
- Haig, Axel Herman, architect and etcher, aged 85.—Aug. 23.
- Hawker, Harry, the airman, aged 31.—July 12.
- Heard, Rev. William Augustus, D.D., former Headmaster of Fettes, aged 73.—March 12.
- Heberden, Dr. Charles Buller, former Principal of Brasenose, aged 71.—May 30.
- Henderson, Lieut.-Genl. Sir David, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., former Director of Military Aeronautics, aged 59.—Aug. 17.
- Herbert, Sir Arthur James, G.C.V.O., distinguished diplomat, aged 65.—Aug. 17.
- Hodgson, Dr. Henry Bernard, 1st Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, aged 64.—Feb. 28.
- Hollweg, Theodore von Bethmann, German Imperial Chancellor at outbreak of war, aged 64.—Jan. 2.
- Hornung, Ernest William, novelist, aged 54.—March 22.
- Howard, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., former British Minister to Holy See, aged 77.—May 4.

- Hughes, Major-Genl. Sir Sam, K.C.B., former Canadian Minister of Defence, aged 68.—*Aug. 24*
 Humperdinck, Engelbert, German composer, aged 67.—*Sept. 27*
 Jackson, Professor Henry, O.M., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 82.—*Sept. 25*
 Jayne, Francis John, former Bishop of Chester for 30 years, aged 76.—*Aug. 23*
 Jerningham, Charles Edward Wynne, "Marmaduke" of *Truth*, aged 66.—*Feb. 7*
 Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir David Brynmor, K.O., former M.P. and Recorder, aged 62.—*Aug. 6*
 Jones, Kennedy, M.P. for Hornsey and former journalist, aged 56.—*Oct. 20*
 Kekewich, Sir George William, K.C.B., former Secretary Board of Education, aged 80.—*July 5*
 Kenny, Rt. Hon. William, Judge of Irish King's Bench Division, aged 74.—*Feb. 4*
 Knox, Edmund Francis Vesey, K.C., former Nationalist M.P. and barrister, aged 56.—*May 15*
 Kropotkin, Prince Peter Alexievitch, Russian reformer, aged 79.—*Feb. 8*
 Lennox, Cosmo Charles Gordon-, actor and playwright, aged 51.—*July 31*
 Leslie, George Dunlop, senior Royal Academician, aged 85.—*Feb. 21*
 Lloyd, Sir Horatio, Recorder of Chester, aged 91.—*Dec. 24, 1920*
 MacArthur, Mary (Mrs. W. C. Anderson), women labour leader, aged 40.—*Jan. 1*
 Macdonell, Sir John, K.C.B., eminent jurist, aged 74.—*March 17*
 Mackarness, Frederic Coleridge, County Court Judge, aged 66.—*Dec. 23, 1920*
 Macklin, Albert Romer, County Court Judge of West London, aged 58.—*Aug. 18*
 Macnaghten, Sir Melville Leslie, former Chief of Criminal Investigation Dept., aged 67.—*May 12*
 Maitland, Air Commodore E. M., C.M.G., D.F.O., aged 41.—*Aug. 24*
 Mercier, General, French War Minister during Dreyfus trial, aged 87.—*March 2*
 Milford Haven, Admiral of the Fleet 1st Marquis of, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., famous naval strategist, aged 67.—*Sept. 11*
 Molesworth, Mrs. Mary Louisa, the author, aged 82.—*July 20*
 Moulton, Baron, G.B.E., K.C.B., life peer, Lord of Appeal, and scientist, aged 76.—*March 9*
 Newton, Sir Alfred James, Bart., former Lord Mayor of London and organiser of C.I.V., aged 71.—*June 20*
 Nicholas, King of Montenegro until creation of Yugo-Slavia, aged 79.—*March 1*
 Odling, Dr. William, F.R.S., Ph.D., Waynflete Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, aged 91.—*Feb. 17*
 Onions, Alfred, Labour M.P. for Caerphilly division and miners' leader, aged 62.—*July 6*
 Oppenheimer, Sir Bernard, Bart., founder of diamond works for disabled men, aged 55.—*June 13*
 Parnell, Mrs. Kitty, widow of Irish leader, aged 76.—*Feb. 5*
 Peter I., King of Yugo-Slavia, aged 77.—*Aug. 16*
 Peterson, Sir William, K.C.M.G., LL.D., former Principal of McGill, aged 64.—*Jan. 4*
 Poe, Admiral Sir Edmund Samuel, G.C.V.O., aged 72.—*April 4*
 Praed, Sir Herbert Bulkley Mackworth, 1st Bart., aged 79.—*Nov. 21, 1920*
 Raglan, 3rd Baron, C.B.E., C.B., former Governor of Isle of Man, aged 64.—*Oct. 24*
 Ramsey, Professor George Gilbert, translator of Tacitus, aged 81.—*March 2*
 Rankenborough, 1st and last Baron, C.B., C.V.O., aged 69.—*Feb. 28*
 Reay, Donald James Mackay, 11th Baron in Scottish and 1st and last in United Kingdom Peerage, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.O.I.B., former Governor of Bombay, aged 81.—*Aug. 1*
 Richmond, Sir William Blake, K.C.B., R.A., famous portrait painter, aged 78.—*Feb. 11*
 Roberts, Dowager Countess, widow of famous soldier, aged 82.—*Dec. 21, 1920*
 Rossmore, 5th Baron, aged 68.—*Jan. 31*
 Ruthven, 8th Baron, Crimean veteran, aged 82.—*Feb. 28*
 Ryan, Sir Charles Lister, K.C.B., former Comptroller and Auditor-General, aged 89.—*Nov. 20, 1920*
 Ryan, Thomas Joseph, former Premier of Queensland, aged 45.—*Aug. 1*
 Salisbury, Dr. Frederick Edward Ridgeway, Bishop of, aged 72.—*May 4*
 Savory, Sir Joseph, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1891, aged 78.—*Oct. 1*
 Schreiner, Mrs. S. C. Cronwright ("Olive Schreiner"), South African author.—*Dec. 11, 1920*
 Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., famous laryngologist, aged 72.—*March 1*
 Sheppard, Canon Edgar, K.C.V.O., D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, aged 76.—*Aug. 30*
 Shrewsbury, 20th Earl of, premier Earl of England and Ireland, aged 60.—*May 17*
 Sitton, Hon. Arthur Lewis, K.C., Canadian Secretary of State, aged 58.—*Jan. 21*
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Robert Dunlop, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., aged 62.—*April 24*
 Somerset, Lady Henry, temperance reformer, aged 69.—*March 12*
 Spear, Sir John Ward, former M.P. and landowner, aged 73.—*April 27*
 Stone, Marcus, R.A., aged 80.—*March 24*
 Storey, Hon. John, Premier of New South Wales, aged 50.—*Oct. 5*
 Strang, William, B.A., aged 62.—*April 12*
 Terrington, 1st Baron, former M.P. and Railway Commissioner, aged 68.—*Feb. 8*
 Thomas, Havard, sculptor, aged 66.—*June 6*
 Thursby, Sir John Ormerod Scarlett, Bart., breeder of race-horses, aged 59.—*Dec. 26, 1920*
 Townsend, Frederick Henry, art editor of *Punch*, aged 52.—*Dec. 11, 1920*
 Von Bulow, Marshal Karl, German Army Commander, aged 75.—*Aug. 31*
 Wallace, Dr. William, former editor *Glasgow Herald*, aged 77.—*July 17*
 Walsh, Most Rev. William John, D.D., B.C., Archbishop of Dublin, aged 80.—*April 9*
 Wason, John Cathcart, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, aged 73.—*April 19*
 Watson, Henry Brereton Marriott, novelist, aged 57.—*Oct. 30*
 West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon, K.C.B., private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, aged 83.—*March 21*
 Whyte, Rev. Alexander, D.D., LL.D., former Moderator, aged 83.—*Jan. 6*
 Wilson, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., aged 79.—*May 25*
 Winston, James, President of South Wales Miners' Federation, aged 58.—*July 27*
 Wolseley, General Sir George Benjamin, G.C.B., Mutiny veteran, aged 81.—*May 12*
 Wrightson, Sir Thomas, Bart., civil engineer and scientist, aged 82.—*June 28*
 Wurtemberg, William II., ex-King of, aged 73.—*Oct. 2*

THE BRITISH KING.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1920) Nov. 11. The nation commemorated Armistice Day by the Two Minutes Silence. Body of an Unknown Warrior, brought from the Western Front, was buried in Westminster Abbey, the King acting as chief mourner after unveiling the Cenotaph. The succeeding days witnessed a remarkable pilgrimage, over a million people filing past the Cenotaph and the tomb. 30. King and Queen of Denmark reached London on visit to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Dec. 7. Prince of Wales received address of welcome from the City of London on his return from his tour. Speaking at Guildhall he urged the Empire "to pull together and pull through." King and Queen of Denmark left London for Paris. 13. King and Queen gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace to some 50 guests to mark conclusion of Prince of Wales's tour. 29. Prince George appointed midshipman to H.M.S. *Iron Duke*. (1921) Jan. 1. New Year's Honours included five peerages, five Privy Counsellors, 21 baronetcies and 69 knight-hoods. 18. Prince of Wales attended meeting at Drury Lane Theatre to inaugurate "Warriors' Day" movement. Feb. 1. Prince of Wales visited Brighton and unveiled the Chattri, in memory of Indian soldiers who died in hospitals there. 3. Duke of York unveiled in Royal Exchange painting of King and Queen at Peace Thankgiving service at St. Paul's. 8. Prince of Wales at Oxford University received degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and unveiled war memorial of Magdalen College. 25. Duke of York at Brussels presented D.F.C. to King Albert. 26. Princess Mary presented Colours to 11 London Territorial battalions. Mar. 8. Prince of Wales was enthusiastically greeted in Glasgow and received freedom of city. 9. His Royal Highness visited Clydebank and launched a new liner. 10. At Paisley he reviewed boy scouts and boys' brigades. 15. Prince Henry won Infantry Cup in point-to-point races at Alton. 16. Prince of Wales won lightweight race at Pythley Hunt point-to-point meeting. 31. Prince Henry came of age and was made a Knight of the Garter. Apr. 1. Prince of Wales won Welch Guards Challenge Cup at Household Brigade Steeplechases at Hawthorn Hill. May 5. Prince of Wales received degree of Master of Commerce of London Univ. 9. Crown Prince of Japan arrived in London as guest of King at Buckingham Palace where banquet was given. 14. Prince of Wales inspected cadets at Sandhurst. 16. Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Exeter. 20. Prince visited Scilly Isles for the week end. 25. After seeing various parts of Devon and Cornwall his Royal Highness returned to London. 27. The Prince opened new theatre of Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. 31. Prince Henry admitted a Freeman of City of London. Honorary degree conferred on Prince of Wales at Cambridge. June 3. King's Birthday Honours List included three new peers, 16 baronets, and over 90 knights. 4. King and Prince of Wales attended ceremony of Trooping the Colour. Their Majesties inspected Red Triangle Club at Plaistow and attended trade union meeting. 6. King opened new southward Bridge. 8. Prince of Wales installed Chancellor of University of Wales. 10. Became a Freeman of Bristol. 14. King and Queen attended Assoc. meeting in state. 21. Their

Majesties were accorded enthusiastic send-off on leaving London for Belfast. 22. Queen Alexandra drove round London on "Alexandra Day." 23. Remarkable welcome given to King and Queen on their arrival home from Ireland. July 2. His Majesty presented new colours to eight Guards' battalions. 4. King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London on State visit to their Majesties who gave banquet in their honour. Prince of Wales left London for tour in Lancashire industrial districts. 7. Their Majesties gave State Ball at Buckingham Palace. 8. King opened new King George V. Dock. King and Queen of Belgians returned home. 11. King and Queen and Princess Mary visited Guernsey. 12. Royal party landed at Jersey. Prince of Wales suffering from slight cold and cancelled engagements. 13. Their Majesties returned to London. 15. His Royal Highness went to Brighton for a few days' rest. 20. King unveiled King Edward VII. memorial in Waterloo Place. 27. Prince of Wales unveiled near St. Margaret's Bay memorial to men of Dover Patrol who fell in the War. 30. Queen, Duke of York and Princess Mary joined King and proceeded to Cowes for regatta. Aug. 2. King helped to sail his yacht *Britannia*, which won five races in the week. 20. King and Queen arrived at Balmoral Castle. Oct. 1. Prince of Wales returned to London. 8. King and Queen and Princess Mary returned to London, His Majesty on his way south opening the enlarged Royal Exchange at Manchester. 12. Queen laid foundation stone of Queen Mary's Maternity Home at Hampstead. 13. Prince of Wales at Mansion House meeting appealed for immediate support for British Empire Exhibition in order to provide work for "his old comrades" who were unemployed. 19. King announced *Britannia* would not be fitted out for 1922, owing to need for economy. Duke of Connaught unveiled Portsmouth's war memorial. 26. Prince of Wales sailed for India, being given enthusiastic send-off in London and Portsmouth.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament see pp. 237-240.)

(1920) Nov. 13. Lord Selborne urged restoration of the Lords' Veto as protection against a possible Socialist Government. Dec. 3. Speaking at Constitutional Club, Mr. Lloyd George urged necessity for unity of political parties in settling national problems. 16. Prime Minister expressed his conviction that Parliament must be relieved of a great part of its present burden, but emphasised need of more preliminary propaganda work. 20. Farrow's Bank suspended payment. (1921) Jan. 7. Postmaster-General adopted new scale of telephone charges. 8. Prime Minister took over Chequers, his new official country residence. Feb. 3. Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain said he saw the way not only to abolish Excess Profits Duty, but to avoid imposing any new tax for coming financial year. 31. Lord Robert Cecil announced his intention to sit on Front Opposition Bench. 12. Mr. Churchill appointed Colonial Secretary, Sir L. Worthington-Evans War Minister, Lord Lee First Lord, and Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Lord Milner resigning and receiving Order of the Garter. Mar. 2. National Liberal Club members passed resolution deploring condemnation by Prime Minister

of policy of reprisals in Ireland. 17. Mr. Bonar Law resigned owing to breakdown in health and necessity for complete rest. 21. Mr. Austen Chamberlain unanimously elected Leader of Unionist Party in succession to Mr. Bonar Law and appointed Leader of House. April 1. Sir Robert Worrals appointed Chancellor of Exchequer. Dr. Addison Minister without portfolio. Capt. F. E. Guest Air Minister. Mr. Stanley Baldwin President of Board of Trade. Sir A. Mond Minister of Health, and Mr. Kellaway Postmaster-General. 25. The Speaker announced his resignation. Budget introduced by Mr. Chamberlain. 27. Mr. Whitley elected Speaker. May 15. Peerage conferred on Mr. Illingworth, ex-Postmaster-General. June 1. House of Commons rejected proposals to exempt M.P.'s salary from income tax and to issue first-class railway passes between London and their constituencies. 12. Increased postal rates came into operation. 14. Anti-waste memorial signed by 125 M.P.'s presented to Mr. Chamberlain. 20. Imperial Conference opened in London. Mr. Lloyd George welcoming delegates. July 14. Sir Alfred Mond outlined Government's reduced housing policy and Dr. Addison as present resigned office. 23. Twenty Unionist M.P.'s declared that at next General Election they would remove to themselves complete independence on economy and finance. Aug. 8. Committee of Business Men to advise Cabinet on financial matters. It was announced, would consist of Sir Eric Geddes, Sir J. Macalay, Lord Inchcape, Lord Farrington, Lord Weir, Sir William Plummer and Sir E. Vassar-Smith. 8. Mr. T. Widdows, M.P. for Louth division, died in news room of House of Commons. Sept. 7. Cabinet appointed Committee to make proposals regarding unemployment. 15. Royal Commission advised admission of Canadian store cattle to this country. 19. London Labour Mayors arrived at Inverness to see Prime Minister on unemployment question, and after few days' delay discussed matter with him. Oct. 4. Speaking at Inverness, Mr. Lloyd George said all classes must pull together if country was to pull through. 10. Viscount Grey delivered his first political speech since his retirement. 18. Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled, and on following day Prime Minister outlined Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment. 20. Duke of Northumberland urged that Conservative Party should at once secede from Coalition. 31. Mr. Lloyd George indicated he would not be able to attend opening of Washington Conference.

IRELAND.—(1920) Nov. 1. Kevin Barry, young medical student, was executed in Mountjoy Prison for being concerned in shooting soldiers preceding September. 20. In fighting between soldiers and civilians at Croke Park, Dublin, about 25 persons were killed and some 50 wounded. 21. Gangs of armed men killed 14 Army officers and ex-officers and wounded five in their lodgings in Dublin, some in presence of their wives. Dec. 11. Twelve cadets wounded, one fatally, in ambush near Cork. Series of reprisal fires later occurred in Cork, principal public buildings and business premises being destroyed and damage estimated at £3,000,000. 12. Martial law proclaimed in counties of Cork, Tipperary, Kerry and Limerick. 18. Prime Minister, replying to Sinn Féin "acting Presidents," declared there could be no settle-

ment while Republic was demanded and no road to peace through methods of violence. (Cont.) Jan. 4. Martial law area extended by inclusion of counties of Wick, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford. 25. Sir Edward Carson declined leadership of Unionist Party in Ulster Parliament. Feb. 1. Barker executed under martial law at Cork for possessing loaded revolver. 4. Sir James Craig elected leader of Ulster Unionists. 10. Dublin was ambushed at Innyshannon, Co. Cork, nine persons being killed and 14 wounded. 23. Six men convicted by military courts executed at Cork. March 5. Colonel Commandant Cumming, D.S.O., killed in ambush in Co. Cork. 7. Mayor and ex-mayor of Limerick shot dead in their own homes. 14. All work was stopped in Dublin for some hours on occasion of execution of six men for murder or high treason. April 1. Lord Edmund Talbot appointed Viceroy. Taking of Irish census postponed. 14. Sir Arthur Vicars, formerly Ulster King-at-Arms, murdered at his home in County Kerry, which was destroyed by fire. 19. Government of Ireland Act came into operation. 23. Four men executed at Cork for "levying war against the King." May 2. New Viceroy sworn in. 5. Announced that Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera had held informal conference. 13. Nominations made for the two Irish Parliaments. 24. Polling took place in the six counties area of Ulster. Unionists secured 40 seats, Sinn Féiners six, and Nationalists six. 25. Dublin Customs House attacked and destroyed by fire by Sinn Féiners, several casualties occurring in fight with Crown Forces. June 7. First Parliament of Northern Ireland opened at City Hall, Belfast. Sir James Craig announced constitution of his Cabinet. 21. Lord Bandon carried off by raiders. 22. The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, visited Belfast and opened Northern Parliament in state, His Majesty appealing to all Irishmen to join in securing peace. 24. Train carrying men of 10th Hussars wrecked by mine by Sinn Féiners near Dundalk, three soldiers and guard being killed. 25. As outcome of King's speech, Mr. Lloyd George invited Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera to conference in London. 25. Ulster Premier accepted invitation, but de Valera intimated he could see no avenue to settlement unless principle of essential unity and national self-determination be admitted. Southern Parliament opened at Dublin, only the four Unionist members being present. 29. Sir James Craig declined de Valera's invitation to meeting in Dublin, but four Southern Unionists accepted. July 4. Conference between Sinn Féin leaders and Southern Unionists reached "certain agreements." 8. Truce arranged between Government and Sinn Féin. Mr. de Valera agreed to discuss with Prime Minister basis of proposed peace conference. 11. Peace came into operation and hostilities ceased. 12. In Ulster Twelfth of July was celebrated with enthusiasm. 15. Lord Bandon returned to Ireland. 16. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera continued their discussion. Aug. 6. Government agreed to release unconditionally all prisoners of the Dail Eireann interned or imprisoned to enable them to attend meeting of Dail. 23. After sitting in secret session for some days Dail Eireann unanimously rejected Government's peace offer. 29. Renewal of shooting in Belfast streets, and after a few days' rioting military took charge

of city and restored order. **Sept. 7.** Cabinet met at Inverness to discuss situation and reached unanimous decision. **15.** Prime Minister cancelled arrangements for Inverness conference owing to Mr. de Valera's claim that Sinn Féin delegates would be representatives of a Sovereign State. **29.** Mr. Lloyd George invited Sinn Féin to send delegates to conference in London, and Mr. de Valera accepted. **Oct. 11.** Conference between Government representatives and Sinn Féin delegates opened at 10 Downing Street, crowds of sympathisers greeting visitors on their arrival. First Republican Court sat in Dublin. **18.** Arrangements made to reorganise Ulster Volunteer Force. **19.** Pope telegraphed to King expressing joy at peace negotiations. Owing to reference in His Majesty's reply to "my people" Mr. de Valera telegraphed to Pope disclaiming "allegiance to the British King," and conference was imperilled, but negotiations were continued. **31.** Vote of censure on Government in regard to Irish negotiations rejected by House of Commons by 439 votes to 43.

BYE-ELECTIONS. — (1920) Nov. 22. Sir Charles Townshend (Independent) elected for the Wrexham division by 3,065 majority over Labour candidate. **(1921) Jan. 13.** Sir Thomas Polson, Anti-Waste candidate, elected for Dover by majority of 3,130 over Coalition nominee. **Feb. 12.** Captain Ernest Evans (Coalition) defeated Mr. Llewellyn Williams (Independent Liberal) in Cardiganshire by 14,111 to 10,321. **Mar. 1.** Bye-election in East Woolwich caused by resignation of Mr. Will Crooks resulted in Coalition gain, Captain Geo. F. O' (C.U.) 13,744, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab.) 13,041. **3.** Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (C.U.), seeking re-election upon his appointment, was defeated by Labour candidate by 10,224 to 9,968. **April 8.** Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen elected by 12,994 to Labour candidate's 8,590 in Tamerton division. **June 8.** Anti-Waste candidate defeated Coalition Unionist in St. George's, Westminster, by majority of over 1,800. **17.** Anti-Waste candidate defeated Coalition nominee in Hertford division. **26.** In Abbey division of Westminster, Brigadier-General Nicholson, Anti-Waste Constitutionalist, won triangular contest. **Sept. 13.** Sir Philip Dawson, Constitutional Anti-Waste, won West Lewisham. **22.** In Louth division Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, Independent Liberal, was elected in succession to her husband, polling 8,386 against 7,595 of Conservative and 3,673 of Labour.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. — (1921) Feb. 12. Piece of timber believed to belong to the *Mayflower* presented to American Society of Friends. **Mar. 2.** Entertained by English-speaking Union, Mr. Davis, retiring American Ambassador, spoke of an "Anglo-American Army" co-operating for same ideals and purposes in every quarter of the world. **May 10.** Mr. Harvey, new American Ambassador, arrived and declared he brought message of more than good-will from Mr. Harding. **11.** Crown Prince of Japan received address of welcome from City of London, and with Prince of Wales lunched with Lord Mayor. **30.** Mr. Harvey unveiled in crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral bust of George Washington. **July 5.** King and Queen of the Belgians received address of welcome from City of London. **Oct. 17.** General Parham, on behalf of United States, laid United States

Congressional Medal on tomb of Unknown Warrior. In letter to President Harding the King announced that $\frac{1}{2}$ would be conferred on America's Unknown Warrior.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA. — (1920) Dec. 3. Violent gale caused much damage to shipping, and many lives were lost, including those of five members of Rhoscolyn (Wales) lifeboat crew. **(1921) Jan. 2.** Spanish steamer *Santa Isabel* struck reef off Galician coast, and of 300 passengers only 56 were saved. **Mar. 13.** Canadian Pacific liner *Crampian*, caught fire at Antwerp while undergoing repairs, and was sunk alongside wharf. **May 13.** P. and O. liner *Benlila* damaged in collision with oil tanker in the Channel. She was beached in Pevensey Bay and subsequently refloated, her 1,150 passengers being landed by tug. **July 10.** Earl Craven fell overboard from his yacht at Cowes and was drowned. **25.** Fire broke out on *Mauretania* in Southampton Docks, and was not extinguished until six hours later. **Aug. 15.** Fire occurred on Union Castle liner *Saxon*, with General Smuts aboard, when near Sierra Leone. **19.** Isle of Man steamer *King Orry* ran ashore at New Brighton, passengers getting off at low tide. **Sept. 7.** R.M.S.P. liner *Admiral* ashore at entrance to Lisbon Bar. Passengers were transhipped, and vessel was subsequently refloated. **23.** Norwegian steamer *Salma* sunk off Goodwin Sands after collision with Ostend mail steamer, 22 of crew being drowned. **Oct. 9.** Laird Line vessel *Rosera* collided with *West Carnak* off Scottish coast, and subsequently with *Clan Malcolm*, first-named vessel sinking rapidly with loss of 25 lives.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL. — (1920) Nov. 28. French mine washed ashore at Sandgate exploded, two men being killed and much damage done to property. **(1921) Jan. 26.** Express from Aberystwyth to Manchester ran into local train on single line on Cambrian Railway near Newtown, 17 persons (including Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest) being killed and many injured. At subsequent inquest jury attributed "great negligence" to two railway servants in connection with working of the "tablet system." **May 17.** Rev. W. E. Durham killed by fall while climbing Tryfan Mountain, Carnarvonshire. **June 18.** Motor-lorry overturned on Titey Hill, near Oxford, and 15 of occupants were injured. **July 26.** Four men killed and four injured in explosion at Naval Ordnance Depot near Portsmouth. **30.** Five persons killed and 20 injured in tramway accident at North Shields. **Aug. 4.** Through overturning of motor bus at Forest Hill, two persons were killed and about 20 injured. **6.** Express train and local train collided at Selby, and a few passengers were injured. **16.** Dr. Cuff, Principal Medical Officer to Metropolitan Asylums Board, and his two daughters drowned off Norfolk coast. **23.** Motor car overturned in Lincolnshire and the three occupants were pinned in a dyke and drowned or suffocated. **27.** In collision between motor coach and private car on borders of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, two persons were killed and 14 injured. **29.** While being towed by motor launch on River Dee a boat upset and four persons were drowned. **Sept. 10.** Five apprentices were killed by explosion in ex-German submarine *Deutschland* in dock at Birkenhead. **15.** By explosion in

Woolwich Arsenal two men were killed and two seriously injured. **16.** One man killed and eight injured in explosion at a Bermoudey foundry. **25.** Motor coach turned somersault down embankment at Horley; one passenger killed and several injured. **26.** Six platelayers killed by train while working on Great Western Railway near Bristol. **Oct. 22.** Roof of concert hall at Walsall collapsed, a woman being killed and many persons injured.

AVIATION.—(1920) Dec. 14. Handley-Page machine crashed into tree and back of house at Cricklewood and caught fire, the pilot, mechanic and two passengers being killed. **17.** "Airco" service between London and the Continent ceased operations. **(1921) Jan. 8.** Grant of sum not exceeding £60,000 for assistance of civil aviation approved by Cabinet. Judges in recent Air Ministry aircraft competitions stated British magneto manufacturers were abreast of all foreign rivals. **28.** R34, airship which crossed the Atlantic, struck high ground during night flight in Yorkshire and collapsed after being moored at her base at Howden, subsequently becoming total wreck. **Feb. 28.** Last regular British air service to the Continent ceased. **Mar. 19.** British air service between London and Paris reopened with State assistance. **April 1.** Capt. F. E. Guest appointed Secretary of State for Air. **2.** New airship R36 left the Clyde and arrived at Pulham. Pilot and his assistant were killed in aeroplane crash at Biggin Hill Aerodrome, Kent. **14.** Regular air service between London and Amsterdam commenced. **29.** Vickers-Napier amphibian aeroplane flew from London (the Thames) to Paris in 2 hrs. 50 mins. **May 10.** The amphibian flew from Paris to Westminster in just over 2 hrs. **30.** Air Ministry announced terms on which a syndicate might acquire its aerodromes by purchase and its airships and material as free gift for transport development. **June 10.** R36 made successful endurance test flight from Pulham to Land's End and back, being 30 hours in air. **13.** Two extra air services between London and Paris brought into operation. Capt. Piercy in a D.H.32 aeroplane flew from Brussels to London in record time of 50 mins. after winning first prize in manoeuvring capacity tests at Belgian Aero Club meeting. **20.** Farman Goliath won Grand Prix of 100,000 francs given by French Aero Club. **24.** R36, largest airship in the world, completed successful first flight. **July 9.** Sir G. Salmond flew from Cairo to Baghdad in 24 hrs. **12.** Harry Hawker killed while flying near Hendon through losing control of his machine owing to physical disability. **18.** Aerial Derby won by J. H. James, whose speed was over 163 miles an hour. In Inter-University race, Cambridge beat Oxford. **Aug. 2.** Prime Ministers of Dominions decided that airship services should continue until the various Parliaments had been consulted. **16.** Pilot and airframe man were killed in aeroplane crash at Martlesham. **24.** While engaged on trial trip preparatory to crossing Atlantic, and after flight of nearly 35 hrs., R36 broke in two and fell in flames into the Humber. Of the 49 officers and crew, including 17 American airman, only five were saved. **Sept. 17.** Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup took place, Swiss pilot winning first prize with distance of 450 miles. **23.** Bernard de Romanet killed while flying near Etampes. **27.** Four aeroplane

transport schemes officially approved under Air Ministry's revised scale of subsidies. French airman, Sadi Lecomte, flew at rate of over 211 miles an hour. **29.** At Dayton, Ohio, Lieut. John Macready broke height record and rose 40,800 ft. **Oct. 3.** Flying officer and four mechanics killed in aeroplane accident in Thanet. **7.** Court of Enquiry into R35 disaster stated there was lack of vital aerodynamical information regarding effect on strength of the structure of many new features in design.

CRIMES.—(1920) Eastbourne Beach Mystery. Irene Munro, a 17-year old London typist, was found murdered in shingle on the Crumbles at Eastbourne on Aug. 20. Two local men, Jack Alfred Field and William Thomas Gray, tried for the murder. At Lewes Assizes Field denied that he or Gray was connected with the crime, but on Dec. 17 both were found guilty. An appeal failed, and the two men were executed at Wandsworth on Feb. 4, 1921. **(1921) Jan. 17.** First verdict in murder trial by jury of men and women was returned at Bucks Assizes, George Arthur Bailey being sentenced to death for murder of his wife. *Murders by Boys.*—On Feb. 6 a nine-year-old girl named Alfreda Burnell was found murdered in lane near Abertillery, Monmouthshire. A month later, Harold Jones, aged 15, living in same town, was arrested, but at his trial at Monmouth Assizes in June he was found not guilty and was acquitted. On July 8, Florence Little, aged 11, was missed from her home at Abertillery, and on following morning her dead body was found in attic of Jones's home with her throat cut. The lad was arrested, and at Monmouth Assizes on Nov. 1 he pleaded guilty, confessed to both murders, and was sentenced to be detained during His Majesty's Pleasure. Mrs. Sarah Seabrook, aged 71, was on Jan. 27 found dead in her cottage at North Common, Redbourn, Herts. Donald Litton, 14-year-old boy living next door, confessed that he killed her with hammer and poker because she caught him in her house trying to steal money. He was at Hertford Assizes in June found insane and ordered to be detained. **March 24.** Motor van containing £2,000 in notes was "held up" and robbed by three armed men in Regent's Park. **April 3.** Body of Irishman, Vincent Fovargue, found on Ashford golf links, assassins not being discovered. **June 21.** Thomas Farrow, William Walter Crotch, and Frederick Duncan Tabrum Hart found guilty at Central Criminal Court of conspiracy and fraud in conduct of Farrow's Bank, Farrow and Crotch being sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and Hart to 12 months' imprisonment. *Cambridge Shop Murder.*—Elderly woman named Alice Lawn was on July 27 found murdered in small shop at Cambridge, where she lived alone. Thomas Clanwaring was arrested and committed for trial, but on Oct. 20 he was found not guilty and discharged. **Oct. 31.** Four persons found dead from poisoning in a Streatham house, coroner's jury finding that Ernest Coates murdered his wife, step-daughter and step-son and then committed suicide.

DRAMA AND MUSIC.—(1920) Dec. 9. David Garrick, new English opera by Reginald Somerville, produced by Carl Rosa Opera Company at Covent Garden. **17.** Memorial to Sir George Alexander unveiled at St. James's Theatre by

Princess Christian. (1921) Jan. 1. Knighthood conferred on Mr. Martin Harvey. **March 26.** King conferred honour of Dame Commander of Order of British Empire on Miss Genevieve Ward upon her eighty-fourth birthday. **April 3.** Address from actresses of Great Britain presented in London to Madame Sarah Bernhardt. **May 7.** King and Queen and Princess Mary attended concert at Royal Albert Hall to mark jubilee of opening. **22.** Death of Lady Bancroft (Marie Wilton). **27.** Prince of Wales opened new theatre of Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, inaugural performance including an act of new play by Sir James Barrie. **July 22.** *Chu Chin Chow* played for last time at His Majesty's Theatre—its 2,235th performance. **Aug. 2.** Signor Caruso died at Naples. **Sept. 22.** Death announced of Mrs. Charles Calvert, who played with Charles Kean. **26.** British National Opera Company purchased for £15,000 whole of assets of late Beecham Opera Company, including performing rights of 48 operas. **Oct. 3.** Gilbert and Sullivan opera season opened at Prince's Theatre with enormous advance bookings.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1920) **Nov. 21.** Canon William Temple appointed Bishop of Manchester. (1921) **Jan. 1.** Dr. John Clifford made a Companion of Honour. **Feb. 4.** Church National Assembly passed motion opposing increase of grounds on which divorce might be obtained. **5.** Lincoln Consistory Court found Archdeacon of Stow, Canon John Wakeford, guilty on charges of immorality at Peterborough. **23.** Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury decided that ministrations of women in consecrated buildings should be normally for congregations of women and children. **25.** Lincoln Consistory Court pronounced sentence of deprivation on Archdeacon Wakeford. **April 26.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council dismissed Archdeacon Wakeford's appeal. **May 31.** Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the Assemblies of both the Scottish Churches in Edinburgh on the Lambeth appeal. **June 21.** Dr. Donaldson, Archbishop of Brisbane, appointed Bishop of Salisbury. **Aug. 13.** Rev. Harrington Clare Lees announced his acceptance of Archbishopric of Melbourne. **Sept. 14.** Committee of the National Assembly urged creation of at least 12 new dioceses in England and division of other dioceses. Ecumenical Methodist Conference was held in London. **20.** Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, Very Rev. Vere White, elected Bishop of Limerick. **Oct. 11.** Church Congress opened at Birmingham. **18.** County of Monmouth became separate diocese of Welch Church.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1920) **Nov. 30.** Statute establishing a Final Honour School in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, passed in Convocation at Oxford. **Dec. 8.** Cambridge University Senate rejected proposals for admission of women students to full membership. **11.** Professor J. C. Irvine appointed Principal of St. Andrews University. (1921) **Jan. 18.** Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, recommended annual State grant of £40,000 and a capital grant of £112,000 for new buildings. **Feb. 7.** Messrs. George and Henry Wills gave further £200,000 to complete extensions of University buildings at Bristol. **12.** Proposal to incorporate Gorton and Newnham into a Women's University defeated

in Congregation at Cambridge. **March 11.** Mr. Bonar Law installed as Rector of Glasgow University. **June 1.** Rev. E. C. Pearce, Master of Corpus Christi, chosen Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. **9.** Professor Einstein received honorary degree at Manchester University. **15.** Professor Einstein lectured at King's College on his theory of relativity. **Oct. 20.** The grace designed to admit women students to limited membership of Cambridge University defeated by 908 to 694.

LABOUR.—(1920) **Nov. 22.** German and Austrian delegates attended International Trade Union Congress in London. (1921) **Jan. 3.** Miners' advance on wages under coal strike settlement increased to 3s. 6d. per shift owing to higher output. **24.** Short time in dockyards came into force. **Feb. 4.** Building operatives' ballot on Government scheme for absorbing ex-Service men in the industry showed 310,000 votes against and 2,500 for. **28.** Owing to reduced output, miners lost wages advance secured under strike settlement. **March 7.** Tramway Court of Enquiry recommended existing wages until end of 1921; Industrial Council to consider standardisation and conditions of lower-paid grades. **22.** Central Wages Board recommended that sliding scale reduction in railwaymen's wages should be 4s. **28.** Independent Labour Party, at Southport, rejected by 521 votes to 97 affiliation with Moscow Communist International. *The Miners' Stoppage.*—As a result of the Government's decision to decontrol coal trade and owners' proposals being unacceptable to the men, the most extensive stoppage of work in the country's history commenced at midnight on March 31, when all workers were withdrawn by Miners' Federation executive. A "state of emergency" was at once proclaimed by Royal Proclamation, coal exports were prohibited, and consumption regulated. Effort to resume negotiations on April 6 failed because miners refused to restart pumping as preliminary to meeting owners, and upon threat of Triple Alliance to call general strike, Government called out reserves and formed Volunteer Defence Corps. On April 10 men's executive agreed to allow steps to be taken to save the mines, and negotiations were opened on following day. The conference broke down, but threatened strike action of Triple Alliance was postponed until the 15th. A few hours before the time fixed, railwaymen and transport workers cancelled the general strike because miners disavowed proposal made by their secretary, Mr. Frank Hodges, that temporary wage settlement should be discussed apart from question of national pool of profits to assist poorer districts. Miners delegates, on April 22, rejected Government's offer involving grant of £10,000,000 to assist in tidying over period of depression and gradual and limited reduction of wages, and after further "conversations" new terms were rejected by 435,614 against 180,724. On June 27, however, owners and miners came to provisional agreement, and asked Government for financial help for temporary period. House of Commons sanctioned the grant of £10,000,000, and on the 28th terms were finally settled, and were endorsed by 232,820 to 105,716, miners returning to work on July 4 with few exceptions. Stoppage involved some 3,000,000 persons. Men obtained national and district wages boards, wages based on profits, and minimum of 20 per cent. over

standard wages. By end of July normal output of coal was being secured. **April 19.** Reduction of wages in shipbuilding industry agreed to at conference between employers and men's representatives. **May 3.** Announced that agreement had been signed by railway companies and railwaymen's unions to prevent disputes resulting from decontrol. **6.** Agreement reached in building trade for reduction of wages on national basis. **June 6.** Cotton mills in Lancashire ceased work through refusal of operatives to accept reduction of wages of 5s. in the £. **7.** Engineering employers posted notices of proposed wage reductions. **15.** Terms of settlement of cotton wage dispute reached by negotiating committees. Notices of wage reductions in engineering trades suspended, and modified terms offered by employers, which were eventually accepted on a ballot. **22.** Labour Party Conference declined affiliation of Communist Party. **July 20.** Agreement for reduction of dockers' daily minimum wage of 26s. by 3s. in two stages reached. **21.** Agricultural Wages Board decided on reduction in farm labourers' wages with minimum of 42s. a week. **Aug. 9.** Railway managers came to agreement with men's leaders on subject of reduced wages for railway shopmen. **17.** Eight months' strike of shipyard joiners settled. **Sept. 5.** Trade Union Congress opened at Cardiff, the President, Mr. E. L. Poulton, pleading for unity and discipline.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—(1920) Nov. 15. The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its first meeting at Geneva, M. Paul Hymans being elected President. **27.** The League decided to send international force to enforce order in Vilna during plebiscite. **Dec. 6.** Argentine delegation withdrew from Assembly because its proposed amendments had been postponed. **14.** Assembly recommended Council of League to urge Governments not to increase expenditure on naval, military and air services. **15.** Austria admitted to League, Australia alone of nations represented at Assembly abstaining from voting in favour of that step. **16.** Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland and Luxemburg elected to membership of League. **18.** First assembly concluded. **Aug. 12.** Supreme Council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to Council of League of Nations to find solution. **Sept. 1.** Subcommittee of League appointed to examine the question. **5.** Second Assembly of League opened at Geneva. **16.** Work of establishing Permanent Court of Justice completed. **Oct. 3.** League Budget for 1921, totalling over £3,000,000, passed by the Assembly.

LEGAL.—(1921) Jan. 19. Duke of York present as Boucher at Grand Night dinner at the Inner Temple. **25.** Women sat for first time on jury in Divorce Court, the six men and six women failing to agree in unpleasant case of cross petitions. **Feb. 23.** Court of Criminal Appeal quashed conviction of keeping a gaming house on man who organised whist drives with money prizes. **Mar. 8.** Lord Reading's resignation of Lord Chief Justiceship officially announced. **15.** President of Divorce Division held that decree granted by an Indian Court dissolving a marriage contracted in India between persons resident there though domiciled in England was not valid in England. **April 12.** Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence appointed Lord

Chief Justice of England. **24.** Sir Edward Carson appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. **25.** Miss Olive Catherine Clapham, of the Middle Temple, first woman to pass final Bar examination. **June 26.** Peerage conferred upon Lord Chief Justice of England. **29.** A Divisional Court made absolute rules nisi granted against number of members of Poplar Borough Council for writs of attachment, because the Council had failed to levy rates to meet precepts of L.C.C. and Metropolitan Asylums Board. A subsequent appeal against this ruling was dismissed. **Aug. 10.** Mrs. Gooding, of Littlehampton, who was twice imprisoned for offences of which she was innocent, granted £350 compensation. **Oct. 5.** To deal with arrears 17 judges sat for week before opening of legal year. **25.** House of Lords held that losses on bets paid by cheque could be recovered from bookmakers.

MILITARY.—(1921) Jan. 28. Sir Noel Birch appointed Director-General of Territorial Force. **Feb. 12.** Sir L. Worthington-Evans appointed Secretary of State for War. **Mar. 11.** Army Estimates amounted to £106,375,000 for strength of 341,000 men, exclusive of India. **April 12.** Sir Arthur Barrett promoted to rank of Field-Marshal. **May 9.** Report issued of committee charged with classification and naming of engagements fought by British troops in the Great War. Crown Prince of Japan appointed Honorary British General. **June 21.** The Bemersyde estates, purchased by public subscription as gift to Earl Haig, handed over to the Field Marshal. **July 14.** Decision announced to reduce Territorial Army establishment by 40 infantry battalions and to entrust coast defences entirely to Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers. **21.** King's Prize at Bisley won by Armourer-Sergeant J. Cunningham, late R.A.O.C., a Northumbrian, aged 62. **Aug. 8.** Officially announced that King had approved of disbandment of 5th Lancers, 19th Hussars, 20th Hussars and 21st Lancers as soon as exigencies of the Service permitted. **Sept. 26.** Last unit of the "Waacs of France" returned to England, and members were subsequently demobilised.

MUNICIPAL.—(1920.) Nov. 1. Of 747 Labour candidates in 71 boroughs 548 were defeated in municipal contests. **5.** Scottish local veto polls favoured "no licence" in 19 areas, a reduction in 23, and "no change" in 150. **9.** Lord Mayor's procession was pageantlike, owing to recent miners' strike. Prime Minister dealt with European situation, Ireland and Labour in his Guildhall speech. **(1921) Feb. 8.** L.C.C. decided against further facilities for Sunday games in parks. **26.** Official White Paper issued showing that throughout England and Wales rates for 1920-21 were 98 per cent. over those for 1913-14. **April 7.** Sir John Benn, the "father" of London County Council, entertained as only original member. **Aug. 19.** L.C.C. report showed birth-rate in London in 1920 increased to 26¼ per 1,000, and death-rate decreased to 22½ per 1,000, lowest ever registered. **Sept. 1.** As result of High Court decision several Councillors of Poplar were arrested for refusing to levy rates to meet demands of London County Council and Metropolitan Asylums Board. In all 25 men and women were confined in prison until Oct. 22,

when they successfully applied for their release. 7. Ministry of Health rejected scale of relief adopted by Islington Guardians, and issued instructions to Guardians on the subject. 27. Baronetcy conferred on Lord Mayor of London, and Knighthoods on the two Sheriffs. 29. Sir John Baddeley elected Lord Mayor of London for coming year.

NAVAL.—(1921) Jan. 20. Submarine K 5 was sunk with all hands (6 officers and 51 men) at western approach to the Channel. Admiralty report stated actual cause could not be ascertained, and attributed no blame to anyone. Feb. 12. Lord Lee appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Mar. 14. Navy Estimates totalled £2,479,000. First Lord stating drastic economies had been effected. April 29. Navy League's new policy to support idea of conference between naval Powers approved by Grand Council. May 24. Announced that Admiralty's policy was to build ships to burn oil fuel only. 30. Admiralty sold 123 warships, including the Dreadnought, to Sheffield firm for breaking up. June 27. Submarine K 15 sank at Portsmouth, those on board escaping. She was subsequently raised.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1920) Nov. 11. Strike at Broken Hill Silver Mines declared off after lasting eighteen months. 17. Prince Arthur of Connaught was warmly welcomed on arrival at Cape Town. 20. Prince Arthur sworn in as Governor-General of the Union. 26. Unionist party decided to unite with South African party. Dec. 8. Indian extremists at Delhi stopped funeral procession of an official and prevented his burial. 27. The Wana Wazirs having failed to comply with British terms operations were resumed against them. 31. At Indian National Congress Col. Wedgwood, M.P., opposed Mr. Gandhi's Home Rule resolution, but it was carried. United States team beat Australia in Davis Lawn Tennis Cup at Auckland. (1921) Jan. 8. Earl of Reading appointed Viceroy of India. 10. Duke of Connaught landed at Madras and was warmly welcomed. 12. His Royal Highness inaugurated Madras Legislative Council. 21. Commission appointed for the purpose fixed sum due to Chartered Company under decision of Judicial Committee of Privy Council regarding administration of Southern Rhodesia at £4,435,000. 29. Duke of Connaught greeted with enthusiasm at Calcutta. He unveiled statue of King Edward VII. Feb. 2. His Royal Highness inaugurated Bengal Legislative Council. 8. Elections in South African Union resulted in victory of General Smuts and his South African Party with majority of over 50 over all other parties. Duke of Connaught at Delhi inaugurated the permanent Chamber of Princes. 9. His Royal Highness opened the Council of State and the Imperial Legislative Assembly. 18. The Duke laid foundation stone of new Indian Houses of Parliament at Delhi. 25. Australian shipping strike settled after lasting ten weeks. 26. Duke of Connaught opened Bombay Legislative Council. 28. His Royal Highness left India. March 11. Prince Arthur of Connaught opened new Union Parliament. Cairo libel case ended in a verdict of guilty against Sir William Willcocks. 23. Renewed rioting occurred in Central Provinces, and four persons were killed by police

who were attacked after arresting agitators. 25. 600 prisoners escaped from gaol in Eastern Bengal, stealing arms. 28. Lieut. McIntosh, who flew from England to Australia, killed in aeroplane accident in Western Australia. April 2. Lord Reading arrived at Bombay and was warmly welcomed. 9. Liberals in South Australia returned to power by small majority. 10. Sir William Willcocks bound over to be of good behaviour for one year at Cairo. 19. Referendum in Ontario gave majority of about 150,000 for prohibition. 26. Serious riot in Nasik district of Bombay Presidency, constables being killed. May 6. Commonwealth Government removed all restrictions on exports from Australia. 13. Sepoy named Shah Nawaz awarded V.C. for bringing in wounded British officer under fire during fight with Mahads. 16. Mr. Gandhi had interview with Viceroy. 20. Mr. Lowther presented replica of Speaker's chair in British House of Commons to Dominion House of Commons. 24. Band of native fanatics called Israelites disarmed by police in Cape Province after heavy losses. 31. Amnesty granted to political offenders in Mesopotamia. June 3. Lord Byng of Vimy appointed Governor-General of Canada. 16. Preliminary returns of Australian census showed increase of nearly 1,000,000. 20. First meeting of Imperial Conference was held at Downing Street when Mr. Lloyd George welcomed delegates. 29. Line repairing party in Southern Waziristan fired on by tribesmen, and company of Punjabis sent against enemy had to retire with serious casualties, two British officers being killed. July 5. Disturbances took place at Aligarh, in United Provinces, post office being attacked by mob. 19. Provisional Council in Mesopotamia decided to accept Emir Feisal as King. 26. Dominion Premiers discussed Pacific Conference. 27. Plans adopted by Imperial Conference for Imperial wireless chain. 29. The All-India Congress Committee passed resolution boycotting visit of Prince of Wales. Aug. 1. Death of Mr. Ryan, deputy leader of Federal Labour Party and former Premier of Queensland. 5. Last meeting of Empire Premiers held. 11. Lord Byng landed at Quebec, and took oath of office as Governor-General. 23. Colonial Office, in announcing coronation of Emir Feisal as King of Irak, stated authorities were fully satisfied with Mesopotamian situation. 25. India Office announced serious rising in Malabar State. Warship was sent to Calicut, and small relief forces were opposed by Moplahs, fierce fighting taking place before Malapuram was relieved. Sept. 2. In announcing coming dissolution of Canadian Parliament, Mr. Meighen said issue would be the Tariff against Free Trade. 7. Board of Arbitration issued award declaring that first, second, and third preference shares, and common ordinary shares of Grand Trunk Railway were without value. 19. 98 men entombed by explosion of gas in coal mine in Northern Queensland. 21. New Canadian Cabinet sworn in. 23. Mount Everest expedition reported discovery of apparently practicable ascent. 30. Two British officials killed in attack on a British post in the Sudan. Oct. 10. At Bombay Mr. Gandhi solemnly set fire to heap of foreign clothing. 27. Both Houses of Queensland Parliament passed bill abolishing Legislative Council. 29. Prince of Wales was given enthusiastic reception at Gibraltar. Serious floods, with considerable loss of life, occurred

in British Columbia. **31.** Moplah rebellion said to be spreading.

UNITED STATES.

(1920) **Nov. 2.** Polling for the Presidency, Congress and State Offices, over 30,000,000 votes being recorded. Mr. Harding, Republican, was elected President by overwhelming majority, and Congress also showed Republican majority. **26.** In Note to Great Britain, United States claimed equal rights with Britain and France to explore for oil in Mesopotamia and other mandatory territories. (1921) **Feb. 14.** House of Representatives passed the 1926 Naval Construction programme with amendment that money should not be spent on ships not under construction, or for which contracts had not been signed. **20.** New York visited by heaviest snowstorm for 20 years. **23.** Two express trains collided near Chicago, 40 persons being killed and over 100 injured. **March 2.** Death announced of Mr. Champ Clark, former Speaker of House of Representatives. Senate added to Appropriation Bill recommendation for President to call meeting with Britain and Japan to discuss naval armaments. **3.** Mr. Wilson announced that he would enter legal practice. **4.** Mr. Warren Harding installed as President. **24.** Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, died. **28.** By bomb explosion in Chicago 10 persons were killed. **April 12.** President Harding in his first message to Congress declared United States could have no part in League of Nations, urged passing of qualified resolution to end state of war with Germany, and stated he was prepared to work for an association of nations to preserve peace of the world. **13.** Comet Pons-Winnecke seen from American Observatory. **30.** Senate adopted the Knox resolution declaring state of war with Germany to be at an end. **May 19.** Addressing Pilgrims in London, Mr. Harvey said President had authorised him to take part in Supreme Council proceedings on Upper Silesia, but said United States could have nothing to do with League of Nations. **26.** Senate adopted resolution requesting President to call conference with Britain and Japan on reduction of naval armaments. **June 1.** Race riots broke out in Tulsa (Oklahoma), 75 persons being killed and negro quarter fired. **2.** Senate passed Naval Appropriation Bill of £99,000,000 and amendment calling for disarmament conference. **11.** Admiral Sims recalled to United States by Secretary of the Navy owing to speech in London referring to "Jackass votes" in favour of Sinn Fein in Congress. **26.** After being "reprimanded" by Mr. Denby, Admiral Sims was cordially received at White House by the President. **July 1.** The President signed joint resolution of Congress declaring state of peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary. **2.** Dempsey knocked out Carpentier in fourth round of fight for world heavyweight championship at Jersey City. **9.** Mr. Harding made informal but definite enquiries whether Britain, France, Italy and Japan would take part with United States in conference on limitation of armaments and Far East. **18.** Admiral Sims's charges regarding Navy Department's attitude during the War justified by Senate Committee. **Aug. 2.** Fire in New York Stock Exchange caused suspension of business. **Sept. 3.** Insurrection of West Virginia miners crushed. **10.** Clondburst destroyed great part of San Antonio (Texas) causing heavy loss of life.

Virginia Rappe, a film actress, died after party in rooms of "Fatty" Arbuckle, who was charged with her manslaughter at San Francisco. **16.** British warship arrived at New York with bodies of American victims of Rgs disaster. **17.** Settlement reached with Japan on Yap question. **Oct. 21.** Lord Beatty reached New York and was given freedom of city.

FRANCE.

(1920) **Nov. 11.** France's Unknown Warrior was buried beneath Arc de Triomphe and urn containing heart of Gambetta placed in the Panthéon. **Dec. 8.** Monument over the Trench of Bayonets at Verdun inaugurated by President Millerand. **29.** French Socialist Conference at Tours declared for adhesion to Moscow International by 3,000 votes to 1,000. (1921) **Jan. 12.** Government of M. Leygues resigned owing to its defeat in the Chamber. **15.** M. Briand formed Ministry. **20.** Announcing his policy in the Chamber, M. Briand said the basis of his foreign policy was closest possible alliance with Britain. **21.** His declaration endorsed by 475 votes to 68. **Mar. 17.** After giving account of the London Conference, M. Briand in the Chamber secured vote of confidence in his policy by 491 to 66. **May 5.** Napoleon Centenary celebrations in Paris ended with ceremonies at the Tomb and Arc de Triomphe. **June 25.** The Lille-Paris express derailed at Beaumont Hamel, 27 persons being killed and 65 injured. **July 12.** M. Briand announced that French Government would gladly accept invitation to Washington Conference. **17.** France announced intention to send another division to Upper Silesia. **25.** Four armed men robbed first-class coach on Marseilles express and murdered officer who resisted. **Sept. 10.** Over 30 people killed and 60 injured in accident to express train near Lyons. **28.** The Grands Magasins Au Printemps in Paris entirely gutted by fire, loss exceeding a million sterling. **Oct. 5.** Collision between two trains in Batignolles Tunnel, Paris, some coaches catching fire, over 100 killed and injured. **19.** Bomb in parcel addressed to American Ambassador in Paris exploded while being opened by valet.

GERMANY.

(1920) **Dec. 31.** Agreement for restitution of British property in Germany and release of domestic belongings of German nationals in Britain signed. (1921) **Jan. 1.** Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor at outbreak of war, died. **Feb. 21.** Conference of the Allies opened in London, and reached decision upon the Upper Silesian plebiscite. **Mar. 1.** German representatives attended London Conference, and Dr. Simons presented reply to Allied indemnity demands. Mr. Lloyd George immediately rejected German counter proposals. **7.** Conference broke down and Germans returned to Berlin. **8.** Dusseldorf, Duisberg, and Ruhrort were occupied by Allied troops in accordance with ultimatum. **20.** Polling took place in Upper Silesia, Germans securing majorities in most districts. **23.** Germany failed to pay Reparation Commission £50,000,000 required to deposit to date, and declared her inability to pay £600,000,000 due on May 1. **24.** Communist disturbances in various parts of Germany subsided after fierce fighting in Hamburg and elsewhere. **April 11.** The ex-Kaiserin died at Doorn after long illness. **23.** German War

Burdens Commission practically refused reparation. Commission's demand for transference of gold reserve of Reichsbank to occupied territory. **25.** Tyrol plebiscite favoured union with Germany. **26.** Germany's new reparation proposals admitted liabilities to extent of £10,000,000,000. **May 5.** Ultimatum of Supreme Council presented, giving Germany until May 12 to fulfil Peace Treaty, failing which Valley of the Ruhr would be occupied. **10.** Dr. Wirth formed Cabinet in favour of accepting Allies' terms, and Reichstag voted accordingly. **24.** Germany agreed to demands of Allies regarding Upper Silesia. **26.** Karl Heinen, German N.C.O., sentenced at Leipzig to 10 months' imprisonment for ill-treating British prisoners of war. **27.** British troops arrived in Upper Silesia. **30.** Emil Müller, former captain, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for cruelty to prisoners of war. **June 4.** Lieut. Commander Neumann, who admitted torpedoing British hospital ship *Dover Castle*, acquitted at Leipzig. **July 8.** Owing to acquittal of General Stenger, charged with shooting prisoners, by Leipzig Supreme Court, French Mission and witnesses were recalled. **10.** Two German officers who took part in firing on lifeboats of torpedoed hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* sentenced at Leipzig to four years' imprisonment each. **Aug. 12.** Supreme Council in Paris decided to refer Upper Silesian question to Council of League of Nations. **13.** Supreme Council agreed that economic sanctions against Germany should be removed if she fulfilled certain conditions. **25.** Peace Treaty between United States and Germany signed in Berlin. **26.** Herr Erzberger murdered by two men while walking with friend near Griesbach in the Black Forest. **Sept. 21.** Terrible explosion occurred at factory of Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik, at Oppau, near Mannheim, some 2,000 persons being killed and wounded. **Oct. 14.** Demolition of fortress of Heligoland completed. **26.** New German Cabinet formed by Dr. Wirth. **27.** Germany formally notified her acceptance of decision.

RUSSIA AND BORDER STATES.

(1920) Nov. 14. Red troops having invaded the Crimea captured Sebastopol, completing defeat of General Wrangel. **(1921) Jan. 24.** Text of draft trade agreement between Britain and Russia issued. **30.** Death announced of Prince Kropotkin. **Feb. 5.** M. Tchitcherine objected to preamble of proposed trade agreement, denied anti-British action in Asia, and charged Britain with continued hostility to Soviet Government. **10.** Treaty of Peace between Poland and Soviet Russia signed. **March 5.** Reports of risings against the "Reds," especially at Kronstadt, culminate in statement that advance upon Petrograd had commenced. **14.** Petrograd shelled by guns of Kronstadt. **16.** Trade agreement between Britain and Russia signed. **17.** Kronstadt surrendered to Red troops. **Aug. 1.** Soviet Russia accepted Mr. Hoover's conditions for relief of its starving

people. **24.** Relief of famine-stricken people by foreign organisations begun. **31.** Soviet Government arrested non-Communist members of Russian Relief Committee and dissolved that organisation. **Sept. 5.** Dr. Nansen declared £30,000,000 credit would be required for Russian Relief. **9.** Soviet refused to allow sub-Commission of Inter-Allied Commission to visit Russia. **Oct. 28.** Soviet offered to respect pre-war debts on condition help to starving Russians was forthcoming.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1920) Nov. 10. Adriatic dispute settled at Conference, Italy giving up Dalmatia and Fiume becoming independent. **11.** *Vindictive* formally handed over to Belgian Government at Ostend. **15.** Greek elections resulted in defeat of M. Venizelos and success of supporters of Constantine. **Dec. 6.** Greek plebiscite showed large majority for return of Constantine. **13.** King Constantine arrived at Athens and was greeted with enthusiasm. **28.** Hostilities ceased at Fiume pending negotiations for Armistice sought by Dr. Annunzio's followers. **29.** Dr. Annunzio handed over all authority to Fiume Town Council which reached agreement with Italian Government. **(1921) Feb. 4.** Greek Cabinet resigned and M. Kalogeropoulos formed new Ministry. **Mar. 8.** Senor Dato, Spanish Premier, shot dead while in motor car in Madrid. **10.** Allies' proposals in regard to Turkish and Greek claims were accepted. **15.** Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier, murdered by an Armenian in Berlin. **24.** Greek offensive launched against Turkish Nationalists on Anatolian front. **29.** Leaving Switzerland secretly, ex-King Karl appeared in Hungary and made an attempt to regain the throne. At Budapest the Regent advised him to leave. **April 5.** The ex-King returned to Switzerland. Greek troops met with reverse at Eskişehir and retired. **9.** Sun-Yat-Sen proclaimed "President" of China at Canton. **May 23.** After several demonstrations in support of Zaghlul Pasha in Cairo and Alexandria serious disorders occurred and Europeans were attacked. **June 29.** King of Denmark visited Iceland. **July 23.** Spanish forces suffered considerable loss in fighting in Morocco, commandant being among killed. King and Queen of Norway celebrated their silver wedding. **27.** Japan conditionally accepted invitation to Washington Conference. **Aug. 8.** Second phase of Greek offensive opened successfully. **10.** King Peter of Yugoslavia died at Belgrade after long illness. **31.** Greeks drove Turks back and crossed River Sakaria on 20-mile front. **Sept. 2.** Japanese Crown Prince arrived in Tokyo after his European tour. **10.** Battle of Angora ended in stalemate, and Greeks withdrew after heavy losses on both sides. **Oct. 19.** Coup carried out in Lisbon without bloodshed and new Government formed. **21.** Ex-King Karl arrived in Hungary by aeroplane, joined Royalist Army and marched on Budapest. After temporary success his troops were repulsed and Karl and his wife were taken prisoners.

Retrospect of Sport.

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THE DERBY, 1878-1921.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1877 see 1921 edition.

The Distance of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. (See Notes below.) Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Toddington, Bendman, Knight, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Betting	Jockey.	Trainer	No. of R'n's.
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	22
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevy	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	23
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	19
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's *Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pineus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	F. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	{ Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatten } dead { Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester } heat	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood	R. Sherwood	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's *Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Saintfin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's *Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's *Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Glistrell's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minori	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's *Tagalle	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyer	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	Mr. E. Hulton's *Fifinella	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	Mr. Fairie's *Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; ‡ the One Thousand; and § the St. Leger.
 Notes.—1886—Gildiateur, first French bred horse that won; 1887—snow fell during the day; 1892—start altered to New Level Post; 1896—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won; 1898—Mr C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1898 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (2½ miles) at Newmarket.
 1894, Running Rain fraud. Record time, 2 min. 34½ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920; previous best, 2 min. §½ secs. by Lemberg in 1920.

	ECLIPSE STAKES.	OAKS.	ST. LEGER.	2,000 GUINEAS.	1,000 GUINEAS.
1924	Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg, 37 Oct 1916	Princess Dorrie	Black Jester	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie
1925	No race. War	Snow Marten	No race. War	Pommern	Vaucluse
1926	No race. War	Fifinella	No race. War	Charlesmus	Canyon
1927	No race. War	Bunny Jane	No race. War	Gay Crusader	Madem
1928	No race. War	My Dear	No race. War	Gainsborough	Ferry
1929	Major Astor's Buchan, 37 Oct 61b	Rayuda	Keysee	Fanther	Roseway
1930	Lord Astor's Buchan, 47 Oct 1stb	Charlebelles	Caligula	Tetratema	Cinna
1931	Lord Astor's Craig an Eran, 37 Oct 1stb	Love Indulgence	Polemarch	Craig an Eran	Bettina

* Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.		GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.		DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.		GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	
1915-6	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1916	By Jingo 47 get 4lb	Queen Square 47 get	Haki 77 get 6lb	Haki 77 get 6lb	Silbury 37 get 6lb	Silbury 37 get 6lb	Silbury 37 get 6lb
1917	Tangiers 47 get	Mount Royal 37 get 7lb	Buchan 47 get 6lb	Buchan 47 get 6lb	Kenilworth 47 get 6lb	Kenilworth 47 get 6lb	Kenilworth 47 get 6lb
1918	Perfection 47 get	Bucks 37 get 6lb	Flamboyant 37 get 4lb	Flamboyant 37 get 4lb	Copyright 37 get 4lb	Copyright 37 get 4lb	Copyright 37 get 4lb
ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT)		NEW STAKES (ASCOT)		ROYAL HUNT CUP (ASCOT)		STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD)	
1915-6	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1916	St. Pilot 77 get 7lb	Orpheus 82 get 10lb (7)	Irish Elegance 47 get 12lb	Irish Elegance 47 get 12lb	King Sol 37 get	King Sol 37 get	King Sol 37 get
1917	Haki 1 get 12lb	Alan Brock 82 get 10lb (16)	Square Measure 37 get	Square Measure 37 get	Western Wave 47 get 7lb	Western Wave 47 get 7lb	Western Wave 47 get 7lb
1918	Spurwort 47 get	Scamp 82 get 10lb (11)	Illuminator 47 get 6lb	Illuminator 47 get 6lb	Service Kit 47 get 12lb	Service Kit 47 get 12lb	Service Kit 47 get 12lb
CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 furlongs		CAMBRIDGESH. Now last in & 2 miles 2 furlongs		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 2 miles 1 furlong		POSS OF WALES ST Newmarket 2nd July. 2 miles 4 furlongs	
1915	Air Raid 37 get 12lb	Zibovna 37 get 12lb	No race—War	No race—War	Blink 37 get	Blink 37 get	Blink 37 get
1916	Ivanhoe 67 get 12lb	Brigand 37 get 12lb	Mr A de Rothschild's Galloping	Mr A de Rothschild's Galloping	Buchan 37 get 6lb	Buchan 37 get 6lb	Buchan 37 get 6lb
1917	Bracket 37 get 7lb (37)	No race—Coal Strike	M. E. de St. Alary's Comrade	M. E. de St. Alary's Comrade	Attalus 37 get 7lb	Attalus 37 get 7lb	Attalus 37 get 7lb
1918	Yulot 47 get 6lb (12)	Milenko 37 get 12lb (14)	Mr J. Watson's Lemonade	Mr J. Watson's Lemonade	Orpheus 47 get 6lb	Orpheus 47 get 6lb	Orpheus 47 get 6lb
GRAND NATIONAL. CITY & SUBURBAN 4 miles 850 yds.		KEMPTON JUBILEE. 2½ miles		LINCOLNSH HDGP. 2 miles.			
1915-6	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1916	Pootlyn 47 get 12lb	Royal Bucks 67 get 6lb	Arlon 47 get 6lb (Hurst P.)	Arlon 47 get 6lb (Hurst P.)	Royal Bucks 67 get 6lb	Royal Bucks 67 get 6lb	Royal Bucks 67 get 6lb
1917	Trotytown 77 get 6lb	Comstock 47 get 6lb	Tangiers 47 get 6lb	Tangiers 47 get 6lb	Furlous 47 get 6lb	Furlous 47 get 6lb	Furlous 47 get 6lb
1918	Shawn Spadish 77 get 6lb	No race—Coal Strike	Paragon 47 get 6lb	Paragon 47 get 6lb	Moramus 47 get 6lb	Moramus 47 get 6lb	Moramus 47 get 6lb
CHAMPION STAKES Now 2 miles 2 furlongs		N'MARKET STAKES 2 miles 2 furlongs		MIDDLE PK. STAKES. 6 furlongs.		DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 furlongs of R. M.	
1915	My Dear 37 get 6lb (4)	Thornmore get	Stefan the Great 82 get 10lb	Stefan the Great 82 get 10lb	Knight of Blith 82 get 10lb (6)	Knight of Blith 82 get 10lb (6)	Knight of Blith 82 get 10lb (6)
1916	Buchan 37 get 7lb (5)	Domino get	Tetrastria get 12lb (1)	Tetrastria get 12lb (1)	Prince Galahad 82 get 10lb (7)	Prince Galahad 82 get 10lb (7)	Prince Galahad 82 get 10lb (7)
1917	Orpheus 37 get 7lb (6)	Albion get	Monarch 92 get 12lb (8)	Monarch 92 get 12lb (8)	No race—Coal Strike	No race—Coal Strike	No race—Coal Strike
1918	Orpheus 47 get (3)	Lemonade get	Golden Corn get (5)	Golden Corn get (5)	Lembach get 12lb (4)	Lembach get 12lb (4)	Lembach get 12lb (4)

THE TURF IN 1921.

(At the close of the Newmarket Second October Meeting.)

THE racing season was not allowed to run its usual course owing to the national strike of jockeys in the spring. After several meetings had been abandoned by order of the Government, including the Epsom Spring Meeting, executives were permitted to carry out their programmes on condition that no special railway facilities were provided for horses and the public. The abandonments included Newmarket, April 22, 23 and 24, while the second meeting was compressed into one day, April 29, when the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas were run.

As in the preceding year, the five classic races were won by five different horses as follows:—

Two Thousand Guineas, Craig an Eran; One Thousand Guineas, Battius; The Derby, Humorist; The Oaks, Love in Illness; St. Leger, Polemarch.

Lord Astor's Craig an Eran, reputed the best colt of his age, was unluckily beaten a neck in the Derby by Humorist, whom he had defeated in the Two Thousand. He started an odds-on favourite for the St. Leger, but failed to get a place. The winner, Lord Londonderry's Polemarch, who started at 50 to 1, like California, the previous year's winner, is sired by The Tetrarch.

Prices of bloodstock found a more normal level, the Slodmore yearlings at the Doncaster sales realising 8,000 guineas for seven colts and 29,500 guineas for nine fillies.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	Mounts.	Wins.	Per cent.
J. Donoghue.....	590	125	21.18
F. Bullock.....	465	114	24.51
V. Smyth.....	311	48	15.43
B. Carslake.....	284	83	29.22
F. Lane.....	333	47	14.11
W. Lister.....	365	44	12.05

WINNING OWNERS.

	No of Horses.	Races Won.	Total Value.
Mr. S. B. Joel.....	23	31	£28,983
Lord Astor.....	7	14	22,574
Mr. J. Watson.....	9	19	18,488
Lord Derby.....	9	25	17,161
Mr. J. B. Joel.....	10	15	14,966
S. H. Cunliffe-Owen.....	6	11	11,953

A Taylor headed the trainers with 48 races won by 21 horses, the value being £47,376. Polymelus headed the winning sires with 32 winners of 46 races of value of £33,467. Nunstar came next, and Swynford third.

Trotting.—Fastest m. in America, 1 min. 54½ secs., by Uhlman, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

BOXING IN 1921.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 2, 1921):—
Fly Weight—Jimmy Wilde.
Bantam—Johnny Buff.
Feathers—Johnny Kilbane.
Welter—Jack Britton.
Middle—Mike O'Dowd.
Light-Heavy—Georges Carpentier.
Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

RACQUETS IN 1921.

Singles Championship.—E. M. Baerlein beat Hon. C. N. Bruce.
Doubles Championships.—Hon. C. N. Bruce and H. W. Leatham.
Public Schools' Championship.—Wellington (P. N. Durlacher and L. Lees).
University Matches.—Oxford won the Singles (J. C. Simpson) and the Doubles (J. C. Simpson and E. O. Williams).

CRICKET IN 1930-31.

UNDER the captaincy of Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex), an M.C.C. team visited Australia and lost all the five Test matches as follows:—

Dec. 17, 1930.—At Sydney, Australia won by 377 runs.

Dec. 31, 1930.—At Melbourne, Australia won by innings and 91 runs.

Jan. 14, 1931.—At Adelaide, Australia won by 219 runs.

Feb. 11, 1931.—At Melbourne, Australia won by 8 wickets.

Feb. 25, 1931.—At Sydney, Australia won by 9 wickets.

An Australian team, under Mr. W. W. Armstrong, visited England, where the five Test matches resulted:—

May 28.—At Nottingham, Australia won by 10 wickets.

June 11.—At Lords, Australia won by 8 wickets.

July 2.—At Leeds, Australia won by 219 runs.

July 23.—At Manchester, a draw.

Aug. 13.—At Kennington Oval, a draw.

The visitors were undefeated till the last week of the tour, when they were beaten by very small margins by a scratch England XI, of amateurs at Eastbourne and by C. J. Thornton's XI at Scarborough. The team was very strong in all departments of the game. They played, in all, 38 matches, of which they won 22, drew 14, and lost 2.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County	Played.	Won.	Won on 1st innings	Lost on 1st innings	Lost.	Points Obtained.	Points Possible.	Percentage.
Middlesex (1)	19	15	0	2	2	75	98	76.54
*Nurey (3)	23	15	3	3	5	81	115	70.43
*Yorkshire (4)	23	16	4	3	3	83	125	66.40
Kent (5)	23	16	4	2	7	84	130	64.61
*Lancashire (1)	23	15	4	3	4	85	130	65.38
Hampshire (11)	23	14	4	2	7	86	140	61.42
Gloucester (8)	23	13	0	1	9	80	120	66.66
Sussex (6)	23	13	1	2	9	87	140	62.14
*Notts (7)	23	10	3	2	8	85	115	73.91
Somerset (20)	22	8	2	1	13	44	130	33.84
Leicester (13)	20	10	0	2	8	50	120	41.66
Derbyshire (16)	20	5	3	0	12	31	100	31.00
*Northants (14)	23	5	1	15	7	27	115	23.47
Worcester (15)	22	5	0	2	15	26	110	23.72
Essex (9)	26	5	3	6	13	29	130	22.30
Warwick (12)	26	5	1	2	19	27	130	20.76
Glamorganshire (—)	17	2	1	0	14	12	55	21.81

* The following matches in which a first-innings result was not secured, are entirely ignored: Yorkshire v Middlesex, Lancashire v Surrey, Notts v Northamptonshire, all on Aug. 20, &c., and Lancashire v Glamorgan, Aug. 21, &c.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1930	Eton won by 9 runs.
1931	Eton won by 3 wickets.
1932	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1933	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1934	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1935	1935-24, no match. War.
1936	Eton won by 225 runs.
1937	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1938	Eton won by 7 wickets.

Totals, Eton 25, Harrow 25, drawn 24.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 256, for Hampstead v. Staines, 1905; in first-class cricket, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1904.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 897, v. Warwickshire, 1904. In Australia, New South Wales, 928, v. South Australia, Jan. 1902.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 22, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 22, v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward (1906) and C. B. Fry (1901) hold the record of 13 centuries in one season. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons.

England v. Australia.—Matches played in Australia, 57; in England, 47. England has won 40, Australia 43, drawn 21, total 104.

BATTING AVERAGES (ALL MATCHES).

Player	Number of Innings	Times Not Out	Total Runs	Mean in an Innings	Average
Mead (C. P.)	49	6	3,179	280	64.70
*Macartney, C. G.	48	2	3,335	345	58.37
*Bardsley, W.	44	4	2,818	290	55.45
Russell, A. C.	44	3	2,926	273	54.52
Shepherd (T. J.)	40	4	2,907	218	54.57
Hardinge	38	7	2,339	207	51.07
Bryan, J. L.	38	6	2,380	221	50.47
Tyldesley (E.)	41	2	2,188	181	49.47
Randham (A.)	39	3	2,177	207	49.72
Hearn (J. W.)	38	7	1,781	202	46.17
Duck	37	4	1,881	200	47.05
Hallows	36	4	1,894	207	45.09
*Armstrong, W. W.	47	2	2,405	184	43.50
Riches, N. V. H.	28	3	1,080	177	43.50
Woolley (F. E.)	50	1	2,101	174	42.87
Hayward	46	1	1,900	170	42.44
Jeacocke, A. T.	46	1	1,098	190	42.44
Hendren, E. H.	53	5	2,013	113	41.43
Sharp, A. T.	47	8	1,779	109	41.45
Gunn (G.)	45	3	1,673	138	39.62

Mead was the great batsman of the year with over 3,000 runs, a feat performed for the first time since T. Hayward created a record of 3,518 in 1900. Mead also scored 20 centuries out of an aggregate of 303. Mead and W. V. C. Jupp were alone credited with the "double" of over a 1,000 runs and over 100 wickets. * Australian player.

BOWLING AVERAGES (ALL MATCHES).

Bowler	Over	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Wilson, E. R.	13,84	270	170	571	21.10
Rhodes	13,18	326	1294	141	13.97
*Armstrong, W. W.	760	5	277	244	11.35
Woolley (F. E.)	14,14	163	1,047	267	15.74
*McDonald, F. M.	85	1	167	109	15.37
*Gregory, J. A.	691	4	138	124	11.12
Bestwick	1,035	3	200	245	14.71
White, J. C.	1,147	3	351	248	14.17
Howell (H.)	1,721	6	110	178	12.04
Macaulay	1,351	5	240	173	13.87
Parker	1,178	5	311	203	15.34
Dean, R.	1,261	6	220	209	10.52
Wells (W.)	1,211	8	201	201	10.00
Nash, J.	1,094	4	208	200	10.40
Freeman (A. P.)	1,017	2	217	206	10.53
Hacker	1,018	5	205	243	10.07
Kilner (R.)	1,013	2	203	247	10.24
Waddington	1,013	2	204	207	10.33
Tyldesley (R.)	1,013	2	207	207	10.00
Badger, H. D.	974	2	201	215	10.40
Durston	1,013	2	209	203	10.30
Lee (H. W.)	1,013	2	210	210	10.00
*Malley, A. A.	1,013	2	210	210	10.00
Relf (A. E.)	1,013	2	210	210	10.00
Marriott, C. B.	1,013	2	210	210	10.00

* Members of Australian touring team. Rhodes and Woolley kept up their form to a surprising degree. Twenty-four bowlers took 100 wickets or over.

ATHLETICS IN 1921.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards.—H. P. V. Edwards, 20½ secs.
200 yards.—H. P. V. Edwards, 20½ secs.
400 yards.—E. A. Lindsay, 20½ secs.
800 yards.—E. D. Mountain, 2 min. 26½ secs.
1 mile.—A. G. Hill, 4 min. 13½ secs. (British record).
4 miles.—Wai Monk, 20 min. 50½ secs.
100 yards Hurdles.—H. Bernard, 23½ secs.
400 yards Hurdles.—A. Christensen, 23½ secs. (British record).

1 mile Relay.—Polytechnic Harriers, 3 min. 23½ secs.
5 miles Hurdles.—P. Hodges, 10 min. 57½ secs.
5 miles Walk.—J. F. Evans, 14 min. 40½ secs.
High Jump.—B. H. Baker, 6 ft. 2½ ins.
Long Jump.—H. C. Taylor, 20 ft. 2 in.
Weight.—B. James, 45 ft. 2½ ins.
Hammer.—C. J. Lindh, 162 ft. 2½ ins.
Pole Jump.—E. Rydberg, 12 ft. 2½ ins.
Discus.—O. Zallhagen, 134 ft. 6½ ins.
Hop, Step and Jump.—P. James, 46 ft. 6½ in.
Javelin.—H. Lindstrom, 205 ft. (British record).
20 miles Run.—H. Britton, 54 min. 54½ secs.
7 miles Walk.—H. V. L. Rows, 55 min. 4½ secs.

Oxford and Cambridge tied in the Sports, each University winning five of ten events.

Scotland won the International Match by 6 events to England's 3 and Ireland's 2.

Marathon race was won by A. R. Mills in 3 hrs. 51 mins. 45½ secs.

Oxford and Cambridge were beaten in America by Harvard by 8 events to 2. Later they tied with Prince Town and Cornell Universities, 5 events each.

In an International match in Paris, England beat France by 123 points to 118.

England won the International Cross Country Championship, W. Freeman, Breckfield Harriers, being first man home.

RELAY RECORDS (all outdoor).

400 yards (each man ran 100 metres) 42.5 secs. (8 Landers, F. M. Davis, W. G. Haymond, Elmer Smith).
440 yds. relay (each man ran 110 yds.) 42.5 secs. (8 Landers, F. M. Davis, W. G. Haymond, Elmer Smith).
800 metres relay (each man ran 200 metres), 1 m. 27½ secs., University of Pennsylvania team (Sherman Landers, F. M. Davis, W. G. Haymond, Elmer Smith).
800 yds. relay (each man ran 200 yds.), 1 m. 27.4 secs., University of Pennsylvania team (Sherman Landers, F. M. Davis, W. G. Haymond, Elmer Smith).
1 mile relay, 3 m. 18 secs., University of Pennsylvania (Kaufman, Lockwood, Lippincott, Meredith), Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1921.
5 mile relay, 7 m. 53 secs., Yale University (Rofe, Barker, Cooper, Overton), Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1921.

PUNTING IN 1921.

H. B. Marshall won Amateur (Singles) Championship, July 30; and, with F. Covell, Double Championship, A. E. Edwards (Maidenhead) won Professional Championship, Aug. 4.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY IN 1921.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.
England	3	2	1	0	14	3
Ireland	3	2	1	0	18	1
Scotland	3	1	0	2	8	16
Wales	3	0	0	3	1	10

{OTHER RESULTS.}

Cambridge beat Oxford, 4-1; Army beat Navy, 3-2; Navy beat Air Force, 4-3; Army beat Air Force, 5-1. Army Cup won by 1st Royal Munsters, who beat R.A.S.C. (Aldershot), 3-0. Inter-Hospital Cup, St. Thomas's beat Guy's, 5-0.

CROQUET IN 1921.

Championships (Boshampton).—Capt. C. L. O'Callaghan (Men); Miss N. S. Gilchrist (Ladies).
Gold Medals (Boshampton).—Miss M. S. L. Gilchrist (Ladies); Trevor Williams (Men's).
Champion Cup.—C. F. Barry (Men's); Miss N. S. Gilchrist (Ladies).
Gulbey Cup.—Capt. C. L. O'Callaghan.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 yds., 9.3-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (a), 1920, D. Kelly (a), 1906, Howard Drew, 1924, and C. Paddock (a), 1921, on grass; W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1924. Best English Championship time, 9.4-5th secs., C. H. Patching, 1922.
120 yds., 12.3-5th secs., by E. Walker (1909). 200 yds. (hurdles), 24½ secs., by E. Thompson, Queen's Club, 1920 and (a), 1921. 200 yds. 14.3-5th secs., by C. Paddock (a), 1921 (world's record) 200 yds., 19.3-5th secs., by W. H. Applegarth (1920); 20 secs., by C. Paddock (a), 1921 (world's record) 200 yds., 20.4-5th secs., by C. Paddock (a), 1921 (world's record) 250 yds., 24.3-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1923. 300 yds., 30.3-5th secs., by B. J. Wefer (a), 1926; 30.5-5th secs., by C. Paddock (a), 1921. 400 yds. (hurdles), 36.3-5th secs., by O. Greenings, 1907. 440 yds., 48.3-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908; 47.4-5th secs., by H. M. Long (a) 1900. 440 yds. (hurdles), 54.3-5th secs., by J. M. Watt, 1920. 500 yds., 57.3-5th secs., by W. M. Sheppard (a), 1910. 600 yds., 1.2 in. 58.3-5th secs., J. E. Meredith (a), 1926. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1906. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14.3-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyns, 1926. 1,200 yds., 3 m. 54.3-5th secs., by A. G. Hill, 1921. 1 mile, 4 m. 12.3-5th secs., by A. G. Hill, 1921. High Jump, 6 ft. 2 in., by T. J. Carroll, 1923. Throwing the Hammer, 170 ft. 20 in., by J. J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight 16½ lb., 7 ft. 8½ in., 40 ft. 3½ in. by R. W. Rose, in Ireland, 1908. Pole Jump, 12½ ft. 6 in., C. Harleman, 1923.
OTHER RECORDS.—Putting the Weight 16½ lb., 7 ft. 8½ in., by B. James, Stockholm, 80 ft. 7.5-8 ins., 1921; 60½ in. 43 ft. 1½ in. by Matt McGrath, America, 1917 (world's record). Throwing the Hammer 16½ lb., 9 ft. circles, P. J. Ryan, 180 ft. 6½ in., 1912 in New York, J. Flanagan 284 ft. 4 in., 1920 in Canada, from 7 ft. circle. A. U. rules, wire handle with loops. The British record is 275 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. Zallhagen holds the Discus Throwing record 200 ft. 4½ in., Stockholm, 1921. His British record is 244 ft. 6½ in., London, 1921. Free Style, 136 ft. 4½ in., E. Nikkila, Tampere, Finland, 1913. Javelin Throwing, 326 ft. 1½ in., by H. Lindstrom, Stockholm, 1921. British record, 205 ft., by H. Lindstrom (a) Stamford Bridge, 1921. Javelin throwing (held in the middle), 65 metres 55 J. Myrta, at Stockholm, 1920.

The pole jumping record is held by an American amateur, Frank Foss, 12 ft. 5½ in. (1901).

75 yds. running, 7.2-5th sec., by H. M. Abrahams, in London, 1923 (world's record), previous best, 7.3-5th sec., by L. H. Cary, B. J. Wefers, and A. Halin (American), and R. E. Walker (S. Africa) 90 yds. running, 8½ secs., by Chas. Paddock in America, 1921. 100 yds., 10½ secs., by Chas. Paddock (American), 1921. 130 yds., 12.3-5th secs., by Chas. Paddock (American), 1921. 300 metres walk, 22 m. 50.3-5th secs., by W. Plant (a), 1920 (world's record). 500 metres (100 yds.) running, 10.3-5th secs., by Chas. Paddock (a), 1921 (world's record). 200 metres (125 yds.) running, 21.3-5th secs., by Chas. Paddock (a), 1921 (world's record). 300 metres (327 yds.) running, 33.3-5th secs., by Chas. Paddock (a), 1921 (world's record). 20,000 metres (20,977 yds.) running, 30 m. 40.3-5th secs., by P. Narmid, at Stockholm, 1921 (world's record). 20 kilometres (12 miles 240 yds.), 1 hr. 7 m. 38.3-5th secs., by H. Kolehmainen, at Helsinki, 1921 (world's record). 20 kilometres (12 miles 372 yds.), walk, 46 m. 10 secs., by Ugo Frigerio, at Rome, 1921 (world's record).

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Rows, 8 hrs. 21 mins. 14 secs., Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 28 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in six days' professional contest, 643 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, Dec. 8, 1908.

WRESTLING IN 1921.

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, at Islington, July 26 and 27.—Cumberland and Westmoreland (Featherweight), H. Harrett, Finchley Y.M.C.A. (Catch as Catch Can (Featherweight), George McKenzie, Ashdown A.C. (Middleweight), J. W. Davis, Ashdown A.C. 1st STON. CHAMPIONSHIP, Stamford Bridge, Aug. 6.—V. Benson, Kingston Poly.

COURSIING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1912	Mr J. W. Fullerton	Tide Time
1913	Mr S. Hill Woods	Hung Well.
1914	Mr A. F. Pope	Ilwinn.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number.
1916	Mr F. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1920	Mr N. Dunn	Fighting Force.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Shortening.

In 1927, 28 and 29, not decided. War.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
	A. F. Duffy a	1908	h. m. s.
	D. J. Kelly a	1906	0 0 97
100	Howard P. Drewa	1914	0 0 117
	Chas. Paddock a	1911	0 0 117
120	R. E. Walker a	1909	0 0 117
	Howard P. Drewa	1914	0 0 117
120	E. J. Thomson a	1910	0 0 147
H	C. Paddock a	1911	0 0 147
150	W. Applegarth a	1911	0 0 191
200	C. Paddock a	1911	0 0 191
220	C. Paddock a	1911	0 0 201
	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898	6 0 237
220	J. I. Wendell	1913	6 0 237
H	R. A. Simpson a	1916	0 0 247
250	W. Macpherson d	1891	0 0 307
	B. J. Wefers a	1896	0 0 307
300	C. Paddock a	1911	0 0 307
300H	O. Groenings e	1907	0 0 367
	M. W. Long a	1900	0 0 477
440	W. Halswelle	1908	0 0 487
	J. E. Meredith a	1916	0 0 477
	J. M. Watt a	1920	0 0 541
440	J. K. Norton a	1920	0 0 531
H	A. G. Derch a	1911	0 0 557
	C. Christlerason e	1911	0 0 557
500	M. W. Sheppard a	1910	0 0 577
600	M. W. Sheppard a	1910	0 1 107
	E. H. Montague e	1908	0 1 117
880	J. E. Meredith a	1916	0 1 517
	M. W. Sheppard a	1910	0 1 517
1000	W. E. Lutyens e	1908	0 1 517
1220	A. G. Hille	1911	0 3 517
Miss	N. Taber a	1915	0 4 127
	A. G. Hille e	1911	0 4 167
	W. Murray d	1911	0 6 227
	A. Shrubbe e	1904	0 9 97
	A. Shrubbe e	1903	0 14 177
	A. Shrubbe e	1904	0 19 337
	A. Shrubbe e	1904	0 24 337
	P. Nurni t	1901	0 29 417
	A. Shrubbe e	1904	0 50 407
	G. Crossland e	1894	1 51 54
	J. A. Squires e	1885	3 17 367
	G. A. Dunning e	1879	4 50 12
	E. W. Lloyd e	1913	6 13 58
100 J	Sounders at	1882	17 36 14

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mile.	Name.	Year	h. m. s.
1	G. E. Larner e	1904	0 6 26
	G. Goulding j	1910	0 16 251
2	G. E. Larner e	1904	0 13 117
3	G. E. Larner e	1905	0 20 251
4	G. E. Larner e	1905	0 27 14
5	G. E. Larner e	1905	0 36 01
7	G. H. Goulding a	1915	0 50 407
10	G. E. Larner e	1908	1 15 577
15	H. V. L. Ross e	1911	1 59 327
15	R. Bridge	1914	1 58 261
20 J	J. Butler	1897	2 49 26
25	H. V. L. Ross a	1913	3 37 61
50 J	J. Butler	1905	7 58 27
100 T	E. Hammond t	1908	18 4 101

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	ft. in.	Year
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor e	24 117	1901
	Gourdin a	25 3	1911
Standing Long Jump	C. Triclitras t	11 6	1912
Running High Jump	T. J. Carroll	6 5	1913
	E. Beeson a	6 7 1/2	1914
Standing High Jump	Leo Goehring a	5 51	1913
	F. K. Foss a	13 31	1919
Pole Jump†	F. K. Foss	13 5	1920
	E. Rydberg	12 21/2	1921

(PROFESSIONALS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	h. m. s.
	E. Donovan a	1895	0 0 97
	J. Donaldson d	1911	0 0 97
100	J. Donaldson	1912	0 0 97
	(British Rec.)		
120	J. Donaldson g	1909	0 0 114
120	H. Gent	1887	0 0 117
130	J. Donaldson d	1911	0 0 12
150	H. Hutchens d	1887	0 0 141
	G. Seward	1847	0 0 197
200	J. Applett d	1885	0 0 217
220	H. Hutchens e	1885	0 0 217
	L. McLachlan t	1908	0 0 217
250	H. Hutchens d	1888	0 0 251
300	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
440	B. R. Day d	1907	0 0 471
500	E. C. Bredin t	1898	0 0 59
	J. Powers a	1881	0 0 59
600	J. Nuttall	1864	0 1 13
	E. C. Bredin	1897	0 1 13
880	F. Hewitt e	1871	0 1 537
1000	W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
1320	T. Connell a	1895	0 3 21
1M	W. G. George	1886	0 4 121
2	W. Lang	1863	0 9 117
3	G. McCrae	1918	0 14 187
4	P. Cannon	1888	0 19 257
5	J. White	1863	0 24 40
10	G. McCrae	1918	0 50 55
20	H. Holmer	1911	1 49 80
30	G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
40	J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
50	G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 41
100	C. Rowell a	1882	13 26 30

* On July 26 1913, J. Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds. in 21 1/2 sec., but it was in a handicap, and he finished second, at Stockholm.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 12 m. 1,266 yds., by H. Watkins Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale, 2 hours, H. Holmer, 22 m. 1,000 yds. (about), at Edinburgh, Jan. 3, 1911. His 21 miles' time was 1 hr 55 mins 30 secs, and he covered 25 miles in 2 hrs. 2 mins 4 secs. J. Bailey (1881) ran 351 m. in 4 hours. C. Rowell 99 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 395 yds. in 24 hours, Feb. 1882.

Amateur Records.—Jean Boulin ran 12 m. 1,421 yds. in 1 hr. July 6, 1913, at Stockholm; H. Green, May 12, 1913, ran 36 yds. in 2 hrs., at Stamford Bridge. A. Bolin ran 1,000 metres, at Stockholm, Sept. 22, 1912, in 5 mins. 29 1/2 secs.; Zander ran 1,500 metres at Stockholm, Aug. 8, 1917, in 5 mins. 34 7/10 secs.; Zander ran 3,000 metres, Stockholm, Aug. 18, 1918, in 8 mins. 35 7/10 secs.; on Aug. 1, 1917, Zander ran 4,000 metres in 5 mins. 31 secs.

FENCING 487

CHAMPIONS IN 1921.

Knee: Major H. F. S. Hunting-ton.
Sabres: W. Hammond.
Foil: R. Sutton.
Ladies' Foils: Miss G. Daniell.
Public Schools.—Foil: R. H. Pellow (Imperial Services Coll).
Sabres: R. A. Vallings (Nautical Coll., Pangbourne).

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1909	Robt. Maxwell.
1910	John Ball.
1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	John Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915-19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1909	J. H. Taylor.
1910	Jan. Braid.
1911	H. Vardon.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915-19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.)

SWIMMING.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.
Thus, William Burgess swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.
Longest time under water, Georges Pontignat, 6 mins. 297 secs., Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, R. Bridge, Lancashire Walking Club, broke all amateur walking records from 21 miles (2 hrs. 24 mins. 9 1/2 secs.) up to 25 miles (2 hrs. 5 mins. 39 1/2 secs.).

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, E. C. Horton, Surrey Walking Club, broke all amateur walking records from 21 miles (2 hrs. 8 mins. 25 1/2 secs.) upwards in a twelve hours walk. His total distance was 73 miles 145 yds.

(PROFESSIONALS.)

Name.	ft. in.	Year.
B. W. Scott	22 7	1910
W. Barker	22 64	1904
E. A. Johnson	6 04	1882
J. Darby g	6 0	1892

† Antwerp Olympic Games.
‡ British Championship record.
a Notes on page 488

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1922	England 25, Scotland 10.	Midland Counties.
1923	No match—War.	No match—War.
1924	No match—War.	No match—War.
1925	England 15, Scotland 10.	Gloucestershire.
1926	England 15, Scotland 10.	Gloucestershire.
	• One dropped	

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
1922	England 3, Scotland 1.	Burnley b. Liverpool 3-2.
1923	No match—War.	Sheff. United b. Chelsea 3-0.
1924	No match—War.	No match—War.
1925	England 1, Scotland 1.	No League Championship—War.
1926	England 3, Scotland 1.	Aston Villa b. Huddersfield T. 1-0.
		Tott. Hotspur b. Wolverhampton W. 1-0.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,327, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar 22, 1925. The largest "gate" receipts were £12,454 at Cup Final at Stamford Bridge April 22, 1925, between Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers, when there were 72,325 spectators. The England record attendance is 120,000, at Crystal Palace, April 29, 1923.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1920-21.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Scotland won the championship, having beaten Wales, England and Ireland. Wales and England were equal with one win, one loss and one draw each. Ireland had the wooden spoon with three losses. Results:—

Oct. 23, at Sunderland, England, a, beat Ireland, a.
Feb. 22, at Aberdeen, Scotland, a, beat Wales, 1.
Feb. 25, at Belfast, Scotland, a, beat Ireland, a.
Mar. 24, at Cardiff, Wales, a, drew England, a.
April 9, at Glasgow, Scotland, a, beat England, a.
April 9, at Swansea, Wales, a, beat Ireland 1.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS.

Nov. 23, at Belfast, England, a, beat Ireland, a.
Jan. 26, at Wolverhampton, Wales, a, beat England, a.
Feb. 8, at Paris, Ireland, a, beat France, 1.
May 5, at Paris, France, a, beat England, 1.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS.

ENGLISH.—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers, 1-0, at Chelsea. Attendance, 72,325. record receipts, £12,454.

AMATEUR.—Bishop Auckland b. Hasindon Victoria, 4 a.
AMATEUR F.A.—Ealing Association beat Barclay's Bank, 2-1.

SCOTTISH.—Partick Thistle beat Rangers, 2-0.

WELSH.—Wrexham beat Pontypridd, 2-1.

IRISH.—Glentoran beat Glenavon, 2-0.

LONDON.—Crystal Palace beat Clapton Orient, 2-0.

LONDON AMATEUR.—Barking T. b. Dulwich Hamlet, 4-1.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

LEAGUE I.—Burnley, 59 pts.

LEAGUE II.—Birmingham, 56 pts.

LEAGUE III.—Crystal Palace, 50 pts.

SOUTHERN.—Brighton and Hove (English Section), Barry (Welsh Section).

IRISH.—Glentoran, 24 pts.

SCOTTISH.—Glasgow Rangers, 76 pts.

CENTRAL.—Manchester United, 57 pts.

MIDLAND.—Lincoln City, 57 pts.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wolverhampton 43 pts.

LONDON.—Barking Town, 26 pts.

LONDON COMMERCIAL.—West Ham U., 49 pts.

ISTHMIAN.—Ilford, 56 pts.

ATHENIAN.—St. Albans City, 33 pts.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1921.

British Open Championship.—Jack Hutchison (U.S.A.) beat B. Wethered.

Ladies' Open.—Miss Cecil Leitch beat Miss Joyce Wethered.

French.—Aubrey Boomer.

American.—James Barnes.

Swedish.—Alexander Armour.

Welsh.—C. J. Tolley.

Irish.—D. Smyth.

Canadian.—W. H. Troinger.

British Girls.—Miss Winifred Sarson.

British Boys.—Donald Mathieson.

Fourmeters.—Lynn Professional, Mark Seymour.

Melney Hurst.

"Daily Mail" Green Handicap.

R. Hallam.

a Made in America. b On grass. c In New Zealand.

d Made in Australia. e British amateur records. f Not made Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. g With ankles tied. h On the same day Rose walked as far in 1 hour, 25 mins. 25 secs. and as far again in 3 hours.

i A.W. Sinclair walked 200 miles in 24 hrs. 44 mins. 25 secs. in 1911, in a match against time. The A.A.A. have no

RUGBY UNION IN 1920-21.

England resumed her supremacy in the International matches, winning all her 4 matches; France and Wales were bracketed second, with a win; while Scotland and Ireland each won 1 match. Results:—

Jan. 25, England beat Wales at Twickenham, by 3 goals, 3 tries (25 points) to a try.

Jan. 26, France beat Scotland, at Edinburgh, by a try to nil.

Feb. 3, Scotland beat Wales, at Swansea, 2 goals (12 points) and 3 tries (15 points) to a dropped goal (3 points).

Feb. 12, England beat Ireland, at Twickenham, by 3 goals (15 points) and 3 tries (15 points) to nil.

Feb. 25, Ireland beat Scotland, at Dublin, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal (3 points) and 1 try (3 points).

Feb. 26, Wales beat France, at Cardiff, by a penalty goal (3 points) to 3 dropped goals (4 points).

Mar. 24, Wales beat Ireland, at Belfast, by a penalty goal (3 points) to nil.

Mar. 29, England beat Scotland, at Edinburgh, by 3 goals (15 points) to nil.

Mar. 28, England beat France, at Bordeaux, by 3 goals (15 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

Apr. 3, France beat Ireland by 4 goals (20 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

At Queen's Club, Oxford University beat Cambridge by 1 goal (3 points) to 3 goals (15 points). Oxford have won 19 games (Cambridge 25, and 9 have been drawn).

The County Championship was again won by Gloucestershire, who beat Leicestershire by 5 goals (25 points) to a dropped goal (4 points).

NORTHERN UNION IN 1920-21.

In the Northern Union League Hull Kingston Rovers took premier honour, and Hull won the Club Championship and Yorkshire the County Championship. The Challenge Cup was won by Leigh.

AERIAL DERBY (1919-21).

1921 T. O. M. Sopwith Blériot 70 h.p. 59 m.p.h.

1923 G. Hamel Morane 75 h.p. 76 ..

1924 W. L. Brock Morane 80 h.p. 72 ..

1929 G. Gathardney Alcega 40 h.p. 120'5 ..

1930 F. T. Courtney Martinsyde 123'5 ..

1931 J. H. James Bamel 143'36 ..

DEUTSCHE DE LA MEURTRE CUP (1921).

Place Won by Pilot, per hr. Machine
1921 Etampes, France. Kirsch, 275 Nieuport Delagere

GORDON-BENNETT AERIAL CUP (1900-20).

Place Won by Pilot, per hr. Machine
1909 Reims America G. Curtiss 47 Curtiss.

1910 New York Gt. Britain G. White 60 Blériot.

1911 Kitchurch America Weyman 791 Nieuport.

1912 Chicago France Velrine 224 Deperdussin

1913 Reims France Prevost 224 Deperdussin

1914 Etampes France Lecoq 224 Nieuport.

• The Cup was won outright by France.

BALLOONING.

Gordon-Bennett Cup, in 1921, was won by Switzerland (Armbruster, pilot), distance covered, 495 miles; England (Spencer) and America (Upson) travelling 425 miles.

The Ballooning Record is 1,285 miles, held by Germany (British record, 1,217 miles; French record (Bismarck, 1921), 1,275 miles.

200 miles record on their books. f Made in Canada. g Made in Athens. h This record was not passed until late in 1924, when previous figures to Goulding were disallowed. i In London, in 1924, Tom Griffith walked 20 miles in a hr. 45 mins. 25 secs. in a match against time. Late in 1924 the International Athletic Federation approved the record. j Straight track. k Made in S. Africa.

POLO IN 1921.

Champion Cup.—Freebooters.
 Junior Championships.—Pilgrims.
 Open Cup (Ranelagh).—Foxhunters.
 Coronation Cup.—Foxhunters.
 Inter-Representative Cup.—XVII Lancers.
 Ranelagh War Cup.—Dragons and Dragoon Guards.
 Public Schools Cup.—Old Etonians.
 Universities.—Cambridge beat Oxford, 7-4. [Team].
 Rugby Cup.—Quidnuncs. (Prince of Wales in winning County Cup.—Wellington.
 Patriotic Cup.—Ireland beat England.
 Rockampton Cup.—Eastcott.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1921.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Magd. Coll., Oxford, 6m 54s.
 Ladies.—Eton College, 7m 3s.
 Stewards.—Magd. College, Oxford, 7m 33s.
 Visitors.—Lincoln, Oxford, 7m 22s.
 Goblets.—Jesus, Camb., 8m 52s.
 Wyfold.—Jesus, Camb., 7m 46s.
 Diamond Sculls.—F. K. Eyken (Delft Univ.) 8m 26s.
 Thames.—Christania (Norway) 7m 22s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1921.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford junior, 20m 29s.
 Doughty's Coat and Badge.—A. E. Briggs, Nat-life Cross

BILLIARDS IN 1921.

For the second year in succession there was a new Professional Billiards' champion, T. Newman, who gained successive victories over Tophill, Falkiner and Rees, W. Smith, the 1920 champion, and M. Inman declined to play under the scheme drawn up by the controlling body, and the contest was therefore robbed of much of its interest.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—In the final, Thomas Newman beat Thomas Rees by 5, 256 in 26,000 up.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Mr. S. H. Fry beat J. Graham Symes by 409 in 3,000 up. An Australian, J. R. Hooper, made a good show in this event.

VICTORY TOURNAIMENT.—W. Smith won, but there were several defaults through illness, &c., including that of T. Newman, the new champion.

During the year, E. Peall, son of the old spot-stroke champion, W. J. Peall, came to the front, winning the 81 Duntan's Tournament and eight matches of the reel. His first defeat came from a rising young player, Joseph Davies, of Chesterfield, who was in receipt of 1,000 in 8,000. Both these men will make their mark amongst the higher professionals.

BREAKS.—On Feb. 27, 1921, Falkiner made 575 with ivory balls. On May 6, 1920, T. Newman scored an all-round break of 1,000 with ivory balls, this being the largest apart from George Gray's (red ball) and anchor cannon "freak" efforts. T. Rees also made a break of 750.

Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,394, by W. J. Peall, 1920; match for money, 2,021, by W. J. Peall, 1899. Best spot barred breaks, 1,398, by John Roberts, 1899, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1899. With competition balls the highest breaks are 2,105 (1921) and 2,000 (of the reel), by George Gray, Oct. 1, 1905, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct. 1920. Best breaks with ivory balls are 1,024, by George Gray (under B.C.C. Rules); 800, by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 1905, recognised by B.A.; and last, made by John Roberts, in Scotland, in 1893. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 45,746. The highest freak break was 499,126 by T. Rees with the anchor cannon in 1907.

BRITISH CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1921.

1/2 mile.—A. White (Manchester), 31 sec.
 1 mile.—G. Owen (Herne Hill), 1 min 51 sec.
 3 miles.—A. White (Herne Hill), 12 min 54 sec.
 25 miles.—W. H. Genders/Lowe/Katon, 44 min 21 sec.
 50 miles (tandem paced).—F. Scott (Herne Hill), 1 h 46 min 44 sec.
 1 mile Tandem.—H. E. Ryan and T. Harvey (Manchester), 2 min. 20 sec.

WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1921.

International 50 kilometre Team Race, at Herne Hill, July 1, won by C. A. Alden and R. H. Clarke in 3 h 31 min. 41 sec.

H. H. Lee and W. A. Ormston (holders) won Mile Tandem Championship in 2 min. 20 sec., Manchester, July 2.

World's Road Cycling Championship (100 kilometres), at Copenhagen, Aug. 4, was won by Skold (Sweden) in 6 h 20 min. 27 sec. National Team Championship won by Sweden.

Mooskops (Netherlands) won 1 kilometre Professional World's Championship, Copenhagen, Aug. 7.

Miscellaneous Records.—The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles): safety (H. Simon), 2d. 50 h. 30 m., 1904. Land's End to London (300 miles), 27h 52m., in 1921. London to Brighton and back: safety (S. H. Grubb), 5h. 42m. 42s., 1912; tandem safety (A. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 5h 53m. 58s., on Aug. 25, 1909. York to Edinburgh (750 miles), 22h 42m., 1921; triple (E. W. B. Martin), 23h 52s., Oct. 22, 1921. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 20h 26m. Edinburgh to London, unpaired (R. Shirley), 23h 43m., Oct. 24, 1905. Bath to London and back (about 225 miles), 22h 57m. 42s., 1921.

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.*

DISTANCES.

1 Mile (flying start).—2 min 21 sec., W. T. Hall, Munich, 1906.

Quarter Mile, Half Mile, and Three-quarter Mile (standing start).—Quarter, 25 sec.; Half, 49 sec.; Three-quarter, 1 min. 12 sec.; "Major" Taylor, Paris, 1902.

1 Mile (standing start).—1 min. 26 sec., A. E. Wills, Celtic Park, 1909.

5 Miles—5 min. 58 sec., W. T. Hall, Paris, 1902.

10 Miles—10 min. 48 sec., A. E. Wills, Paris, 1902.

20 Miles—20 min. 42 sec., W. T. Hall, Paris, 1902.

30 Miles—33 min. 29 sec., W. T. Hall, Paris, 1902.

40 Miles—44 min. 12 sec., W. T. Hall, Munich, 1906.

50 Miles—55 min. 10 sec., W. T. Hall, 1902.

100 Miles—2 h 26 min. 0 sec., E. Bouhours, Paris, 1903.

BY TIME.

1 Hour—63 m. 255 yds., P. Guignard, Munich, Sept. 10, 1909.

1 Hour (unpaced).—27 m. 863 yds., Oscar Egg, Paris, June 28, 1914.

2 Hours—106 m. 247 yds., P. Guignard, Hamburg, Sept. 30, 1906.

3 to 6 Hours—3, 200 m. 2,392 yds.; 4, 256 m. 212 yds.; 5, 280 m. 183 yds.; 6, 228 m. 1,240 yds.; T. Robb, Berlin, August 3, 1908.

12 to 24 Hours—22, 349 m. 1,447 yds.; 28, 403 m. 1,291 yds.; 24, 634 m. 774 yds.; A. E. Walters, Paris, July 8 and 9, 1899.

24 Hours (tandem) 412 miles. C. W. Shadford and R. E. Wilson, Unity C.C., July, 1921.

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields unless otherwise stated.

WORLD'S BOULTING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner
1908	R. Arnot & W. Webb (in New Zealand).
1909	R. Arnot & W. Webb (in New Zealand).
1910	R. Arnot & E. Barry (on the Zambesi).
1911	E. Barry & R. Arnot.
1912	E. Barry & E. Iruan.
1913	R. Barry & H. Pearce.
1914	E. Barry & Jas. Paddon.
1915	A. Fulton & E. Barry.
1916	E. Barry & A. Felton (in Australia).

Barry retired and Dick Arnot assumed the title.
 a First race for a third cup. b The title of English Champion was also included.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1921.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's Singles Challenge Round.—W. T. Tilden, holder, (U.S.A.) beat H. C. Norton (S. Africa).

Men's Doubles.—R. Lycett and Max Woosnam beat F. G. Lowe and A. H. Lowe.

Ladies' Singles.—Mdlle. Lenglen (holder) beat Miss Ryan (U.S.A.).

Ladies' Doubles.—Mdlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock.

Mixed Doubles.—R. Lycett and Miss Ryan beat M. Woosnam and Miss P. L. Hawkins.

All England Plate.—J. B. Gilbert beat F. M. B. Fisher.

INTERNATIONAL DAVIS CUP.

America beat Japan.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. T. Tilden (holder), beat W. M. Johnston.

BADMINTON IN 1921.

England beat Ireland, 7 matches to 2.
 CHAMPIONSHIPS.—(Men's Singles), Sir G. A. Thomas; (Ladies' Singles), Miss K. McKane; (Men's Doubles), Sir G. A. Thomas and F. Hodges; (Ladies' Doubles), Miss M. McKane and Miss K. McKane; (Mixed Doubles), Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth.

to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include Egypt, Kenya, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Tanganyika, Swaziland, and Nigeria.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(g) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Imperial Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the Imperial House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainprinciple of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which has for many years been accepted in Great Britain, had become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government. Questions affecting the general

strategical defence of the Empire are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea and land forces of the Empire. In the War of 1914-1918 all the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; *Chairman* (in the absence of the President), The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Self-Government" and "Imperial Conference," ante.)

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 278) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are

conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships, each of £300, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision was rescinded by an Act of Parliament, and in 1902 the 15 scholarships in question were allocated to the Empire of India. *Organising Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Trust, Geoffrey Dawson, M.A.*

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1921-22 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:—*Wei-hai-wei*, £8,000; *Somaland*, £100,000; *St. Helena*, £3,200; *Nyasaland*, £100,000; *Tanganyika*, £914,000; *Uganda*, £250,000; and *Cyprus* £50,000; in addition, the sum of £10,000 is set aside for Scientific Research in connexion with the Development of the Economic Resources of the Colonies and Protectorates.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Egypt are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A. Cotton is extensively grown in India (4,807,000 bales of 400 lb. in 1916-17), Egypt (632,000 bales), and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere—West Africa (11,500 bales in 1907), East Africa (30,700 bales), Sudan (23,000 bales), and West Indies (2,000 bales). Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The gold supplied by the principal producing countries during the last thirty years is shown in the following table:—

Period.	Fine Ounces		
	Australasia.	Africa.	Canada.
1891-95	9,059,505	7,240,235	276,632
1896-1900	15,947,275	13,101,508	3,482,339
1901-05	20,488,594	15,499,183	4,591,989
1906-10	17,769,547	39,008,836	2,430,685
1911-15	18,776,369	50,108,454	3,377,271
1916-20	7,560,784	49,160,253	3,902,682

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (8,500,000 barrels of 42 gallons in 1917), Trinidad (1,600,000 barrels), Egypt (1,000,000 barrels), and Canada (200,000 barrels) and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total trade of the British Empire in 1920 was valued at £6,000,000,000 (Imports £3,100,000,000; Exports £2,900,000,000). The United Kingdom (Imports £2,000,000,000, Exports £1,670,000,000—Total £3,670,000,000), India (£437,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), Canada (£480,000,000), Australasia (£285,000,000), New Zealand (£84,000,000), South Africa (£103,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), and Egypt (£207,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1921, there were 11,433 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,034 were registered in the United Kingdom, 615 in Australia and N.Z., 961 in Canada, 190 in India and Ceylon, and 633 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,324 steam vessels of 21,988,606 tons (U.K., 8,579 vessels of 19,320,053 tons); and 1,109 sailing vessels of 482,192 tons (U.K., 455 vessels of 251,501 tons). In the War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,928 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,000 tons) were British, 230 (696,845 tons) French, 230 (742,365 tons) Italian, 29 (120,176 tons) Japanese, and 80 (321,512 tons) U.K.A.

TOWNS.—*Capital, London (England).* Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,166).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Empire 2 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see p. 110*), and 84 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 97 cities 51 were in the United Kingdom (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 in India, 4 in Canada, 4 in Australasia, 2 in Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days:—*April 23.*—St. George's Day.

May 6.—Anniversary of the King's accession.

May 24.—Empire Day.

May 26.—The Queen's birthday.

June 3.—The King's Birthday.

June 4.—Do., Official celebration.

June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.

October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.

December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include Egypt, Kenya, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Tanganyika, Swaziland, and Nigeria.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(g) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Imperial Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the Imperial House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which has for many years been accepted in Great Britain, had become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government. Questions affecting the general

strategical defence of the Empire are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea and land forces of the Empire. In the War of 1914-1918 all the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; *Chairman* (in the absence of the President), The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Self-Government" and "Imperial Conference," ante.)

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 278) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are

conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships, each of £50, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision was rescinded by an Act of Parliament, and in 1921 the 15 scholarships in question were allocated to the Empire of India. *Organising Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Trust, Geoffrey Dawson, M.A.*

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1921-22 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:—*Wei-hai-wei*, £3,000; *Somaliiland*, £100,000; *St. Helena*, £3,000; *Nyasaland*, £100,000; *Tanganyika*, £914,000; *Uganda*, £250,000; and *Cyprus* £50,000; in addition, the sum of £10,000 is set aside for Scientific Research in connexion with the Development of the Economic Resources of the Colonies and Protectorates.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Egypt are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A. Cotton is extensively grown in India (4,827,000 bales of 400 lb. in 1916-17), Egypt (631,000 bales), and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere—West Africa (11,900 bales in 1917), East Africa (30,700 bales), Sudan (23,000 bales), and West Indies (3,000 bales). Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The gold supplied by the principal producing countries during the last thirty years is shown in the following table:—

Period.	Fine Ounces		
	Australasia.	Africa.	Canada.
1891-95	9,050,505	7,340,235	276,631
1896-1900	15,947,275	13,101,508	3,482,339
1901-05	20,488,594	15,499,183	4,591,999
1906-10	17,769,547	39,088,836	2,430,605
1911-15	12,778,369	50,108,424	3,577,271
1916-20	7,580,784	49,160,253	3,022,880

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (8,500,000 barrels of 42 gallons in 1917), Trinidad (1,600,000 barrels), Egypt (1,000,000 barrels), and Canada (200,000 barrels) and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total trade of the British Empire in 1920 was valued at £6,000,000,000 (Imports £3,100,000,000; Exports £2,900,000,000). The United Kingdom (Imports £2,000,000,000, Exports £1,670,000,000—Total £3,670,000,000), India (£431,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), Canada (£480,000,000), Australia (£225,000,000), New Zealand (£84,000,000), South Africa (£103,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), and Egypt (£207,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1921, there were 11,433 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,034 were registered in the United Kingdom, 615 in Australia and N.Z., 961 in Canada, 190 in India and Ceylon, and 633 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,324 steam vessels of 21,588,606 tons (U.K., 8,579 vessels of 19,300,053 tons); and 1,109 sailing vessels of 482,192 tons (U.K., 455 vessels of 251,501 tons). In the War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,000 tons) were British, 238 (666,845 tons) French, 230 (742,365 tons) Italian, 29 (120,176 tons) Japanese, and 80 (341,522 tons) U.S.A.

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Empire 2 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see p. 110*), and 84 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 97 cities 51 were in the United Kingdom (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days:—*April 13.*—*St. George's Day.*

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May 26.—The Queen's birthday.

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June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.

October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.

December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra. And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1918-9).	Total Exports (1918-9).
Europe.						
United Kingdom .....	..	..	121,090	45,500,000	1,630,000,000	936,000,000
Isle of Man .....	..	..	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy ..	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	211,000	3,000,000	800,000
Gibraltar	"	1713	2	20,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession ..	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	126,000,000	171,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	18,000,000	14,000,000
Strait Settlements	"	1795-1909	1,660	700,000	80,000,000	72,000,000
Federated Malay States ..	"	1874-1888	27,500	1,000,000	9,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States	"	1909	24,800	800,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Hong Kong	"	1842-1906	390	440,000	60,000,000	70,000,000
Welshwal	"	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,000	204,000	—	—
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000	—	—
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	1,000,000	800,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate ..	1914-1918	150,000	2,000,000	—	—
Palestine	"	1914-1918	9,000	650,000	—	—
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	—	—	—
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	—	—	—
Transvaal	"	1900	110,400	5,100,000	—	—
Orange Free State	"	1900	50,400	—	—	—
South West Province	Conquest	1914	328,350	120,000	49,000,000	34,000,000
Namutoland	"	—	10,300	350,000	—	—
Bechuanaland	"	1895	275,000	126,000	—	—
Rhodesia	"	1889	450,000	1,750,000	—	—
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	140,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	"	1672	92,000	1,650,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Sierra Leone	"	1787	34,000	1,100,000	1,600,000	1,500,000
Nigeria	"	1801	363,700	17,400,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Somaland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest ..	1888-1918	560,000	12,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	2,800,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Zanzibar	"	1890	1,000	800,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	"	1891	300,000	1,000,000	600,000	510,000
Egypt	Occupation	1882	400,000	12,000,000	53,000,000	47,000,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mauritius	" and Cession	1810-1814	720	370,000	3,300,000	2,750,700
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	70,000	50,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	50,000	64,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession ..	1759-1763	407,950	—	—	—
Quebec	"	1759-1763	706,850	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	"	1629-1713	21,500	—	—	—
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,000	—	—	—
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	7,000,000	100,000,000	300,000,000
Manitoba	"	1813	281,000	—	—	—
Alberta	"	1670	255,300	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	"	1670	261,700	—	—	—
North-West Territories ..	"	1670	1,250,000	—	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	240,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,000	850,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1669	4,000	50,000	375,000	280,000
Leeward Islands	"	1623-1699	790	140,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Windward Islands	"	1763-1763	510	200,000	900,000	1,000,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	120,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,600	330,000	5,000,000	5,100,000
British Guiana	" and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	4,000,000	3,300,000
British Honduras	Settlement	1798	8,000	40,000	700,000	710,000
Bermuda	"	1612	60	15,000	735,000	120,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,340	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Georgia	"	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	370,400	1,650,000	—	—
Victoria	"	1832	88,000	1,300,000	—	—
South Australia	"	1836	904,000	420,000	—	—
Queensland	"	1854	670,000	600,000	95,000,000	107,000,000
Tasmania	"	1803	26,000	121,000	—	—
Western Australia	"	1829	976,000	220,000	—	—
New Zealand	" and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,250,000	20,500,000	30,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives ..	1874	7,500	130,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,500	300,000	220,000	150,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest ..	1893-1914	12,300	200,000	500,000	600,000

COUNTRY.	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	CAPITAL.
Europe—		
Malta.....	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor.	Valletta.
Gibraltar.....	Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Barry, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor.	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire.....	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General.	
Madras.....	Lord Willington, G.C.I.E., Governor.	Madras.
Bombay.....	Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., Governor.	Bombay.
Bengal.....	Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor.	Calcutta.
United Provinces.....	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.I., Governor.	Allahabad.
Punjab.....	Sir K. D. MacLagan, K.C.I., K.C.I.E., Governor.	Lahore.
Burma.....	Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, K.C.S.I., Governor.	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa.....	Lord Sinha, P.C., K.C.I., K.C.I.E., K.C. Governor.	Patna.
Central Provinces.....	Sir F. Sly, K.C.I., Governor.	Nagpur.
Assam.....	Sir William Morris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor.	Shillong.
Baluchistan.....	Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew, G.A.R., G.I.E., Chief Commissioner.	Quetta.
N.W. Frontier Province.....	Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., G.I.E., Chief Commissioner.	Peshawar.
Ajmer-Merwara.....	Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, G.I.E., Chief Commr.	Merwara.
Cooch.....	W. P. Barton, G.I.E., Chief Commissioner.	Port Blair.
Andamans and Nicobars.....	Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, G.S.I., G.I.E., Chief Commissioner.	Nikona.
Cyprus.....	Malcolm Stevenson, G.M.O., High Commissioner.	Ragbiad.
Mesopotamia.....	Major Gen. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Administrator.	Jerusalem.
Palestine.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert S. Samuel, P.C., G.M., High Commissioner.	Colombo.
Ceylon.....	Sir W. H. Manning, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.S., G.O.C., Governor.	Singapore.
Straits Settlements.....	Sir I. N. Guillemaud, K.C.B., Governor.	Victoria.
Hong Kong.....	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.O., Governor.	Wellswell.
Weihsaiwei.....	Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.O., Commissioner.	Sandakan.
Borneo.....	Aylmer Cavendish Pearson, C.M.G., Governor.	Kuching.
Sarawak.....	II H. Raja Brooke, Raja.	
Africa—		
Egypt.....	Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., High Commr.	Cairo.
Sudan.....	Major Gen. Sir L. O. Fitzmaurice, K.C.I., G.M.O., Governor-General.	
Union of South Africa.....	1. Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., Premier. 2. Lt.-Col. E. C. F. Garraway, G.M.O., Commissioner. 3. J. C. Macgregor, Resident Commissioner. 4. Sir F. D. P. Chaplin, K.C.M.O., and Sir L. Wallace, K.C.B., G.M.O., Administrators.	Khartum. Pretoria. Maseru. Mafeking (Cape)
Basutoland.....	Capt. Cecil H. Armitage, G.M.O., D.S.O., Governor.	Salisbury.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	Major Gen. F. G. Guggisberg, G.M.O., D.S.O., Governor.	Batursat.
Rhodesia.....	Richard J. Wilkinson, G.M.O., Governor.	Acra.
Gambia.....	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.O., Governor-General.	Freetown.
Gold Coast Colony.....	Sir G. F. Archer, G.C.M.O., Governor.	Lagos.
Sierra Leone.....	Major Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.O., G.O.C., Governor.	Beibara.
Nigeria.....	Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.O., Governor.	Nairobi.
Somaliland Protectorate.....	(Meyad Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.O., Sultan.	Entebbe.
Kenya.....	Major Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.O., G.O.C., High Commr.	
Uganda Protectorate.....	Major F. B. Pearce, G.M.O., British Resident.	Zanzibar.
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.O., Governor and Consul-General.	Zomba.
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	Sir H. N. Hyatt, K.C.M.O., Governor.	Harar.
Tanganyika.....	Major Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.O., Governor.	Port Louisa.
Mauritius.....	Major H. O. Grant, G.M.I.I., Officer in Charge.	Victoria.
Seychelles.....	Lt.-Col. R. F. Peel, Governor.	Ascension.
Ascension.....		Jamestown.
St. Helena.....		
America—		
DOMINION OF CANADA.....	1. General Lord Byng, G.C.M., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor-General. 2. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. 3. Sir Charles Alex. Harris, K.C.M.O., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Governor. 4. Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.O., Premier. 5. Gen. Sir James Willocks, G.C.M.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.I., D.S.O., Governor. 6. Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.O., Captain-General. 7. Major Sir H. E. S. Cordaux, K.C.M.O., G.C.B., Governor. 8. Hon. Sir E. F. Flenes, Bart., Governor. 9. Sir George Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.O., Governor. 10. Lt.-Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.O., Governor. 11. Col. S. H. Wilson, G.M., G.M.O., Governor. 12. Sir W. Collet, K.C.M.O., Governor. 13. Kyre Hutton, G.M.O., Governor. 14. John Middleton, G.M.O., Governor.	Ottawa. St. John's. Hamilton. Kingston. Nassau. St. John's. St. George's. Bridgetown. Port of Spain. Georgetown. Belize. Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.....	1. Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., Governor-General. 2. Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier. 3. Sir Wm. Edward Davidson, K.C.M.O., Governor. 4. Hon. James Dooley, Premier. 5. Rt. Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.O., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Governor. 6. Hon. H. M. W. Lawson, Premier. 7. Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.O., Governor. 8. Hon. H. N. Barwell, Premier. 9. Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., Governor. 10. Hon. E. G. Theodore, Premier. 11. Sir W. L. Allardice, K.C.M.G., Governor. 12. Hon. Sir W. H. Lee, Premier. 13. Sir F. A. Newdegate Newdegate, K.C.M.O., Governor. 14. Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.O., Premier. 15. Adm. of the Fleet Vice-Admiral, G.C.B., G.C.M., G.C.V.O., Gov. Gen. 16. Rt. Hon. W. F. Mason, Premier.	Melbourne. Sydney. Melbourne. Adelaide. Brisbane. Hobart. Perth.
Western Australia.....		
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.....	1. Sir Cecil Hunter Bodwell, K.C.M.G., Governor. 2. J. H. P. Murray, G.M.S., Administrator. 3. Sir Cecil Hunter Bodwell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner.	Wellington. Suva. Port Moresby. Suva, Fiji.
Fiji.....		
Papua.....		
Pacific Islands.....		

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1911.	1901.
England and Wales (London):—			
England	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Ireland (Dublin)	32,586	4,390,219	*
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total.....	121,633	45,516,259	*42,857,144

* Great Britain only; no Irish Census in 1901.

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being 5 million Roman Catholics (principally in Ireland), 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under *Sinn Féin* auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Year.	Births	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000.
1900	1,150,922	28.8	311,854	15.1	757,732	18.4
1905	1,163,535	27.1	315,090	14.7	669,638	15.6
1906	1,170,622	26.8	325,842	14.9	681,343	15.6
1907	1,148,624	26.0	332,222	15.1	678,851	15.4
1908	1,173,759	26.3	319,257	14.3	675,186	15.2
1909	1,146,118	25.5	313,120	13.9	667,765	14.8
1910	1,122,984	25.0	320,735	14.3	630,409	14.0
1911	1,102,500	24.1	342,538	15.0	652,738	14.3
1912	1,101,836	23.9	353,124	15.3	766,144	14.4
1913	1,024,378	22.1	421,272	18.2	720,035	16.0
1914	986,699	21.1	333,574	14.2	760,228	14.6
1917	852,157	18.2	310,410	13.3	764,129	14.7
1918	898,886	17.7	342,422	—	769,035	17.6
1919	897,498	18.5	413,133	—	698,152	—
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Including deaths of non-civilians in England and Wales.

‡ Civil death rate only.

Immigration and Emigration.

DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND IRISH) EMIGRANTS.									
Year	Total Im- migrants.	Total Emi- grants.*	To the British Empire Abroad				To other Countries.		
			To North America.	To Aus- tralia.	To South Africa.	To other Dominions.	Total.	To U.S.A.	Else- where.
1910	298,779	618,869	196,990	45,701	27,297	19,461	249,449	132,192	116,257
1911	330,429	623,425	184,860	80,770	30,767	19,351	315,748	121,814	193,934
1912	340,696	696,935	186,127	96,800	28,216	19,900	331,063	117,310	213,753
1913	372,618	701,691	196,276	77,934	28,855	21,393	324,459	129,169	195,290
1914	359,822	451,438	94,422	42,223	21,122	22,396	180,015	92,808	87,207
1915	147,189	126,907	19,434	14,907	11,699	15,768	61,808	37,763	24,045
1916	95,583	93,889	18,953	7,121	7,905	10,118	44,167	28,224	15,943
1917	34,042	27,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	25,970	22,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	293,601	221,504	89,202	17,737	7,761	22,937	137,637	32,765	104,872
1920	283,705	436,784	124,079	40,357	29,019	32,775	226,130	90,429	135,701

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from places out of Europe. The number of Passengers from and to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1913 was, Outwards (to the Continent), 1,224,422, and Inwards (from the Continent), 1,301,874. The figures for 1920-22 were Outwards (1920) 222,222, (1921) 222,222, (1922) 222,222; Inwards (1920) 222,222, (1921) 222,222, (1922) 222,222.

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1823 that statisticians had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,222	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,527	1750.....6,527,035

The first general Census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1871.....31,845,379
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,241,482
1821.....21,272,127	1891.....38,104,075
1831.....24,392,485	1901.....41,976,827
1841.....27,036,450	1911.....45,370,530†
1851.....27,724,056	1921.....48,767,530††
1861.....29,321,288	

* * The population of the United Kingdom a month before the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 618.0; Scotland, 156.5; Ireland, 135.6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1921, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent ‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,866,723	4.69	1,575,023	5.64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14.00	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,493,423	4.81	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.57	—	—	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12.65	3,712,209	4.83	3,278,039	5.47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.47	3,730,505	5.37
1871.	11,058,934	11,623,332	22,682,266	2,646,042	13.21	5,049,016	4.50	4,250,117	5.33
1881.	12,639,090	13,334,532	25,973,622	3,266,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,519	5.38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11.65	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497	5.32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,036,868	4.62	6,260,852	5.20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10.79	8,005,290	4.50	7,141,781	5.05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5.03	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND.									
1801.	739,091	869,399	1,608,490	—	—	364,079	4.41	294,553	5.46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15.82	447,960	4.44	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	369,393	6.40
1841.	1,241,862	1,376,323	2,618,185	255,798	10.82	550,422	4.76	392,252	5.91
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,202	2,888,681	268,598	10.25	600,098	4.82	370,308	7.80
1861.	1,449,828	1,612,446	3,062,274	173,555	6.00	678,524	4.51	393,220	7.78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	8.02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	730,005	5.05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	817,568	4.92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,914	4.82
1911.	2,328,839	2,452,065	4,780,904	288,801	6.46	1,040,147	4.58	1,013,369	4.70
1921.	2,342,403	2,533,885	4,876,288	121,384	2.54	—	—	—	—
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.21
1841.	4,029,576	4,155,542	8,185,118	407,723	5.25	1,472,729	5.55	1,328,839	6.15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	51,622,739	19.85	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.22
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,907	5,799,277	753,418	11.50	1,122,300	5.14	995,196	5.23
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6.67	1,071,404	5.04	921,320	5.62
1881.	2,533,777	2,641,559	5,175,336	237,541	4.39	925,074	5.04	824,128	5.66
1891.	2,328,963	2,387,777	4,716,740	470,086	9.08	922,113	5.05	870,578	5.40
1901.	2,200,040	2,228,735	4,428,775	245,975	5.23	920,220	4.90	828,128	5.20
1911.	2,128,048	2,198,171	4,326,219	268,555	6.14	920,748	4.82	861,879	5.09
ISLANDS.									
1871.	66,222	72,416	138,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,922	6.02
1881.	66,021	75,179	141,200	2,578	2.14	—	—	24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	76,207	145,762	4,561	3.24	—	—	25,224	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,374	149,950	4,174	2.86	—	—	27,770	5.41
1911.	70,166	76,749	146,915	2,453	1.66	—	—	29,220	5.26
1921.	68,025	81,267	149,292	2,377	1.61	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Aboard.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the interdecennial periods.

∞ Incorrectly taken.

§ Decrease.

|| Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911) and the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; the sixth enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber, and the last "gives to Irishmen as a whole the right and, if they choose to exercise it, the power to manage their own affairs."

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

a. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (26) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 705 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (see page 523). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judiciary.*—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," see p. 528) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scottish civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Judiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (see p. 528) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Ireland.*—The higher courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and there are Resident (stipendiary) Magistrates (see p. 528) who have jurisdiction in petty cases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1929). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen. Ireland has a more elaborate system of local government than Great Britain with popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs, and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors or Mayors.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force in 1929 was 56,166 in England and Wales, 6,124 in Scotland, and 10,754 in Ireland. The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office, and those of Ireland by the Irish Secretary's Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 273). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises: Assistant Commissioner, 2 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also 22 Constables on private service duty. The cost of the maintenance of the City Police in 1921-1922 was £439,000.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (see p. 282). The Force on Oct. 2, 1921, consisted of 39 Superintendents, 686 Inspectors, 3,030 Sergeants, and 17,512 Constables, making a total of 21,267, with 30 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 24, 1921, was 12,605. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 1920-1921 was £7,924,122 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £30,000). On March 31, 1921, there were 20,841 Police pensioners, and 266 widows.

The Women's Division of the Metropolitan Police, consisted of 122 (all ranks) in 1922.

The following table shows the number of

Convictions at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland from 1925 to 1929:

(a) Indictable Offences.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	Con-victed.	Com-mitted.	Con-victed.	Com-mitted.	Con-victed.	Com-mitted.
1925	24,862	5,776	16,166	384	1,780	1,622
1926	28,173	5,143	13,769	483	1,804	1,405
1927	31,018	5,737	14,765	371	1,546	1,347
1928	26,432	5,988	13,518	204	1,145	1,105
1929	25,308	6,288	14,025	363	1,143	1,540

(b) Non-Indictable Offences.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	Con-victed.	Dis-charged.	Con-victed.	Dis-charged.	Con-victed.	Dis-charged.
1925	423,399	185,022	76,213	42,985	127,000	31,595
1926	512,485	164,790	71,844	35,205	110,632	26,730
1927	506,823	149,115	51,350	31,392	87,472	21,599
1928	495,607	134,740	36,049	24,445	77,782	21,188
1929	397,149	125,599	54,425	26,724	79,051	17,947

DEFENCE.

The Royal Navy (see pp. 286-291) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom."

The Army (see pp. 292-7) is recruited by voluntary enlistment in normal times, but was raised to the requirements of the War by the Military Service Act of 1916. It is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Board of Admiralty).

The Royal Air Force (see pp. 298-9) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Air Ministry.

EDUCATION.

I.—ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in England and Wales to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in Scotland, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in Ireland, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements Local Authorities are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the State supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. In 1926 attendance was not enforced in 27 per cent. of the Urban Districts and Towns, and in 43 per cent. of the

Rural Districts. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers. Of such schools there are about 23,000 in all, including some designed for particular purposes, e.g., Higher Elementary and Central for older pupils, special for "defectives" and the like.

Teachers number 200,000, women preponderating. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The war has lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, etc., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, etc., employments.

(i.) *England.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board is 1,073, containing 243,000 pupils, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Most secondary schools are *excess* full. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under-trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim

at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii.) *Wales.*—The system is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. The number of efficient schools was (in 1914) 122, and of pupils, 22,000, girls preponderating. Three per cent. of the schools do not receive government grants, and 81 per cent. were provided by the Local Authorities. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

(iii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." The former are taken in 196 schools by 33,000 pupils, and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils. All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

(iv.) *Ireland.*—Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational, though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made. Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11,000) were presented for examination. It seems that 346 schools were affected, with some 12,000 pupils. There are also "Commissioners of Education in Ireland," whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 3,143 in number, and attended by 417,128 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (204), Tutorial Classes (100), Technical Institution Courses (24), with 1,160 grant-earning students, Day Technical Classes (127), held in 38 Institutions, with 97,225 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 121 Schools of Art, 19 Branch Schools of Art, and 49 Art Classes.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland (see pp. 314-20); and 4 independent University Colleges. Most of these institutions receive State grants in respect of technical and professional work under the Board of Education Regulations. The Acts of 1928 empower Local Authorities to give aid to University work. In 1920-1 there were 20,500 Undergraduates in England and Wales, 11,200 in Scotland, and about 4,500 in Ireland—total 42,200.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the ten years ended March 31, 1922, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
1912-13.....	£188,802,000	£188,622,000
1913-14.....	196,243,000	197,493,000
1914-15.....	226,694,080	1,138,654,000
1915-16.....	336,767,000	1,539,706,000
1916-17.....	573,428,000	1,198,113,000
1917-18.....	707,235,000	2,666,221,000
1918-19.....	889,221,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20.....	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21.....	1,425,962,000	1,195,428,000
1921-22*	1,216,650,000	1,039,728,000

* Budget Estimate (Ordinary and Extraordinary) as stated below.

The Budget, 1921-1922.

Summary of Provisions.

The Budget of the United Kingdom for 1921-1922 was introduced on April 25th 1921, by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The ordinary receipts and expenditure were for the first time separated from the special receipts and expenditure arising out of war liquidation, the ordinary receipts being estimated at £1,058,150,000, and the ordinary expenditure at £974,082,000, showing a surplus of £84,127,000. The extraordinary receipts, from the realisation of war assets, were estimated at £198,500,000, and the extraordinary expenditure at £65,705,000, leaving a surplus of £92,795,000. The total revenue is thus estimated at £1,256,650,000 and the total expenditure at £1,039,728,000, showing an estimated surplus (subject to contingencies noted below), of £176,922,000.

Estimated Revenue, 1921-1922.

Ordinary Receipts.

Customs	£126,800,000
Excise	196,000,000
Motor Tax	9,000,000
Estate Duties	48,000,000
Stamps	21,000,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,500,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax and Mineral Rights Duty)	410,500,000
Excess Profits Duty	120,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	30,000,000
Post Office	60,000,000
Crown Lands	650,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,000,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	21,500,000

Total £1,058,150,000

Extraordinary Receipts.

Realisation of War Assets 198,500,000

TOTAL £1,256,650,000

Changes in Taxation.

There are few changes in taxation. The abolition of the *excess profits duty* had previously been announced, and the arrears are expected to realise £120,000,000. The *ad valorem* surtax of 50 per cent. on *cigars* is removed, and a specific duty of 12s. a gallon is imposed upon *sparkling wines* in place of the existing duty of 7s. a gallon together with an *ad valorem* duty of 33½ per cent.

Conversion of War Bonds.

It was proposed to issue a *Conversion Loan* at 3½ per cent., into which the shortly maturing National War Bonds, amounting to £632,000,000, might be converted. Holders of the seven series of 5 per Cent. National War Bonds were invited to convert, before May 28th, their holdings into the new stock on terms which will give them a yield of from £5 12s. to £5 14s. per cent. The terms are as follows:—

£163 of 3½ per Cent. Conversion Maturing.

Loan in exchange for each £100 of 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	Oct. 1, 1922.
£163	(April 1, 1923.
£164	(Sept. 1, 1923.
£165	(Feb. 1, 1924.
£166	(Oct. 1, 1924.
£167	(April 1, 1925.
£168	(Sept. 1, 1925.

The amount of maturing bonds is as follows:—

October 1, 1922	£128,000,000
April 1, 1923	205,000,000
September 1, 1923	127,000,000
February 1, 1924	26,000,000
October 1, 1924	26,000,000
April 1, 1925	12,000,000
September 1, 1925	12,000,000
Total	£632,000,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1921-1922.

Ordinary Expenditure.

National Debt Services	£345,000,000
Road Fund	8,400,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, etc.	11,115,000
Land Settlement	5,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,757,000
Navy	80,479,000
Army	99,983,000
Air Force	16,940,000
Civil Services	327,503,000
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	14,702,000
Post Office Services	67,165,000

Total £974,082,000

Surplus 84,127,000

Total £1,058,150,000

Extraordinary Expenditure.

War Commitments	65,705,000
Surplus	198,500,000

TOTAL £1,256,650,000

* Against this surplus must be set contingencies, in particular in connexion with the coal stoppage, which will adversely affect estimates both of revenue and expenditure to an extent not then calculable.
† Against this surplus must be set liabilities unascertained arising out of the liquidation of War Agreements for the control of railways (arrears of maintenance and deterioration, &c.).

FISCAL BURDENS IN EUROPE.

	United Kingdom.	France	Italy	Germany.
Population	46,100,000	39,600,000	37,000,000	60,500,000
Nature of Burden—	£ sterling.	Francs.	Lire.	Marks.
Permanent Direct Taxation ...	466,100,000	6,713,600,000	3,871,000,000	23,200,000,000
Per head.....	10	169	105	377
Permanent Indirect Taxation ...	348,650,000	4,757,600,000	3,509,100,000	9,147,000,000
Per head.....	7	120	94	148
Total Taxation.....	1,035,150,000	15,471,000,000	7,400,100,000	38,586,000,000
Per head.....	22.5	374.9	209.8	474.9
Government Expenditure	1,176,000,000	47,932,000,000	26,432,300,000	111,200,000,000
Per head.....	25	1,127	591	1,604
Internal Debt	27,939,700,000	1212,000,000,000	77,478,000,000	1257,000,000,000
Per head.....	175	5,353	2,094	4,178
External Debt	21,165,000,000	783,272,600,000	9118,450,000,000	12,500,000,000
Per head.....	25	2,102	3,200	40

a To Nov. 27, 1920; b To Dec. 30, 1920; c To Oct. 31, 1920; d To Nov. 30, 1920; e To Nov. 27, 1920; f To Dec. 31, 1920
 g To Oct. 31, 1920 (20,994,000 gold lire); A To Oct., 1920 (at 15 paper marks = 1 gold mark).

GOLD AND NOTE ISSUES.

The Index (New York) gives an interesting comparison of the position as regards gold holdings and note issues of the leading nations in July, 1914, and November, 1920. The 1914 figures are as follows:—

	Gold Millions of \$	Notes Millions of \$	Ratio of Gold to Notes
United States.....	1,053	1,056	96.9
Great Britain.....	105	140	139.2
France.....	806*	1,301	62.0
Italy.....	299	532	56.2
Japan.....	106	159	66.6
Germany.....	258	692	43.0

* Includes gold held abroad not separately stated

The 1920 figures illustrate the tremendous change brought about by the stress of war finance:—

	Gold, Millions of \$	Notes Millions of \$	Ratio of Gold to Notes
United States.....	2,116	4,625	45.9
Great Britain.....	740	5,301	32.2
France.....	690*	7,640	9.0
Italy.....	231	3,964	5.8
Japan.....	507†	519	100.2
Germany.....	260	18,410‡	1.4

* Excludes gold held abroad

† Gold and silver

‡ Includes \$2,155,000,000 Kassenschein notes.

Japan alone of the leading nations has increased the ratio of gold to notes. The United States, Britain, and Japan are the three countries to increase their holdings of gold, the first-named now holding almost as much gold as the other five countries together.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES.

The net total for 1921-22 is £81,365,939, an increase on 1920-21 of £6,385,354.

	Estimate.
Customs and Excise	£6,675,900
Inland Revenue	£8,024,750
Post Office	67,165,287

£81,365,939

£2,705,600 of the increase in respect of the

Post Office is due to a change of accounting, and is apparently only, so that the actual net rise for all the departments appears to be £3,679,764, and the net total of the estimates £79,166,337. Originally £60,157,000 was voted for these services in 1920-21, but supplementary estimates were added amounting to £15,323,500, including nearly £10,000,000 for war bonus previously borne on another vote. In 1919-20 the total sums required for the three departments was £40,811,000, and in 1918-19 it was £31,714,500. The principal items in the Post Office estimates, and the increases as compared with the previous year, are set out below:—

	Estimate, 1921-22	Increase on 1920-21
Salaries, wages and allowances.....	£42,975,865	£256,034
Travelling and subsistence allowances	268,500	35,000
Rent, office fittings, &c ...	641,300	48,100
Purchase of sites, &c.....	150,000	50,000
Conveyance of mails	5,264,928	1,114,792
Engineering establishment	5,660,950	263,930
Engineering materials.....	2,204,600	273,390
Debt charges	2,835,254	431,890
Non-effective charges	2,209,000	391,530
Post Office Savings Banks	335,000	74,600

Two sub-heads show decreases—stores other than engineering materials, for which £1,644,150 or £220,385 less than the previous year, is required, and engineering contract work, which, at £1,309,060, shows a fall of £566,390.

DEATH DUTIES.

The number of Estates liable to duty in each of the 6 years (ending March 31) 1916-1921 and the Exchequer Receipts for Death Duties thereon are stated as under:—

Year	Estates (number).	Death Duties (all duties).
1916	21,676	£21,075,000
1917	24,998	31,262,000
1918	23,370	31,674,000
1919	21,429	30,224,000
1920	204,241	49,994,000
1921 .....	.....	47,729,000

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1916-17-1920-21.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.			
1917	£ 31,567,940	£ 13,843,085	£ 732,943	£ 3,504,068	£ 1,200,523	£ 1,229,008	£ 3,001,268	£ 654,932
1918	19,108,663	7,111,807	803,876	2,249,217	931,399	1,467,178	4,987,568	1,177,977
1919	25,423,393	18,663,117	1,065,693	1,273,297	1,104,911	1,581,721	7,520,080	1,706,240
1920	71,276,230	42,621,798	1,332,661	1,324,523	1,433,822	1,361,891	10,479,516	2,311,740
1921	123,303,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,255,654

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1916-17-1920-21.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Motor Spirit.	Clocks and Watches.
1917	£ 14,312,186	£ 2,234,698	£ 17,950,507	£ 27,342,339	£ 887,831	£ 4,171,421	£ 1,923,084	£ 456,864
1918	12,519,100	2,806,190	15,072,222	33,285,107	780,914	2,806,190	1,647,354	451,960
1919	16,054,520	3,194,732	27,007,918	46,231,430	1,409,233	5,579,039	2,253,590	663,785
1920	17,750,624	3,099,006	40,827,584	60,944,865	2,238,562	16,168,973	2,992,485	919,385
1921	16,663,249	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,342	2,912,643	17,127,332	2,560,762	781,498

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1920, the average consumption per head of the population of the United Kingdom was: Tea, 8 1/2 lb.; Coffee, 0 1/2 lb.; Cocoa, 3 1/2 lb., a total of 12 1/4 lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: Tea, 1 1/2 lb.; Coffee, 1 1/2 lb.; Cocoa, 0 1/2 lb., a total of 3 1/4 lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1920, 16,332 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 12,777 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 14,045 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 834 gallons of foreign spirits. 5,593 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £14,707 recovered.

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, ETC., 1916-17-1920-21.

Year ended March 31.	ESTATE, &c., DUTIES.				INCOME TAX.	SUPER TAX.	STAMPS.
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Total.			
1917	£ 20,369	£ 25,097,630	£ 6,074,147	£ 31,192,146	£ 184,000,000	£ 21,400,000	£ 7,764,416
1918	26,285	25,742,554	5,904,860	31,735,497	215,000,000	23,279,000	8,553,824
1919	18,779	25,143,567	5,587,671	30,800,021	303,630,000	35,560,000	12,417,021
1920	13,210	36,637,709	6,057,701	42,759,977	317,029,000	42,405,000	22,821,467
1921	15,327	40,613,627	6,509,694	47,181,080	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540,814

ASSESSMENTS TO PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

EXCESS PROFITS.

SCHEDULE	1926-7.	1927-8.	1928-9.	YEAR	YEAR.
A (Ownership)	£ 287,942,000	£ 288,347,000	£ 288,699,000	1915-6	£ 140,000
B (Occupation)	51,480,000	51,230,000	68,800,000	1916-7	139,920,000
C (Securities)	25,263,000	76,613,000	80,150,000	1917-8	220,214,000
D (Businesses, &c.)	998,284,000	1,285,234,000	1,629,951,000	1918-9	285,028,000
E (Salaries)	229,755,000	265,642,000	348,055,000	1919-20	290,045,000
Total	£ 1,662,724,000	£ 1,967,066,000	£ 2,445,655,000	1920-21*	126,225,000

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

THE SUPER TAX: For the Financial Year 1918-19 the total incomes assessed to Super Tax amounted to £333,428,427, the number of persons assessed being 43,802. The details of these totals are:—24,713 persons from £2,500 to £5,000 (£27,169,462); 11,088 from £5,000 to £10,000 (£22,082,528); 3,336 from £10,000 to £15,000 (£40,358,058); 1,362 from £15,000 to £20,000 (£23,413,361); 701 from £20,000 to £25,000 (£15,707,763); 457 from £25,000 to £30,000 (£12,428,837); 429 from £30,000 to £40,000 (£15,155,886); 258 from £40,000 to £50,000 (£11,438,512); 243 from £50,000 to £75,000 (£14,507,272); 99 from £75,000 to £100,000 (£2,713,128); 106 above £100,000 (£1,913,999). Incomes of £100,000 pay £30,000 for Income Tax and £27,136 for Super Tax—total £57,136, or ros. 3d. in the £. Incomes of £150,000 pay £45,000 for Income Tax and £32,688 for Super Tax—total £77,688, or ros. 4d. in the £.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £28,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £28,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £97,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £20,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £290,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £602,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801... 87,305,271	1809...	12,298,375	
1794... 6,998,389		1802... 14,638,254	1810...	7,798,444	
1795... 30,484,831		1803... 8,754,761	1811...	19,143,953	
1796... 28,244,988		1804... 14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697	
1797... 30,356,873		1805... 16,649,763	1813...	39,649,888	
1798... 16,828,503		1806... 13,035,344	1814...	34,561,603	
1799... 21,714,863		1807... 10,438,934	1815...	20,241,807	
1800... 23,030,580		1808... 12,095,044	1816...	514,059	

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £23,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,868,814	1824...	7,456,599	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,000,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,183,130	1826...	1,995,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,218,019	1827...	2,003,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,966	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	8,668,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £700,000,000, with an annual charge of £99,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	Nil.
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,868,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	Nil.	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	Nil.	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	Nil.	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,769,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,866,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	Nil.	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,508
1869...	1,029,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 were raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year, 1914–15, an increase of £457,546,985, in 1915–16, of £1,031,931,568, in 1916–17, of £1,870,697,264, in 1917–18, of £1,860,404,723 was caused by the War. On March 31, 1921, the total of the Debt was stated at £7,831,744,300, of which the *External Debt* accounted for £1,161,560,000 (a decrease of £117,154,000 since March 31, 1920), and the *Internal Debt* accounted for £6,670,184,300.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1894–5 to 1920–21.

Financial Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Cost of Interest and Management	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Decrease	Net Increase
1894–1895	664,794,901	25,000,000	8,885,973	Nil	8,885,973	...
1895–1896	665,908,928	25,000,000	7,608,508	Nil	7,608,508	...
1896–1897	665,306,426	25,000,000	7,183,000	Nil	7,183,000	...
1897–1898	641,123,426	25,000,000	6,054,791	Nil	6,054,791	...
1898–1899	635,070,635	25,000,000	7,049,063	Nil	7,049,063	...
1899–1900	628,021,578	23,216,657	7,090,919	8,000,000	...	909,081
1900–1901	628,930,653	19,835,489	1,460,700	60,000,000	...	50,530,300
1901–1902	629,469,953	21,685,532	4,454,303	60,000,000	...	55,545,697
1902–1903	743,015,650	27,228,058	6,236,808	32,000,000	...	25,763,122
1903–1904	770,778,762	27,000,000	10,148,985	2,000,000	8,148,985	...
1904–1905	762,669,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	737,432	7,557,668	...
1905–1906	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	Nil	11,852,132	...
1906–1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	Nil	13,714,432	...
1907–1908	729,505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	Nil	18,029,680	...
1908–1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	Nil	8,787,968	...
1909–1910	702,087,897	21,757,661	22,442,489	21,000,000	...	10,557,511
1910–1911	713,245,408	24,554,004	22,012,949	Nil	22,012,949	...
1911–1912	685,232,455	24,500,000	22,487,978	Nil	22,487,978	...
1912–1913	674,744,482	24,500,000	13,270,716	Nil	13,270,716	...
1913–1914	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	Nil	10,203,674	...
1914–1915	651,270,021	22,668,896	8,953,015	466,500,000	...	457,546,985
1915–1916	1,108,817,076	60,249,311	399,598,139	1,631,529,907	...	1,071,931,588
1916–1917	2,120,728,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,186,270,880	...	1,870,697,264
1917–1918	4,011,445,908	189,251,066	201,509,133	2,061,913,862	...	1,860,404,723
1918–1919	5,871,828,637	269,964,430	384,325,886	1,947,524,678	...	1,583,098,792
1919–1920	7,434,949,429	232,033,708	987,946,296	1,364,742,167	...	386,794,871
1920–1921	7,831,744,300	...	...	...	...	...

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the *Capital Liability* in respect of *Terminable Annuities*; and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31, 1920 and 1921 the Internal Debt amounted to:—

	1920.	1921
<i>Funded Debt</i> —		
Consols, &c.	£314,952,215	£314,836,970
Annuities	19,313,799	17,698,090

Unfunded Debt—

Inside Fixed Charge	204,887,000	154,489,000
Outside do. :—		
3½% War Stock ...	62,745,476	62,745,476
4½% "	12,804,541	12,804,541
5% "	1,976,795,369	1,928,733,862
4% "	64,141,643	67,024,992
4% Funding	408,933,375	408,283,154
Exchequer Bonds...	318,576,120	289,262,665
National War Bonds	1,475,845,110	1,412,786,637
Treasury Bonds ...		23,142,985
Victory Bonds	359,531,845	357,734,945
Treasury Bills	1,058,656,000	1,120,841,000
War Savings Certs.	273,540,815	284,995,520
	£6,550,763,318	£6,453,402,838

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on June 30, 1921, was £1,374,000,000, a reduction of £34,000,000 since Dec. 31, 1920. Included in this total are *Currency Notes* (Paper Money) to the value of £304,000,000, a reduction of £43,500,000 since Dec. 29, 1920, the Bank of England note circulation having also decreased in the same period by £3,750,000, a total deflation in the currency of £48,250,000.

The External Debt.

The External Debt consists of loans from British Dominions, the United States, and other countries, and was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1920 and 1921:—

Due to	1920.	1921
Canada	£73,419,000	£53,339,000
Fiji	434,000	Nil
Mauritius	538,000	538,000
Strait Settlements ..	7,656,000	7,656,000
U.S.A.:—		
Anglo-French Loan	51,369,863	Nil
Other U.S. Loans ...	995,404,000	963,622,000
Allied Governments	113,500,000	126,500,000
Argentina (Rail Bonds)	19,200,000	3,022,000
Japan	7,170,000	6,000,000
Spain	2,500,000	Nil
Sweden	826,000	826,000
Uruguay	5,054,000	Nil
	£1,276,714,000	£1,261,963,000

In the two financial years 1920-1921 the sum of £203,207,000 was paid off the External Debt. See "Estimated Assets" below.

Estimated Assets.

The estimated value of the Debts owing to the United Kingdom by British Dominions and Foreign Countries, and of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and undertakings, is shown below (as on March 31, 1920):—

Unrepaid Advances	£1,415,262
War Loans—	
British Dominions	129,596,313
Allied Governments	2,724,562,088
Loans for Relief—	
Austria	2,794,375
Rumania	1,606,972
Yugo-Slavia	1,257,990
Poland	942,093

Czecho-Slovakia	£237,116
Estonia	200,000
Lithuania	16,822
Latvia	13,422
Danube Commission	5,930
Suez Canal Shares	23,290,400
Other Assets	81,291,296
Exchequer Balances	9,329,097

£1,969,040,974

Included in the "Other Assets" are Government investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,000; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,000; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £2,208,372; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £665,250; British America Nickel Corp. of Canada, £669,628; British Farina Mills, £325,000; Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £127,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105—a total of £13,968,865.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1921, these liabilities stood at £46,862,866, an increase of £761,853 over the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These Liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1920, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200; Egyptian Loan, £6,098,400; Greek Loan, £4,234,500; Mauritius Loan, £302,790; Transvaal Loan, £30,207,624; Sudan Loan, £3,500,000; Local Loans, £77,058,813; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £8,209,867; (do.) £57,038,291; (do.) £50,588,585; and Temporary Advances, £436,000.

Cost of the Debt.

Fixed Charge.

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Interest of Funded Debt	£7,805,902	£7,870,840
Terminable Annuities ...	2,281,332	2,588,563
Interest of Unfunded Debt	12,207,707	2,949,154
New Sinking Fund		7,340,456
Cost of Management	827,112	741,987

£23,773,052 £24,500,000

Outside Fixed Charge.

Interest on War Debt	£301,670,467	£305,098,616
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	898,841	...
Payments for Death Duties	2,500,000	...
Expenses of Loans	3,191,347	...
Road Fund .....	...	2,936,689

£308,260,655 334,036,705

Total Cost of the Debt £332,033,707 £339,136,795

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (a) the *New Sinking Fund*, which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (b) the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; (c) *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable; (d) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged; (e) *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£86,006,000 of 5% Stock and £10,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1920); (f) *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919 (£125,300 4% Funding Loan and £8,849,905 4% Victory Bonds were received in 1919-20 in payment of Death Duties).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National Debt* there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1918, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £540,508,799, including £49,878,455 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £27,747,930 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £49,741,616 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1917) was £65,065,907, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1918) £25,778,911.

LOCAL TAXATION.

The Gross Rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1917-8 was £291,535,480, the Rateable Value being £230,746,781. The total amount of Rates collected by the various Local Authorities in England and Wales is shown below:—

Authority.	Rates Received.
Corporation of London	£536,188
Metropolitan Boroughs	3,733,014
London County Council	7,129,637
Boards of Guardians	14,603,858
Overseers	537,513
Metropolitan Police	1,975,263
County Councils	11,715,035
Town Councils	24,212,337
Urban Districts	7,016,008
Rural Districts	3,191,122
Burial Boards	164,328
Parish Councils	64,405
Lighting Inspectors	286,475
Commissioners of Sewers	212,900
Total	£75,376,698

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

The amounts expended by Local Authorities in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland are

shown below, according to the latest available returns:—

Service.	Eng. & W. 1917-8.	Scotland. 1916-7.	Ireland 1917-8.
Elementary Education	28,007,695	4,360,585	90,087
Higher Education	5,387,149	—	109,723
Technical Education	—	—	27,481
University Education	—	—	221,304
Electric Lighting	4,046,496	1,022,469	364,868
Gasworks	10,515,075	2,140,136	603,214
Harbours, Docks, &c.	6,136,398	1,393,090	364,868
Highways, Bridges, &c.	11,125,120	1,869,485	1,132,019
Hospitals	2,842,771	408,712	408,437
Housing	375,431	—	—
Libraries	608,105	85,303	—
Lighting of Streets, &c.	1,080,105	161,080	94,979
Laminates	4,263,304	885,124	794,595
Markets	568,243	60,895	—
Parks, etc.	966,100	215,020	—
Police	8,440,811	706,100	90,063
Poor Relief	12,637,894	1,447,306	1,295,780
Private Street Works	321,635	9,266	—
Sewage	6,177,087	517,240	274,350
Small Holdings	321,687	—	—
Street Cleaning	—	—	146,134
Town Improvements	—	—	8,531
Tramways, &c.	10,136,054	1,573,108	384,005
Waterworks	4,269,089	1,201,801	280,837
Other Works	13,447,792	1,861,366	1,064,905
From Loans	£133,448,408	15,840,536	7,359,891
Total	£273,609,435	20,339,772	9,169,374

* Includes charges for repayment of and interest on loans.

Relief of the Poor.—In the year ended March 31, 1919 the expenditure on Relief of the Poor in England and Wales was £24,422,872, of which £24,722,777 was provided from the Rates, £2,520,499 from Exchequer Grants and £1,199,597 from other sources. The expenditure in Scotland (year ended March 31, 1920) was £1,608,866, of which £1,297,596 was provided from Rates, £290,126 from Government Grants and £20,144 from other sources; the expenditure in Ireland (year ended March 31, 1919) was £1,826,093, of which £1,226,680 was from Rates, £593,060 from Government Grants and £6,353 from other sources.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £10,748,122 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1919-20.

England and Wales received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,804,833 in respect of Liquor and £266,207 in respect of Other Licences; £3,012,727 in relief of Rates; £339,895 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £1,323,332 under the Agricultural Rates Act and £40,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £7,804,474.

Scotland received £122,228 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £253,426 in respect of Liquor and Carriage and £137,800 in respect of Other Licences; £439,320 and £181,986 shares of Estate Duty; and £68,428 as an Agricultural Grant; a total of £1,003,282.

Ireland received £122,228 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £384,867 share of Estate Duty; £40,000 under the Land Purchase Act; £797,455 as an Agricultural Grant; £166,197 on account of Liquor and £44,548 in respect of Other Licences; £79,000 under Section 91 (b) of Local Government Act, 1898, and £1,354 cost of collection of Motor Car Licences; a total of £1,568,388.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended in 1909, the rates of pensions to persons who have attained the age of 70 years, are as follows:—

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife—	Weekly Pension.
Do not exceed £52 10s. a year	10s.
£52 10s. to £63.....	8s.
£63 to £73 10s.....	6s.
£73 10s. to £84.....	4s.
£84 to £94 10s.....	2s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s.....	1s.
Exceed £99 15s.....	No pension.

(b) In other cases—

Where the yearly means do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.
£52 10s. to £63 10s.....	10s.
£63 10s. to £73 10s.....	8s.
£73 10s. to £84.....	6s.
£84 to £94 10s.....	4s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s.....	2s.
£99 15s. to £109 17s. 6d.....	1s.
Where the yearly means exceed £109 17s. 6d.....	No pension.

Universal Old Age Pensions, to all over the age of 70, irrespective of means, were estimated to cost £41,000,000 in the Financial Year 1921-22; if granted at the age of 65 the estimated cost was £70,000,000. The estimated cost of Old Age Pensions under the scale now in force was £26,000,000 for 1921-22.

Pensions in force on 31st March, 1920.	ENGLAND.	WALES (including Monmouth).	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
At 10s.....	618,748	39,604	87,358	184,790	910,494
" 8s.....	16,470	897	1,453	3,873	22,693
" 6s.....	6,227	324	589	2,123	9,263
" 4s.....	4,578	245	436	1,186	6,439
" 2s.....	2,225	125	228	585	3,163
" 1s.....	862	37	68	58	1,025
Special Cases.....	4,156	247	603	262	5,268
Total.....	653,684	41,449	90,700	172,082	957,915
Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1919	62,637	4,630	10,307	19,490	97,064

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
England.....	642,161	648,868	647,109	659,787	630,909	618,845	223,348	430,236	653,684
Wales.....	42,474	42,537	42,001	40,606	40,800	39,973	14,912	26,537	41,449
Scotland.....	97,294	96,895	95,877	91,696	90,500	87,681	28,765	61,935	90,700
Ireland.....	202,202	198,938	193,725	185,731	180,868	173,699	70,547	101,535	172,082
Total.....	984,131	987,238	978,712	947,760	943,077	920,198	337,572	620,343	957,915

PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR RELIEF.

(For Expenditure on Poor Relief, see Note † on opposite page.)

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in the United Kingdom on one day in the Winter in the under-mentioned years, with the proportion of persons relieved per 1,000 of the estimated population:—

Year.	Number of Persons Relieved.*				Per 1,000 of Population.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	
1910.....	925,265	126,418	98,016	1,150,700	25.6
1911.....	882,223	126,204	79,557	1,087,984	25.6
1912.....	792,149	109,069	76,652	977,870	21.6
1913.....	765,245	108,145	77,900	951,390	21.3
1914.....	754,020	105,123	74,933	934,076	20.4
1915.....	726,644	105,586	72,294	904,524	20.3
1916.....	686,973	92,927	67,593	847,593	—
1917.....	634,452	92,806	66,783	794,041	—
1918.....	595,315	84,757	63,763	743,835	—
1919.....	553,526	82,798	61,544	697,868	—
1920.....	524,283	82,628	61,429	668,340	18.6

* Includes of "Casuals" in England and Wales and Ireland and of "Vagrants" in Scotland.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of the United Kingdom (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	397,677	1,734,040	2,131,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Unoccupied	2,208,535	10,086,379	12,294,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

United Kingdom.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945,745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608,639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503,632
Agricultural	2,081,054	187,400	2,268,454
Professional	526,894	420,536	947,430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13,132,868	16,455,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36,081,210

Agriculture.

The total land surface of the United Kingdom is stated at 76,639,062 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 63,418,000 acres. Of the remainder (13,221,062 acres) over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1920.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings
England	11,180,000	12,667,000	2,732,000
Wales	840,000	1,820,000	1,430,000
Scotland	3,380,000	1,350,000	9,508,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	72,000	17,000	35,000
Channel Islands	21,000	10,000	2,000

(a) Figures for Ireland not available.

Acreage under Crops (U.K.).

Crop	1910.*	1919.*	1920.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	8,345,607	10,076,496	9,352,040
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc.	4,053,181	4,026,953	4,214,022
Hops	32,886	16,745	21,002
Small Fruit ...	97,393	84,598	86,380
Fallow	354,010	657,335	573,267
Clover and grasses†	6,625,052	—	—

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

Numbers of Live Stock (U.K.).

Live Stock.	1912.*	1919.*	1920.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,906,348	1,874,777
Cattle	11,726,215	12,453,626	11,735,377
Sheep	31,082,461	25,047,697	23,329,159
Pigs	3,549,951	2,914,336	3,104,901

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Acreage and Produce (U.K.).

Totals of the principal crops of the United Kingdom for three years:—

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Wheat ...	Quarters. 11,643,000	Quarters. 8,665,000	Quarters. 7,104,000
Barley ...	7,760,000	7,213,000	8,211,000
Oats	31,196,000	25,495,000	22,609,000
Potatoes...	Tons. 9,223,000	6,312,000	6,374,000
Turnips ...	22,835,000	22,792,000	22,992,000
Manifolds ...	10,321,000	7,762,000	8,562,000
Hay	12,332,000	10,708,000	14,700,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported in the United Kingdom to supply deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of the United Kingdom in 1900 was about £31,000,000, and in 1921 (England and Wales only) about £35,250,000.

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1891-1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr s. d.	Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.	
1892	Extremely bad	30 3	64,901,700	22,106,000	14 5	
1893	Extremely bad	26 4	65,461,988	20,408,168	13 9	
1894	Slightly below average	22 10	70,126,232	19,134,605	14 2	
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14 3	
1896	Very good	26 2	70,005,980	21,320,000	15 0	
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15 2	
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15 4	
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15 6	
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15 1	
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15 1	
1902	Good	28 1	81,008,227	19,385,341	15 1	
1903	Deficient	26 9	82,131,030	20,601,448	15 0	
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14 7	
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14 7	
1906	Very good	29 3	98,967,300	14,190,300	15 0	
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,997,366	15 2	
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	15 5	
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14 1	
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,628	9,960,491	14 3	
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,122	14 6	
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14 9	
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,976,153	15 0	
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15 3	
1915	Slightly above average	32 10	88,667,900	10,422,170	15 3	
1916	Bad	38 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14 6	
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14 2	
1918	Good	78 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14 4	
1919	Bad	78 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16 1	
1920	Bad	80 10	109,404,026	11,970,140	19 4	
1921	Extremely good .....	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892-1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3.5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

Number of Farms (1918).

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and 1919, is shown in the following table:

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1919	1914	1919	1914	1919
Wheat ... Bush.	32 34 28 7	42 31 38 5	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	44 99 41 8	44 99 41 8
Barley	32 34 28 7	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	50 48 48 7	50 48 48 7
Oats	32 34 28 7	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	44 97	44 97
Beans	32 34 28 7	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	31 31	31 31
Peas	32 34 28 7	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	38 34 35 1	31 31	31 31
Potatoes Tons	6 4	5 7	7 7	5 4	5 9	4 7
Turnips and Swedes	12 9	11 4	12 9	11 4	12 9	11 4
Mangolds	12 9	11 4	12 9	11 4	12 9	11 4
Hay	12 9	11 4	12 9	11 4	12 9	11 4

Size of Farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Not above 1 acre ...	(b)	(b)	112,767
1 to 5 acres	81,193	17,400	47,619
5 to 50 acres	192,375	22,768	221,335
50 to 100 acres	60,509	—	57,476
100 to 200 acres	—	23,252	23,159
200 to 300 acres	69,716	—	—
300 to 500 acres	(b)	(b)	8,231
Above 500 acres	12,975	2,962	—
Above 500 acres	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total	426,668	75,928	572,274

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Small Holdings & Allotments Act, 1909, of which there were estimated to be 1,000,000 in 1918 and 1,000,000 in 1919. (b) Figures for Ireland only.

* Figures not available.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the fish landed in the United Kingdom in 1920 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The catch in 1920 was nearly double that of 1918, and

the 1920 catch showed a further improvement, exceeding the 1919 quantity by 225,000 tons. In 1920, however, the catch was still below that of the years immediately before the War, and, compared with the maximum year (1913), it was less by about 150,000 tons.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1920.

Wet Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	125,278	4,091,013	47,535	1,254,523	1,719	70,549	174,532	5,416,085
Haddock	136,580	4,193,083	59,997	1,584,119	449	12,672	197,026	5,789,074
Plaice	45,437	3,266,073	4,607	288,520	991	56,200	51,035	3,610,793
Hake	41,436	2,015,578	850	36,128	173	10,368	42,459	2,062,074
Skates and Rays	17,843	625,534	6,340	81,493	258	5,497	24,441	712,524
Whiting	20,590	439,423	7,593	136,124	597	15,765	29,080	591,312
Herring	231,827	3,752,727	157,758	2,244,680	13,728	177,159	402,313	5,174,566
Mackerel	16,384	410,900	3,487	33,490	14,139	121,888	34,012	586,287
Other	93,846	3,408,181	27,919	862,985	1,541	45,846	123,306	4,317,012
Total	729,221	21,202,521	316,386	6,522,062	33,595	535,944	1,079,202	28,260,527
Shell Fish .....	...	615,949	...	106,846	...	60,905	...	783,700
Grand Total .....	...	21,818,470	...	6,628,908	...	596,849	...	29,044,227

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals won, 1920	Tons	Value (£).
Alum Shale	5,539	545
Arsenical Pyrites	1,178	667
Arsenic	1,997	100,222
Barium Compounds	64,150	198,550
Bauxite	11,020	2,811
Bog Ore	2,179	761
Chalk	3,747,165	241,863
Chert, Flint, &c.	84,303	15,348
Chromite of Iron	1,100	150
Clay and Shale	11,030,418	2,358,522
Coal	229,532,081	314,113,160
Copper Ore Precipitate	275	10,578
Fluor Spar	54,661	36,252
Gravel and Sand	2,757,052	330,421
Gypsum	286,998	138,265
Igneous Rock	5,620,691	1,720,932
Iron Ore	12,707,475	7,428,366
Iron Pyrites	6,659	7,807
Lead Ore	15,399	250,377
Limestone	21,227,817	2,431,627
Manganese Ore	12,875	29,111
Ochre, Umber, &c.	14,957	17,483
Oil Shale	2,842,522	1,367,650
Salt	2,128,370	2,079,011
Sandstone	2,123,816	971,329
Slate	215,269	844,394
Soapstone	361	1,011
Sulphate of Strontia	4,123	4,210
Tin Ores	4,858	628,823
Tungsten Ore	94	19,255
Uranium	60	—
Zinc Ore	5,064	62,222
Natural Gas	95,000	—

The quantity (1920) and value (1920) of the principal minerals won are shown in the following table. The total value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1914 was £145,163,032 and in 1919 the value had increased to £233,673,503. The total number of persons employed in 1920 at the 3,273 mines in work was 1,337,297, and

in 1918 807,086 (males) were employed underground, and 210,841 males and 11,761 females above ground. In the 4,362 quarries, 43,215 persons were permanently employed; of these, 27,917 (284 females) worked inside the quarries and 15,298 (548 females) outside the quarries.

Accidents in Mines and Quarries.

The total number of deaths caused by accidents at mines and quarries (except shallow quarries) during 1920 was 1,184, and in addition 122,061 persons suffered injuries disabling them for more than seven days. From the following statement it will be seen that an increased number of fatal and non-fatal accidents were reported in 1920 under the Quarries Act:—

	Number of persons employed in 1920.	Fatal Accidents		Non-Fatal Accidents	
		Killed, 1920.	+ or - as compared with 1919	Injured, 1920.	+ or - as compared with 1919.
Coal Mines	1,298,224	2,203	- 15	117,322	- 222
Metalliferous Mines	21,323	27	- 38	1,222	+ 81
Quarries	67,750	54	+ 8	3,571	+ 775
Total	1,337,297	1,184	- 45	122,061	+ 776

The number of deaths reported during 1920 under the Coal Mines Act and the Quarries Act was less than one per 1,000 persons employed at those mines and quarries (0.88 deaths per 1,000 persons employed at coal mines and 0.76 deaths per 1,000 persons employed at quarries). These are the lowest death-rates recorded. At metalliferous mines the deaths reported in 1920, though considerably fewer than in 1919—the year in which a disaster occurred at the Levant Mine in Cornwall causing 31 deaths—were 1.22 per 1,000 persons employed at the mines.

The World's Coal Output.

According to the *Economic Review*, the world's total output was estimated at 1,200,000,000 tons in 1923 and 1,000,000,000 tons in 1929. In 1923 the United States produced 500,000,000, or 42·4 per cent. of the total, and consumed 485,500,000 tons, or 40·5 per cent. In 1929 the American production was 490,300,000 tons, or 49 per cent. of the total, and consumption was 468,500,000 tons, or 46·8 per cent. The United Kingdom comes second with a 1923 production of 287,400,000 tons and a consumption of 209,300,000 tons, representing 24 and 21·4 per cent. of the total. In 1929 the production of the U.K. is given as 236,700,000 tons, or 23·7 per cent., and consumption as 197,600,000 tons, or 19·9 per cent. The only other country to produce more than 100,000,000 tons in either year was Germany, with 190,000,000 tons (15·8 per cent.) in 1923 and 168,700,000 tons (10·9 per cent.) in 1929, the latter figure excluding the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine. Consumption was 13 per cent. of the total in 1923 and 10·4 per cent. in 1929. France's output in 1923 was 40,800,000 tons, and her consumption 63,700,000 tons. In 1929, including the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine, production was 31,400,000 tons and consumption 43,900,000 tons.

Coal Output and Employment in the U.K.

Coalfields.	Number Employed.	Tonnage per Worker.
South Wales	260,813	45·84
Yorkshire	107,544	56·23
Durham	167,111	48·05
Launce, Cheshire and N. Wales	131,677	42·12
Derby, Notts, Leicester	127,757	61·43
Staffordshire, Salop, Worcester, Warwick	95,664	47·18
Northumberland	60,026	49·12
Cumberland & Westmorland	11,295	41·52
Other English	19,233	42·58
Scotland	145,836	52·61

The Weekly Output for the week ended Oct. 8, 1921, was 4,287,900 tons, as compared with 4,118,200 tons in the previous week, and with 4,713,100 tons in the week ended Oct. 9, 1920.

Coal Production of the U.K.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value
1913	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	1,133,746	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	953,648	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,686
1917	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008,867	227,748,654	236,240,760
1919	1,121,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920	1,248,224	229,295,000	...

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production on 28 days, ending in a settlement of the 'Coal Dispute' on June 28, 1921, the chief points in which were the introduction of a profit-sharing scheme, a standard wage of 20 per cent. above pre-War rate for the period of the agreement and wage reductions of 2s. per shift or July, 1922, 2s. 6d. for August, and 3s. for September. To enable the mine owners and miners to effect a settlement a Government subsidy of £20,000,000 was voted by the House of Commons on July 1, 1921.

Coal Exports of the U.K.

The value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported in various years is shown below. Coal bunkered by ships in the foreign and coastwise trade (21,031,530 tons in 1923 and 12,021,222 tons in 1929) and Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year	Tons.	Value
1913	73,400,118	53,659,660
1914	61,830,485	42,202,128
1915	45,770,344	38,824,223
1916	41,157,746	50,670,604
1917	37,800,705	51,341,427
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983
1919	35,249,568	92,297,685
1920	24,931,853	...

The F.O.B. value of the coal exported had risen from 38s. 1d. per ton in April, 1919, to 74s. 6d. per ton in March, 1920.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in the United Kingdom is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom in 1919 is stated at £7,428,366; that of the imported ore at £11,271,244, of which 3,524,794 tons (£7,667,618) came from Spain.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1914	14,867,582	5,704,748
1915	14,325,012	6,197,155
1916	13,494,668	6,933,767
1917	14,845,734	6,169,655
1918	14,613,012	6,581,728
1919	12,254,195	5,200,696

Pig Iron.

The quantity of ore smelted and pig iron made is shown below. In 1925 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 29,555,555 tons; in 1918 the quantity was 2,606,840 tons of coal and 11,286,680 tons of coke. In 1925 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1918 they numbered 318.

Year.	Ore Smelted. (Tons)	Pig Iron Made. (Tons)
1913	25,707,518	20,260,325
1917	22,901,714	9,338,104
1918	22,544,064	9,107,384
1919 .....	...	7,398,000
1920 .....	...	8,007,900

The production of steel ingots and castings amounted in 1919 to 7,894,000 tons, and in 1920 to 9,056,800 tons.

World's Production of Wool 1915.

The classes of wool grown are divided into three groups, viz., merino wool for clothing, crossbred for clothing, and low wool (mainly used

for carpets, rugs, etc.). The approximate proportion of these classes is 1,074,000,000 lb. merino, 1,000,000,000 lb. crossbred, and 700,000,000 lb. low wool.

The British Empire produced 63 per cent. of all merino wool grown, 40 per cent. of all crossbred, and 9 per cent. of carpet wools, 40 per cent. of the last-named being produced by Russia. The imports of wool and the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures are shown under "External Trade of the U.K.," *post*.

Textiles Industries of U.K.

The cotton and woollen industries of Great Britain are centred on the coalfields; the linen industry is centred mainly at Belfast and Dundee. Leicester, Nottingham and Derby are the chief seats of the hosiery manufactures, and Nottingham, Derby and Kilmarnock of the lace industry. The cotton industry depends entirely upon imports, and consumed over 750,000,000 lb. of imported cotton in 1918; the woollen industry consumed about 330,000,000 lb. of wool, of which about one-third was produced in the United Kingdom; the linen industry consumed about 80,000,000 lb. of flax, of which almost one-half was home grown. The total value of the textiles produced is not stated, but the quantities and values of those exported are shown under "External Trade of the U.K.," *post*.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.

The Metal Industries are next in importance to textiles. Engineering and metal-working centres are, generally speaking, in the neighbourhood of the coalfields, particularly on the N.E. coast at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sheffield, London, Crewe, Swindon, Derby, Southampton, Birmingham and Coventry in England; on the Clyde in Scotland; and in Belfast, Ireland. On Jan. 1, 1919, the gross tonnage of all ships building in the world's shipyards (exclusive of Germany, for which country complete statistics are not available) amounted to 7,179,778 tons, as under:—

	U.K.	Other Countries.	Total.
Steamships	3,474,855	3,180,851	6,655,706
Motor ships	287,010	287,408	574,418
Sailing ships.....	7,051	60,519	67,570
Total	3,768,916	3,470,868	7,179,778

The gross tonnage in hand at the yards of the principal countries on Jan. 1, 1919, is shown in the following table:—

	No.	Gross tonnage.
United Kingdom	981	3,768,916
United States	235	1,320,328
Netherlands	174	490,964
France	104	397,969
Italy	159	363,764
Japan	59	248,513
British Dominions	74	286,655
Sweden	64	222,576
Denmark	57	221,579
Spain	27	80,340
Norway	59	85,000
China	20	53,864

One hundred and sixty-nine steamers and motor vessels, each of over 1,000 tons, with a total tonnage of 1,169,003 tons, are building for the carriage of oil in bulk.

Other Industries.

The Leather Industry is important at Bristol, Leicester, Northampton, and Nottingham; Earthen and China Wares in "the Pottery District" on the South Staffordshire coalfields, where there are supplies also of coarse clay and ironstone, the "China Clay" (kaolin) being brought from Cornwall or imported from abroad; Paper-making (which also absorbs China Clay), Printing, and Brewing are also of general importance, and Distilling is a considerable industry in Scotland and Ireland.

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1920, there were registered in the United Kingdom 79,541 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £3,508,012,486; in 1920 the number of companies registered during the year was 11,011 with share capital of £593,189,032.

Building Societies.

In 1919 there were 1,315 Incorporated Building Societies in the United Kingdom, with liabilities on shares £54,900,928, to depositors, etc., £15,868,245, a total liability of £70,769,167; the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £56,323,135, and other assets, £18,835,822, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £4,380,780; there were also 44 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

Trade Union Membership.

The International Labour Office stated in March, 1921, that the number of Trade Unionists in the twenty leading countries of the world was 32,680,000 at the end of 1920, Germany having the largest number (9,000,000), and the U.K. 8,024,000, the smallest number being 20,000 in Serbia.

Returns for 1919 furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to 608 Trade Unions in the United Kingdom show that at the end of the year the total membership was 6,628,663, an increase in twelve months of 236,203. The aggregate income of the Unions was £9,664,922 (against £7,150,644 in 1918), of which £8,541,400 was contributed by members, the expenditure being as under in 1918 and 1919:—

BENEFITS—	1918.	1919.
Unemployed, travelling, and emigration	£48,411	£595,625
Gratuities	32,127	2,255,577
Sick and accident	67,928	697,000
Funeral	372,025	322,773
Others (including superannuation) ..	506,600	705,613
Political fund payments	133,126	122,200
Grants to other societies	200,000	600,000
Management and other expenses ..	2,225,200	2,027,766

At the end of 1919 the total funds amounted to £15,993,811, an increase for the year of £978,337. The principal unions are contained in the List of Societies, pp. 358-362.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

In 1919 there were 3,119 Societies making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,391,370 members, share capital, £73,307,708, liabilities, £44,992,000, and assets to the value of £38,305,000.

Unemployment Insurance.

The Minister for Labour (Dr. Macnamara) in moving the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, stated that it was proposed to raise the rates of contribution and reduce the unemployment benefit to 15s. a week for men and 12s. a week for women, at the same time providing an additional period during which benefit will be paid during the next twelve months. The Act which was passed in March, 1921, was based on the assumption that throughout the period to July, 1922, there would be a weekly average of 1,000,000 workers unemployed, and that the fund would pay out weekly an average sum of £800,000. For this purpose the Government were borrowing to the extent of £16,000,000, with power to go to £20,000,000, and that would cost the fund £1,000,000 in interest. Under the Act of 1919 the benefit for men and women was 11s. a week for fifteen weeks. At that time the cost of living was 164 per cent. above the pre-War rate. Under the Act of 1920 the benefits were 15s. for men and 12s. a week for women for fifteen weeks. During the operation of that Act the cost of living ranged from 151 per cent. to 176 per cent. over pre-War rates. When the same rates of benefit were reintroduced the cost of living would be round about 120 per cent. over the pre-War cost, and the unemployment benefit would be extended to about twice as many weeks.

Assuming that there was an average of 1,250,000 insured persons unemployed weekly until the end of July 1922, the balance-sheet for the year 1921-22 would be, approximately, as follows:

INCOME.

Employed contributions.....	£13,750,000
Employers' contributions	15,800,000
State contributions	7,300,000

Total £36,850,000

EXPENDITURE.

Benefit paid.....	£46,300,000
Interest on debt	750,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,900,000

Total £50,950,000

On Oct. 20, 1921 the Prime Minister explained the steps to be taken to cope with unemployment in the acute stage then reached. He stated that, whatever the Government might do in the way of palliatives, the cure for the unemployment of 1,750,000 workers, with a percentage in the metal trades running up to 17 per cent., was a slow, steady, continuous trade recovery. No one, he said, wanted a short boom; that could only be followed by another precipitate fall. The Government's plans may be set forth as follows:

To Stimulate Export Trade.

Extension of the export credits scheme to all countries.

Loan guarantees up to £25,000,000.

Development of Dominion and Colonial resources.

Relief of Unemployment.

For road schemes, land drainage, forestry, &c.—£10,000,000.

Increased insurance benefits for dependants, based on a compulsory levy.

Loans to necessitous areas.

To settle more ex-Service men in the Dominions—£300,000.

COST OF COAL DISPUTE.

THE charges falling on the Exchequer as a result of the measures taken by the Government in connexion with the coal stoppage were approximately:

Defence Force, Army Reserve, and additional expenditure on the Regular Army	£7,000,000
Navy	1,225,000
Air Force	330,000
Civil Emergency Organisation	300,000
Coal Industry Subsidy	10,000,000

Total..... £18,855,000

In addition there may be a further charge in respect of losses arising out of coal purchase operations which could not be estimated at the conclusion of the stoppage with accuracy, and a further addition of at least £10,000,000 for indemnification of railway profits (under the government liability) caused by the coal stoppage and the general trade depression.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (1920).

NAME OF SOCIETY.	MEMBERSHIP.		FUND.	
	Independent.	State Insured	Capital.	Income.
Oddfellows (Manchester Unity)	1,077,528	964,456	£18,385,870	£2,485,147
Foresters (Ancient Order of)	904,536	722,120	11,417,620	...
Hearts of Oak	420,292	440,546	...	690,714
National Deposit	544,775	425,087	...	521,000
Reichsbites (Independent Order of)	846,335	428,767	3,576,198	710,670
Shepherds (Ashton Unity)	224,888	127,602	1,553,303	248,963
Sons of Temperance (Order of)	179,577	145,964	718,842	201,575
Rational Association	123,494	125,980	773,358	122,964
Oddfellows (Grand United Order of)	506,389	95,600	2,116,800	500,605
Druids (Order of)	112,757	95,000	305,366	88,511
Druids (United Ancient Order of)	206,545	70,374	420,550	80,469
Oddfellows (Nottingham Ancient Impl. Order)	55,622	39,100	270,522	46,621
Irish National Foresters	86,275	88,570	126,963	97,439
United Patriots' National	30,436	33,871	149,100	...
Church Benefit Society	12,210	36,103	...	...

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY).

In statistics of Trade, the term **GENERAL TRADE** refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term **SPECIAL TRADE** includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. In the first of the following tables the *General Trade* is shown for the year 1913 and for each year since that pre-War period, and the *Special Trade* for a similar period, showing the "apparent" balance of Imports over Exports. Subsequent tables show the various quantities and values of the merchandise exchanged.

The balance of Imports over Exports is not the true balance on account of the system of valuation in official returns, the Imports being taken at their CIF value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas the Exports are taken at their FOB (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered on the exporting ship. Such Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country with an FOB value and arrive at their destination with an acquired CIF value.

General Trade, 1913-1921.

Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,880,386	1,403,555,065
1914	656,635,113	536,195,523	1,192,830,636
1915	851,803,380	483,930,689	1,335,734,069
1916	948,566,498	603,645,885	1,552,212,383
1917	1,048,164,678	596,757,807	1,644,922,485
1918	1,316,150,903	539,304,078	1,855,454,981
1919	1,666,156,818	963,384,677	2,629,541,495
1920	1,932,648,881	1,557,222,600	3,489,871,481
1921*			

Special Trade, 1913-1921.

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1913	659,159,708	525,845,289	133,314,419
1914	601,160,947	430,781,357	170,379,590
1915	752,831,169	384,868,448	367,962,721
1916	850,940,314	506,270,707	344,669,607
1917	994,487,217	527,079,746	467,407,471
1918	1,285,205,888	501,418,997	783,786,891
1919	1,468,306,911	798,635,376	669,671,535
1920	1,709,895,550	1,334,469,269	375,426,281
1921*			

* Nine months, Jan. 1-Sept. 30.

Britain's Best Customers, 1920.

India	£183,951,715
France	175,747,743
U.S.A.	131,060,995
Belgium	68,525,688
Australia	68,346,433
Netherlands	68,128,483
Germany	51,088,763
Canada	48,739,819
Italy	45,326,231
Egypt	44,822,517
Sweden	44,332,926
China	43,970,388
Argentina	43,841,651

Britain's Exports per Working Day, 1920-1.

1920 July	£5,090,000
September	4,510,000
1921 January	3,969,000
March	2,960,000
April	2,300,000
May	1,784,000
June	1,465,000
July	1,661,000
August	1,973,000
September	2,161,000

Value of the General Imports into the United Kingdom, 1913, 1919 and 1920 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1919.	1920.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£719,118,512	£765,807,875
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	269,939,700	606,783,540	710,335,635
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,038,872	295,954,753	453,439,840
Animals not for food	488,411	404,942	401,739
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,118,106	3,894,465	2,643,792
Total	£768,734,739	£1,626,156,212	£1,922,628,881

Value of Special Exports from the United Kingdom, 1913, 1919 and 1920 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1919.	1920.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£33,770,673	£50,936,451
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	66,173,319	111,290,529	145,525,803
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	413,808,434	641,484,474	1,119,739,723
Animals not for food	2,229,868	1,814,944	4,805,512
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	9,154,129	10,277,742	13,471,780
Total	£425,241,595	£797,638,368	£1,324,483,269

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900.
NATIONS EXCHANGING.

BRITISH DOMINIONS	Merchandise.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from.	Exported to.		Imported from.	Exported to.
Europe:—	£	£		£	£
Channel Islands	4,758,306	4,163,808	Abyssinia	8,986	83,128
Malta and Gozo	85,808	3,254,349	Afghanistan	163,978	—
Gibraltar	44,876	6,666,942	Argentina	128,046,279	43,841,651
Asia:—			Austria and Hungary	2,606,288	5,659,003
Cyprus	375,778	618,337	Belgium	44,985,208	68,525,682
Empire of India	95,721,420	183,951,715	Congo	784,155	1,006,487
Aden, Perim, &c.	885,596	741,242	Bolivia	1,930,979	768,429
Ceylon	16,803,315	6,595,933	Brazil	12,025,378	24,893,997
Straits Settlements	17,930,539	16,938,573	Bulgaria	—	1,048,776
Federated Malay States	6,972,683	2,966,479	Chile	12,942,932	9,884,701
Hong Kong	2,466,222	13,402,040	China	26,898,466	43,970,382
Borneo	545,668	127,995	Colombia	2,688,661	6,248,625
Sarawak	236,637	67,892	Costa Rica	1,023,953	617,540
Africa:—			Cuba	26,184,460	7,399,219
Egypt	69,331,895	44,822,517	Denmark	31,165,965	34,983,923
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	1,254,570	1,240,985	Colonies	514,221	1,151,813
Cape Province	12,600,357	25,536,541	Ecuador	1,666,882	1,365,128
" Diamonds	—	—	France	75,836,422	175,747,743
Natal	6,208,430	12,397,313	Algeria	3,936,104	3,769,295
Transvaal	—	12,827,147	Colonies	2,024,147	6,497,393
Orange Free State	213,119	947,822	Tunis	2,383,620	1,790,823
Basutoland	—	68,291	Germany	30,251,806	51,088,763
Bechuanaland	—	27,178	Greece	6,815,805	13,204,378
Swaziland	—	1,799	Crete	145,484	62,172
Rhodesia	1,022,935	1,474,646	Guatemala	270,139	912,543
Gambia	2,605,250	1,101,417	Haiti & San Domingo	276,440	867,663
Gold Coast	6,532,320	8,463,988	Honduras	12,302	333,806
Sierra Leone	2,125,366	2,018,073	Hungary (see Austria)	—	—
Nigeria	19,208,821	13,812,927	Italy	17,880,532	45,326,231
Somaliand	128	8,303	Tripoli	135,973	156,028
E. Africa Protectorate	4,250,910	2,919,543	Japan	26,699,321	28,006,071
Uganda	637,553	208,992	Liberia	557,362	300,916
Zanzibar	965,460	398,021	Mexico	13,444,493	4,566,207
Nyasaland	777,212	259,900	Montenegro	—	1,095
Mauritius	6,219,263	2,941,055	Morocco	1,647,136	4,938,246
Seychelles	120,771	34,023	Netherlands	39,253,702	61,138,433
Ascension	221	28,925	Java	28,775,277	18,462,301
St. Helena	28,547	25,725	Other Colonies	6,245,667	5,196,467
North, Central, and South America:—			Nicaragua	91,401	426,522
Canada	92,999,215	48,759,829	Norway	23,819,349	35,482,361
Newfoundland	4,449,397	1,093,449	Panama	228,476	538,236
West Indies	14,303,807	6,478,398	Paraguay	2,413	172,134
Bahamas	26,157	236,964	Persia	3,743,305	2,246,711
Bermuda	1,667	329,694	Peru	14,629,222	4,232,253
British Guiana	1,923,026	1,803,528	Portugal	6,899,451	12,021,676
British Honduras	399,738	194,760	Colonies	3,342,064	7,296,827
Falkland Islands	2,457,221	333,270	Rumania	3,231,822	3,129,205
Oceania:—			Russia	33,522,822	26,823,323
New South Wales	46,834,721	22,038,821	Salvador	234,029	689,741
Victoria	26,769,388	22,038,821	Serbia	12,722	665,125
South Australia	27,122,845	5,122,731	Siam	726,437	4,122,722
Queensland	9,710,491	5,726,269	Spain	37,226,227	22,674,222
Tasmania	1,622,394	946,267	Colonies	4,240,128	5,003,671
Western Australia	2,201,970	3,222,575	Sweden	56,464,716	44,322,622
Papua	9,233	44,222	Switzerland	36,996,666	15,462,666
New Zealand	47,422,222	27,979,122	Turkey in Europe	3,107,021	12,222,666
Fiji	13,822	222,622	Turkey in Asia	8,922,222	29,422,999
Pacific Islands	53	22,822	United States	563,322,999	122,022,999
			Philippines, &c.	5,922,222	1,222,222
			Uruguay	7,022,222	6,022,941
			Venezuela	904,722	3,422,666
Total British Dominions	222,222,222	222,222,222	Total Other Countries	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1919 AND 1920.

	Declared Value in Millions of £.			Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices.	
	1913.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
Total Imports	769	1,666	1,932	678	678
Special Exports	525	798	1,334	288	372
Re-Exports	110	164	223	86	99
Total Trade	1,404	2,588	3,489	1,052	1,149

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1920.

Classified list of Articles consigned to the United Kingdom from abroad in the year 1920, shewing Quantities and Values and (for 1919) the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.			Canary Islands		
Bacon	cwt.	5,611,630 £50,367,469	(Bananas)	—	£2,367,675
U.S.A.		5,893,514 52,114,884	Turkey (Dates)	—	1,119,971
Canada		2,094,748 18,880,735	Canada (Apples)	—	1,722,714
China		258,271 2,267,944	British W. Indies		
Barley	cwt.	12,667,700 £14,458,164	(Bananas)	—	1,405,327
U.S.A.		10,793,200 11,869,413	Fruit (Preserved)...	cwt.	2,776,476 £12,707,797
Canada		4,830,200 4,823,925	Greece		2,376,897
Beef (Chilled and			U.S.A.		1,582,498 8,469,070
Frozen)	cwt.	8,983,878 £41,153,123	Hams	cwt.	324,351 £2,971,781
Argentina		3,867,720 18,164,396	U.S.A.		1,712,363 15,284,376
U.S.A.		856,165 4,715,681	Lamb (Frozen)	cwt.	1,470,135 6,515,047
Australia		622,318 2,488,184	Lard	cwt.	1,446,500 £12,793,129
Beef (Tinned)	cwt.	723,261 £5,591,357	U.S.A.		1,833,685 15,988,266
Argentina		1,319,044 10,472,949	Maize	cwt.	33,840,060 £27,371,234
Uruguay		640,451 5,776,920	Margarine	cwt.	897,892 £5,514,225
U.S.A.		265,288 4,097,530	Netherlands		458,148 2,223,017
Butter	cwt.	1,702,203 £24,818,748	Milk (Condensed)...	cwt.	260,031 £1,376,457
Australia		417,371 5,251,276	Milk (Sweetened)...	cwt.	1,240,855 7,767,645
New Zealand		118,872 2,919,432	U.S.A.		1,739,493 9,647,393
Denmark		290,291 3,947,235	Mutton (Frozen) ..	cwt.	4,670,585 £19,206,175
Argentina		265,675 3,244,213	New Zealand		1,999,444 8,481,441
U.S.A.		212,495 2,746,908	Argentina		974,448 4,987,223
Cheese	cwt.	2,750,260 £20,633,946	Australia		758,579 3,008,098
New Zealand		1,239,553 4,435,199	Oats	cwt.	6,101,600 £5,632,721
Canada		647,212 4,894,738	U.S.A.		1,936,421 2,982,760
Australia		112,736 230,635	Argentina		1,069,700 2,042,344
Netherlands		79,217 668,289	Canada		940,500 903,640
Cocoa (Raw)	cwt.	2,061,324 £10,906,786	Oleomargarine	cwt.	612,960 £3,551,466
Gold Coast Colony		1,207,774 4,287,412	Argentina		459,672 2,294,636
British W. Indies		262,431 1,351,010	U.S.A.		207,050 1,478,145
Nigeria		213,431 717,651	New Zealand		112,967 619,894
Ecuador		177,148 877,004	Australia		104,433 841,251
Brazil		69,981 245,069	Onions	bushels	7,980,144 £3,393,209
Coffee (Raw)	cwt.	740,585 £4,476,217	Spain		3,920,070 2,012,460
Brazil		328,270 1,707,639	Egypt		1,237,721 712,022
Costa Rica		140,573 894,814	Netherlands		1,318,680 708,688
British India		129,128 771,586	Potatoes	cwt.	5,210,095 £5,174,572
Java		75,674 909,366	Rice	cwt.	2,953,163 £6,183,919
Eggs	Gt. Hundreds	7,060,508 £11,269,328	British India		1,410,198 1,797,489
Denmark		1,638,067 2,776,116	Siam		480,250 969,921
U.S.A.		1,408,606 2,205,092	Spices	cwt.	341,222 £2,600,122
Canada		1,476,987 2,230,422	Straits Settlements		—
Egypt		758,728 930,674	vanilla		1,226,973
Egg Yolks, &c.	value	— £6,301,600	Spirits	gallons	6,876,294 £4,920,477
China		— 6,222,976	France (Brandy) ..		1,250,719 2,299,249
Feeding Stuffs for			British W. Indies		
Animals		— £8,899,922	(Rum)		3,945,920 1,021,223
Fish	cwt.	— £12,891,971	Sugar (Refined)	cwt.	2,396,228 £7,671,349
Canada		574,186 4,329,643	U.S.A.		4,441,639 8,747,391
U.S.A.		583,629 3,623,043	Java		2,341,207 4,621,004
Japan		180,426 1,721,628	Canada		1,053,092 2,222,222
Norway		536,687 920,442	Sugar (Unrefined)...	cwt.	25,030,876 £5,449,207
Denmark		223,853 976,021	Cuba		11,745,049 12,029,126
Fruit (Fresh)	value	— £40,123,920	Mauritius		3,073,640 6,192,413
Spain (Grapes)...		— 1,299,317	Java		3,456,786 5,822,066
Spain (Oranges) ..		— 8,658,008	British W. Indies		1,849,802 3,121,396
U.S.A. (Apples) ..		— 3,715,628	Peru		1,551,533 2,266,795

Tea	lb.	431,196,236	£26,957,800
British India		286,865,693	19,121,895
Ceylon		137,332,872	9,064,520
China		26,755,072	1,930,474
Java		25,041,346	1,621,320
Tobacco (Manufactured)	lb.	3,572,388	£2,152,681
Cuba (Cigars)		1,367,066	2,043,064
U.S.A. (Cigarettes)		2,723,083	536,821
Canada		1,267,365	252,178
Egypt		275,945	168,167
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	lb.	219,042,927	£32,767,209
U.S.A.		315,533,227	32,796,214
Turkey		5,852,498	7,570,766
Greece		2,546,617	851,089
Russia	lb.	3,619,877	759,558
British India		5,891,105	612,370
Tomatoes	cwt.	1,616,711	£4,560,253
Channel Islands		590,434	1,919,820
* Canary Islands		484,807	1,233,730
Wheat	cwt.	109,328,326	£146,753,350
U.S.A.		31,769,300	30,901,414
Canada		17,864,900	17,509,324
Australia		14,925,700	13,623,622
Argentina		6,819,100	6,353,666
Wheatmeal & Flour	cwt.	11,969,740	£21,245,981
U.S.A.		10,274,070	14,923,818
Canada		5,566,100	8,122,795
Australia		1,577,000	2,269,891
Wine	gallons	17,735,418	£12,773,411
Portugal		12,458,220	7,940,522
France		5,031,835	6,670,259
Spain		5,423,448	2,342,133

Raw Materials.

Cotton (Raw)	centals	19,028,183	£24,153,189
U.S.A.		13,707,407	125,483,730
Egypt		4,169,375	50,840,518
British India		636,036	4,012,495
Peru		464,855	5,004,422
Diamonds	carats	2,036,628	£11,636,704
Cape (1920)		2,020,548	11,477,396
Flax	tons	18,418	£7,374,780
Netherlands		2,880	979,605
Russia		3,868	785,895
France		1,773	544,349
Gum and Resins	cwt.	1,266,801	£8,220,707
Hemp	tons	140,546	£11,041,791
Philippines		44,440	2,827,544
British India		32,691	2,223,216
Italy		11,197	1,734,216
Hides and Skins (Undressed)	cut.	—	£31,667,112
Iron Ore and Scrap	tons	6,935,252	£20,797,171
Spain		3,524,794	7,667,618
Algeria		700,727	1,473,390
Jute	tons	218,098	£13,099,722
Manganese Ore	tons	452,612	£3,514,628
British India		226,887	1,743,527
Non-Ferrous Ores	—	—	£17,705,166
Nuts and Kernels	tons	477,594	£12,422,922
Nigeria		226,288	8,222,362
Straits Settlements		43,507	£2,147,321
Gambia		59,191	2,210,063
Sierra Leone		44,372	1,592,098
Oil (Coconut)	cwt.	1,261,120	£5,204,393
U.S.A.		247,099	1,290,875
Ceylon		402,220	1,526,132
British India		328,200	1,334,607
Oil (Fish & Whale)	tons	55,642	£4,519,574
Falkland Islands		1,267,896	—
Whale Fisheries		—	£253,707
Oil (Palm)	cwt.	1,261,120	£2,422,222
Nigeria		1,261,120	5,222,222

Paper (Materials for)	tons	1,276,213	£33,220,412
Sweden		378,075	7,222,122
Norway		380,929	4,872,965
Canada		134,673	1,876,264
Rubber (Raw)	centals	2,678,096	£26,730,406
Straits Settlements		673,511	7,107,222
Federated M.S.		628,622	6,628,845
Ceylon		334,081	3,603,033
Neth E. Indies		256,554	2,667,921
Brazil		181,212	1,907,385
British India		113,012	1,240,460
Seeds (Cotton)	tons	442,842	£8,453,765
Egypt		247,342	5,003,330
British India		170,601	3,772,041
Seeds (Flax)	tons	389,367	£15,688,376
British India		—	11,737,891
Argentina		—	7,744,217
Silk (Raw)	lb.	1,813,740	£4,067,632
China		628,167	855,013
Japan		312,320	467,667
Italy		202,409	412,575
Tallow (Animal)	tons	44,440	£3,595,425
Tin Ore	tons	33,810	£4,994,527
Bolivia		20,228	2,594,767
Nigeria		7,682	1,007,545
Wood and Timber	—	—	£22,145,214
U.S.A. (Oak)	loads	120,609	2,421,693
Russia (Pit props)		275,630	2,057,101
Sweden		244,852	1,951,922
France		681,144	1,747,080
British India (Teak)		30,278	1,400,550
Norway (Pit props)		122,893	1,090,341
Sweden (Sawn, &c.)		1,631,118	16,845,559
Canada		1,181,732	13,495,619
Russia		1,014,165	9,069,790
U.S.A.		549,223	8,191,863
Norway		400,220	4,502,268
Wool	lb.	893,433,200	£20,629,199
Australia		587,557,420	57,522,055
New Zealand		254,196,274	21,893,528
Cape		73,454,444	7,216,746
British India		63,005,908	4,265,043
Argentina		22,123,433	2,348,666
Zinc (Ore and Crude)	tons	109,368	£5,300,875
U.S.A.		68,333	2,936,379

Manufactured Articles.

Boots and Shoes	doz. prs.	268,080	£3,061,085
U.S.A.		73,819	872,194
Carpets and Rugs	sq. yds.	1,982,433	£3,531,245
Turkey		192,767	709,880
Chemicals	value	—	£24,399,497
Cinematograph Films	feet	22,246,355	£2,014,791
U.S.A.		81,026,129	1,019,074
Copper Bars, &c.	tons	104,428	£11,212,684
U.S.A.		71,579	7,985,322
Australia		17,040	1,906,718
Cotton Yarns & Manufs.	—	—	£9,220,277
Dye-Stuffs	value	—	£11,992,407
Switzerland		—	1,451,711
Argentina		—	1,322,922
British India		—	822,896
British W. Indies		—	522,922
Electrical Goods, &c.	value	—	£1,226,177
U.S.A.		—	622,390
Embroidery & Needlew.	—	—	£6,022,835
Flax Manufs.	tons	4,060	£2,663,371
Glass & Glassware	value	—	£2,506,702
Belgium		—	1,321,511
U.S.A.		—	622,167
Netherlands		—	579,222
Hosiery	value	—	£2,142,222
U.S.A.		—	1,222,222
Japan		—	667,222

Implements & Tools value	—	£1,821,760	Paraffin Wax..... cwt.	1,753,079	£4,244,014
U.S.A.	—	1,502,220	U.S.A.	1,111,943	2,497,091
Iron and Steel..... tons	1,107,598	£29,018,755	Petroleum (Lamp) gallons	160,951,946	£11,785,327
U.S.A.	323,867	8,867,324	U.S.A.	132,500,868	5,362,267
ute Manufacturers value	—	£7,473,982	Mexico	20,870,990	821,794
British India.....	—	6,078,771	Plaitings (Straw, &c.) lb.	10,486,874	£3,151,219
Lead, Pig..... tons	162,666	£6,133,419	Japan	5,172,664	1,068,132
Australia	93,876	2,869,846	China	1,669,478	337,704
U.S.A.	53,008	1,932,782	Scientific Instruments	—	£3,600,887
Spain	39,502	1,888,881	Silk & Manufs. value	—	£36,909,999
Leather..... cwt.	589,932	£19,645,416	Japan (Broad Stiffs.) yds.	27,209,835	4,300,503
U.S.A.	1,005,856	29,195,181	France.....	13,909,967	2,368,523
British India.....	645,821	10,013,506	Switzerland	6,810,592	2,294,632
Australia	159,375	2,000,211	Italy.....	7,088,956	1,723,890
Machinery..... tons	89,794	£19,953,708	Switzerland (Ribbons.) value	—	1,755,424
U.S.A.	71,889	12,993,380	France.....	—	1,320,568
Matches..... ten thousands	3,818,756	£1,105,500	France (Mixtures) yds.	20,591,157	2,862,016
Sweden	2,278,880	643,664	Starch..... cwt.	1,613,687	£3,249,622
Norway	1,153,841	318,601	U.S.A.	1,417,784	2,564,122
Motor Cars (Touring) number	34,055	£7,334,399	Japan.....	652,260	1,813,269
Do. (Commercial)	9,277	£3,144,146	Tin Blocks..... tons	28,729	£8,597,454
Oil (Fuel)..... gallons	347,771,044	£12,818,232	Strait Settlements	18,307	4,750,638
U.S.A.	140,323,049	3,230,339	Watches & Clocks value	—	£3,344,909
Mexico	81,331,264	2,129,166	Switzerland	—	2,393,558
Oil (Lubricating) gallons	105,914,877	£15,070,026	Wood Manufactures value	—	£8,630,915
U.S.A.	59,204,812	6,322,418	U.S.A.	—	1,832,568
Painters' Colours... cwt.	1,497,811	£2,738,222	Russia.....	—	1,051,563
U.S.A.	616,342	1,265,434	Woolen Yarns and	—	—
Paper..... cwt.	12,940,266	£30,243,744	Manufs. value	—	£17,688,151
Sweden.....	1,422,887	3,217,263	Zinc Cakes, &c. ... tons	109,368	£5,300,875
Norway	1,185,784	2,751,233			
Netherlands	2,355,927	5,043,741			
Newfoundland ...	942,961	1,487,963			

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

IN 1921 the London Joint City and Midland Bank published figures of the tonnage of general merchandise and minerals carried on the railways of the U.K. From these figures it would appear that whereas during 1920 the tonnage of external trade, other than re-exports and coal, was only 80 per cent. of the total for 1913, the tonnage carried by the railways was practically the same as for the pre-War year, which would justify the conclusion that internal trade was more active in 1920 than in 1913. During the first half of 1921, however, conditions changed considerably, and as compared with the December quarter of 1920, the fall in railway freight traffic was very much greater than the fall in the tonnage of the external trade, omitting coal in each case. The following statement indicates that the general trade of the country during the June quarter of 1921 bore the same proportion to the 1913 level as did the tonnage figures of exports and retained imports.

TONNAGE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL.

(000 omitted from tonnage figures.)

	Tonnage of exports	Tonnage carried and net imports, on railways of U.K.
1913	Quarterly average 17,330=100'0	35,778=100'0
1920	P.c. of 1913	P.c. of 1913
First quarter	11,890=68'6	36,648=102'4
Second quarter	14,049=81'1	36,132=101'0
Third quarter	15,019=86'7	36,412=101'8
Fourth quarter	13,549=78'2	32,925=92'0
1921	P.c. of 1913	P.c. of 1913
First quarter	20,190=115'8	28,223=78'9
Second quarter	8,949=51'6	18,428=51'3

An inference which may be drawn from the above comparison is that the decline in the tonnage of internal trade during 1921 was more rapid than the fall in the country's overseas trade, and that the tonnage of trade as a whole other than coal was only about half what it was in 1913.

TIMBER IMPORTS AND HOME PRODUCTION.

IN 1925 the estimated area of the forests and plantations (land planted with trees within the preceding 10 years) in the United Kingdom was 3,098,000 acres, of which 1,720,000 acres were in England, 128,000 acres in Wales, 880,000 acres in Scotland, and 360,000 acres in Ireland. Before the War of 1914-18 the United Kingdom imported annually about 10,000,000 tons of timber, valued at about £27,000,000. Of this total, over 85 per cent. consisted of light pine and fir from Russia, Sweden, Norway and Canada. There are in the United Kingdom over 10,000,000 acres of waste land, and about 12,000,000 acres of mountain and heath land, used for light grazing. It is estimated that less than one-third of this total of 22,000,000 acres, if put under trees which can be grown in the country, would supply 95 per cent. of the total requirements, leaving only 5 per cent. (timber which cannot be grown in the British Islands) to be imported from abroad. The Forestry Commissioners are in possession of 103,100 acres of land, of which 68,100 acres are classified as plantable. They are charged with the afforestation of 150,000 acres of new land by the State, and with assisting local authorities and private owners in the development of 120,000 acres during a ten-year period, and with other duties of education research and experiment, &c. A fund of £3,500,000 has been voted by Parliament for the above purposes.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1920.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British Produce or Manufacture exported in 1920, showing Quantities and Values and (for 1919) the Countries to which they are principally consigned:—

Aeroplanes, &c. ... value	—	£1,375,661	Cotton Piece Goods—cont.		
Animals (Living) ... value	—	£4,825,512	Argentina yds.	107,691,300	£5,828,767
Apparel value	—	£41,134,410	Norway yds.	89,643,000	5,892,066
South Africa	—	2,528,218	Switzerland	90,162,300	5,224,400
Norway	—	1,006,239	Cotton Lace value	—	£8,463,612
Denmark	—	959,313	Cotton Thread lb.	22,188,300	£14,370,480
Netherlands	—	769,106	Argentina	1,090,400	583,649
Belgium	—	670,252	Belgium	1,235,500	555,153
British India	—	334,554	Sweden	1,080,700	512,160
New Zealand	—	463,419	France	1,048,600	472,467
Australia	—	417,430	Russia	645,400	429,948
Arms, Ammunition, &c. value	—	£6,676,083	Electrical Machy.... 'tons	11,900	£2,071,329
U.S.A.	—	1,411,897	British India.....	—	771,363
Russia	—	1,374,385	Netherlands	—	604,381
British India	—	838,282	Fish	—	£7,121,198
Bags & Sacks (Jute) dozens	3,114,841	£3,709,377	Germany	798,546	828,889
British W. Africa	335,013	310,248	Fertilisers tons	72,613	£1,108,418
Belgium	556,356	274,638	Japan	40,580	839,330
Argentina	271,831	223,425	France	31,763	621,749
Beer & Ale. barrels	390,248	£3,983,319	Grain & Flour cwt	1,501,565	£2,773,296
Belgium	101,264	603,446	Iron (Pig) tons	422,175	£3,867,675
Biscuits cwt.	329,331	£3,960,492	U.S.A.	43,803	1,243,602
France	26,220	295,562	Iron & Steel Manufs. tons	3,251,225	£128,007,351
Norway	35,865	292,540	France	345,914	9,623,310
Books (Printed) ... cwt.	280,948	£3,665,295	British India.....	311,793	6,567,447
U.S.A.	27,459	463,878	Australia	126,013	5,262,503
Boots & Shoes ... doz. prs.	1,043,442	£1,728,929	Netherlands	155,903	3,395,269
France	133,549	1,160,990	Japan	132,787	3,274,360
Belgium	83,768	653,224	Jute Piece Goods. sq.yds.	149,976,900	£6,956,478
Candles cwt.	239,746	£1,232,127	U.S.A.	47,811,600	2,031,342
Morocco	74,498	389,645	Canada	17,698,900	705,537
Belgium	50,557	273,645	Leather value	—	£11,664,044
Cement tons	617,636	£3,723,825	Linen Piece Goods. yds.	93,044,700	£14,935,501
Chemicals value	—	£40,536,725	U.S.A.	22,026,200	1,905,363
France	—	3,159,840	France	13,593,500	1,758,703
Belgium	—	1,120,944	Linen Manufs. (other) value	—	£7,208,995
Italy	—	1,037,473	Machinery tons	461,663	£6,432,368
China ware, &c. ... value	—	£7,982,648	France	63,025	5,945,876
U.S.A.	—	538,243	British India.....	53,878	5,942,876
Canada	—	472,602	Medicines value	—	£1,081,053
Argentina	—	316,646	British India.....	—	589,131
Coal tons	24,931,853	£99,627,146	Motor Cars number	5,399	£3,936,865
France	16,204,799	34,286,287	France	325	246,939
Italy	4,641,046	10,160,126	Oil, Fat & Grease ... value	—	£11,792,044
Denmark	1,742,711	6,144,926	Oil Cloth..... sq yds.	21,305,400	£3,479,085
Sweden	1,592,324	5,672,539	Sweden	3,577,000	570,999
Norway	1,330,546	4,458,578	Netherlands	3,432,000	461,402
Egypt	1,675,263	3,543,510	France	2,422,000	456,265
Gibraltar	1,465,533	2,957,467	Painters' Colours, &c. cwt.	1,479,604	£5,631,868
Spain	805,740	2,172,841	British India.....	199,213	740,217
Coal for Steamers. . tons	13,840,360	£20,692,095	France	159,357	488,587
Coke tons	3,931,022	2,015,751	Belgium	103,876	425,910
France	627,824	2,015,751	Paper, &c. cwt.	2,350,122	£12,810,405
Cordage, &c. cwt.	443,426	£3,524,022	France	143,164	754,036
Argentina	44,948	468,390	Belgium	110,264	474,725
Russia	65,053	344,451	Parcel Post..... parcels	6,735,890	£13,471,780
Cotton Yarn lb.	147,432,400	£47,525,812	Italy	6,662,439	1,332,479
France	10,933,600	12,523,662	France	525,756	1,031,510
Netherlands	40,837,400	5,621,597	British India.....	404,745	809,498
Cotton Piece Goods yds.	4,435,405,000	£312,727,631	Canada	396,317	792,634
British India.....	767,776,300	30,728,255	Rubber Manufactures value	—	£11,520,255
Turkey	332,687,500	14,232,487	Ships (Iron or Steel) number	177	£19,229,447
China	259,741,500	13,206,305	France	—	732,000
France	116,523,500	£9,934,777	Ships, Machinery for value	—	£6,028,868
Belgium	121,027,100	8,402,541	Silk and Silks value	—	£5,194,477
Egypt	183,179,600	8,262,295	Soap cwt.	1,866,072	£7,670,047
Denmark	128,623,700	6,979,196	Belgium	539,529	2,127,332
			France	178,465	792,487
			Germany	175,715	645,946
			British India.....	213,609	648,963

* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

520 The United Kingdom—Exports of Produce and Manufactures.

Spirits (Potable) ... gallons	7,228,407	£10,049,360
Canada	527,949	730,172
British India	430,362	637,218
Stationery (not Paper) value	—	£2,373,475
British India	—	427,030
Lin (Blocks, &c.) tons	13,349	£4,107,934
U.S.A.	5,091	1,331,531
Tobacco & Snuff ... lb.	31,554,041	£9,129,149
Belgium	3,043,637	763,238
Netherlands	5,184,448	766,558
British India	2,595,624	634,384
Wool (British) ... value	—	£8,766,894
France	9,998,900	2,048,501
U.S.A.	15,537,200	2,039,550
Belgium	6,999,000	1,390,795
Canada	3,266,300	854,187
Woolen Tissues ... yds.	187,232,900	£75,166,330
France	41,044,000	18,883,751
Belgium	13,320,500	6,213,972
Denmark	14,265,100	5,429,199
Norway	7,798,100	3,471,806
Sweden	6,980,500	3,222,958
Netherlands	6,619,800	2,466,039
Russia	4,534,300	2,261,197
Worsted Tissues ... yds.	77,354,000	£26,683,079
Canada	4,547,400	1,513,740
Woolens & Worsteds total value	—	£134,859,043

Volume of International Trade.

The *Japan Weekly Chronicle* published in 1921 a comparative table showing how the quantities of imports and exports of various countries in 1920 compare with the quantities recorded in 1913. Taking the 1913 figure in each case as 100, the table reads as follows:—

Comparison of 1920 with 1913.

(Percentage).

	Imports.	Exports.
France	93.9	43.1
Belgium	32.2	41.7
Italy	63.1	40.6
England	71.5	54.8
British India	95.3	66.7
Canada	71.4	103.3
South Africa	34.2	56.3
New Zealand	90.0	86.6
United States	160.4	109.1
Japan	161.2	70.1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

AVERAGE price of £100 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock in each month of 1914, 1918 and 1921:—

Month	1914.	1918.	1921.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	73 0 0	53 0 0	47 7 5 3
February	76 6 3	54 10 0	47 4 0
March	75 2 6	54 0 0	47 4 2
April	75 15 0	54 16 10½	48 7 6 7
May	74 15 0	56 1 3	48 19 10½
June	74 5 0	56 1 3	46 0 0½
July	74 16 3	56 4 1½	48 1 6 9
August	No price	56 16 10½	47 7 6 8
September	"	58 11 3	48 2 3 27
October	"	60 9 4½	...
November	"	60 11 10½	...
December	"	59 11 3	...
Year	74 16 10½	56 17 6	47 10 6

* Nine months.

In the quantity of imports only Japan and the United States show a higher figure in 1920 than in 1913, while Canada and the United States alone have increased the volume of exports.

Values of British Trade.

The relative value of British Trade in 1913, 1919, and 1920, is shown on page 516, the apparent value of the trade of 1919 and 1920 being reduced to the prices ruling in 1913.

Imports and Exports of Bullion 1920.

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31 the aggregate value of the gold and silver exported was £104,052,403, and of that imported £60,601,317, an adverse balance of £43,457,086. Of the exported gold and silver bullion and coin, more than half (£53,066,149) went to the United States; £27,464,136 to India, £5,736,355 to South American States, £5,081,095 to China, £4,120,061 to South Africa, £3,727,679 to the Straits Settlements, £750,308 to Switzerland, and £612,615 to France. Of the total imports of coin and bullion, £19,148,329 came from Foreign Countries and £21,452,988 from the British Dominions.

Oil Fuel and Coal Exports.

The growing use of oil for ship propulsion is illustrated by the following figures taken from Lloyd's Annual Report for 1920-1921:—

On Lloyd's Register	Gross Tonnage.
1914, July	1,300,000
1919, "	5,300,000
1920, "	9,400,000
1921, "	12,800,000

Steamers burning oil fuel in 1920-21 would have required 20,000,000 tons of coal if coal-fired.

Imports of Wine.

Country.	1913. Gallons.	1920. Gallons.
France	703,000	1,226,000
Portugal	1,828,000	5,344,000
Spain	1,531,000	7,735,000
Other Countries	668,000	3,078,000

Total..... 4,790,000 12,383,000

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each month of 1914, 1918 and 1921:—

Month.	1914.	1918.	1921.
	%	%	%
January	4 35	5	7
February	3	5	7
March	3	5	7
April	3	5	6 95
May	3	5	6 ½
June	3	5	6 36
July	3 19	5	5 8
August	5 87	5	5 4
September	5	5	5 ½
October	5	5	...
November	5	5	...
December	5	5	...
Year	4 3	5	6 73

* Nine months.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in the United Kingdom is approximately 240,000 miles, of which 150,000 are in England and Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland. The annual cost of maintenance is about £25,000,000.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways. The special sum set aside for the year ending March 31, 1920, for the road and bridge programme of the *Road Improvement Fund* amounted to £10,536,000, of which £8,250,000 was a grant from the Treasury, and £2,286,000 a contribution from the Road Improvement Fund. Under the Act of 1919 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the *Ministry of Transport*, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board.

Railways.

At Dec. 31, 1920, the aggregate capital expenditure of the companies amounted to £1,158,700,000 of which £1,015,500,000 had been expended on the railways, £52,900,000 on docks and harbours; £42,400,000 on land, property, &c., not forming part of the railways or stations, £8,300,000 on canals, £8,200,000 on steamboats, and £8,000,000 on hotels. The total length of single track, including sidings, at the same date, was 51,248 miles.

Calculated on a single-journey basis, the total number of passengers carried, exclusive of season-ticket holders, in 1920, was 1,566,834,000, against 1,507,217,000 in 1919, and 1,184,196,000 in 1913. Season-ticket holders (calculated on an annual basis) numbered 1,015,000, compared with 903,200 in 1919, and 584,000 in the pre-war year. The totals for the various classes of ordinary passengers in 1913 and 1920 were:—

	Total Number.	
	1913.	1920.
First Class	25,432,000	36,918,000
Second Class	10,257,000	5,625,000
Third Class	892,865,000	1,065,805,000
Workmen	255,642,000	458,486,000
Total	1,184,196,000	1,566,834,000

The goods traffic carried in 1913 and 1920 was as under:—

	Total Tonnage	
	1913.	1920.
General Merchandise...	67,744,000	68,652,500
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	225,554,000	181,156,000
Other Minerals...	70,864,500	68,053,000
Total	364,162,500	317,861,500

The number of Live Stock carried in 1913 was 19,526,500 and in 1920 17,079,000.

The effect of higher fares and rates is seen in the average receipts per passenger and per ton of goods carried in two years:—

	1913.	1920
Ordinary passengers:	s. d.	s. d.
First Class	2 10'0	4 5'6
Second Class	1 9'1	3 5'9
Third Class	9'2	2 2'9
Workmen	2'6	2'2
General Merchandise.....	9 2'9	20 5'6
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	2 0'2	3 10'6
Other Minerals.....	2 6'1	5 4'3

Receipts (including Government compensation) and expenditure in the years 1913 and 1920 were as under:—

	1913.	1920.
Total Receipts	£ 129,700,000	£ 297,800,000
Total Expenditure	83,500,000	250,800,000
Miscellaneous net receipts	46,200,000	47,000,000
Total net income.....	3,000,000	4,300,000
	49,800,000	51,300,000

The pre-War receipts were:—Passengers, £44,000,000; Parcels and Goods, £78,000,000; Other Sources, £13,000,000; total, £135,000,000; and under the rating scheme proposed in 1921 the receipts were estimated at:—Passengers, £105,000,000; Parcels and Goods, £168,000,000; Other Sources, £25,000,000; total, £298,000,000.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,227 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,821,212. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 129 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 200 tons. On Jan. 1, 1921, there were 1,202 miles of inland waterways in England and Wales, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the *Canal Control Committee*, appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917; there were also 1,025 miles controlled by the *Railway Executive Committee*. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and

connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 3,780,261 tons, and in 1919 the tonnage was 3,589,043 tons.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1919, was 2,728. The total receipts in 1919 were £24,632,206, the working expenses £27,751,277, and the net receipts £6,880,929, the total paid-up capital being £79,049,287, showing a return of £8 14s. 2d. per cent. on the capital. In 1919, 4,557,640,278 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes, a system which obviates the necessity of rails.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1921, the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 8,113 steamers (18,110,653 tons) and 448 sailing vessels (219,772 tons), a total of 8,561 vessels (18,330,424 tons). In 1914 there were 205,652 seamen employed in British sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of fishing vessels); of this total, 222,640 were British, and 21,616 were Lascars and Asiatics, and 21,306 were foreigners—Germans (8,000), Swedes (3,600), Norwegians (2,150), and Russians (2,000) being the most numerous of the foreign nationalities. In 1919 the foreigners numbered 16,835, and in 1920 the number of foreigners had been further reduced.

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1918 the figures (exclusive of losses by enemy action) were 70 sailing vessels (8,971 gross tons) and 124 steam vessels (230,082 gross tons), a total of 194 vessels (239,053 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466, a total of 638 lives; in 1918 (exclusive of losses by enemy action) the passengers numbered 129 and the members of crews 575, a total of 734 lives.

Shipping (Entered and Cleared).

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels engaged in overseas trade entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in the U.K. :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913.....	40,064,233	67,819,701	116,883,934
1919.....	29,370,690	34,568,107	64,128,797
1920.....	36,518,236	36,589,406	73,107,642

Port.	Entered 1919.	Cleared 1919.
England & Wales—		
Barrow.....	314,638	51,247
Blyth.....	667,200	1,103,205
Bristol.....	912,891	509,507
Cardiff.....	4,912,969	7,438,517
Dover.....	538,390	514,197
Folkestone.....	547,831	564,390
Gloucester.....	105,226	25,076
Goolse.....	233,361	239,767
Grimsby.....	773,743	414,434
Hartlepool.....	420,248	375,643
Hull.....	3,993,454	1,692,021

Ports.	Entered 1919.	Cleared. 1919.
England & Wales—cont.		
Liverpool.....	6,732,250	6,245,338
London.....	8,817,841	6,241,242
Manchester.....	1,120,951	877,085
Maryport.....	68,349	18,295
Middlesbrough.....	836,502	934,352
Newcastle & Shields.....	4,375,921	5,595,152
Newport.....	1,528,820	2,095,028
Plymouth.....	1,611,025	1,514,363
Port Talbot.....	719,285	934,333
Southampton.....	1,337,740	995,254
Sunderland.....	654,878	821,540
Swansea.....	1,278,122	1,656,867
Weymouth.....	392,858	398,835
Scotland—		
Aberdeen.....	82,533	37,696
Ardrossan.....	176,440	167,540
Burntisland.....	83,937	136,328
Dundee.....	163,042	80,917
Glasgow.....	1,594,867	2,284,022
Grangemouth.....	381,366	320,787
Greenock.....	236,531	102,369
Leith.....	873,852	808,764
Methil.....	286,401	458,583
Ireland—		
Belfast.....	291,039	132,980
Cork.....	110,828	78,402
Dublin.....	244,801	22,139

Foreign Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1919.*

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
Norway.....	3,080,670	3,974,395	7,055,065
Germany.....	365,859	66,366	432,225
Denmark.....	1,839,581	1,821,552	3,661,103
Netherlands.....	2,579,082	2,575,206	5,154,134
Sweden.....	2,227,439	2,165,692	4,393,131
France.....	2,308,131	2,347,274	4,655,405
Spain.....	437,221	504,662	941,883
Italy.....	275,704	327,512	603,216
U.S.A.....	3,222,725	2,884,572	6,107,297
Belgium.....	744,172	222,021	1,564,193
Greece.....	267,624	310,222	577,846
Austria-Hungary.....	8,480	...	8,480
Russia.....	267,620	242,686	510,316
Japan.....	673,349	592,499	1,265,848
Other Flags.....	304,865	371,784	676,649
Total.....	19,922,508	18,949,357	38,871,865

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom in 1913 was 65,773,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,112,086 net tons for departures; in 1919 the net tonnage of arrivals was 40,878,243 and of departures 40,037,045 (exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Feb. 4, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked by private companies.

In the year ending March 31, 1915, 2,400,000,000

* Exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War.

letters (74 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 886,000,000 post-cards, and 1,321,000,000 half-penny packets. There were (March 31, 1929) 98,946 miles of telegraph line (3,547,576 miles of wire), 13,921 telegraph offices, and 826,366 instruments in use. In 1918-19 77,493,000 inland and 11,220,000 foreign telegrams were transmitted. On March 31, 1929, there were 797,218 telephones in use, and 46,263,408 trunk calls were made. The receipts for inland telegrams in 1918-9 were £3,980,746, for foreign telegrams £758,000, miscellaneous receipts £2,535,418, and for telephones (including royalties) £10,760,540, a total of £17,054,724; the expenditure included £7,441,823 for salaries, wages and superannuation, and £11,109,866 for construction, maintenance, etc., a total of £18,551,689.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in the U.K., U.S.A., and certain other countries (1919), is shown below:—

U.S.A.	13·6	U.K.	2·0
Sweden	6·4	France	1·0
Norway (1917) ..	4·4	Italy (1917)	0·3
Germany (1914) ..	2·2		

Savings Banks.—In 1918 there were 11,829,631 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £234,633,323 due to depositors, an average of £19 16s. for each active account. In 1919 there were 9,220,373 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £71,918,367 due to depositors, an average of £32 7s. 10d. for each account. In 1918 Government Stock to the amount of £185,682,830 stood to the credit of depositors in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, £15,950,695 was held for depositors in *Trustee Savings Banks* (exclusive of Exchequer Bonds and National War Bonds), in 1919.

Wireless Telegraphy.—In 1909-1910 the wireless telegraph stations on the coasts of the United Kingdom were acquired by the Government, except the long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (County Galway), which are maintained (and worked under licence), by the Marconi Company.

The principal Radio-Telegraphic Services are as follows:—*Trans-Atlantic.* For Canada, the United States, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Australasia, New Zealand, Central and South America, etc. *To Paris.* For all parts of France. *To Madrid.* For all parts of Spain and the Balearic Isles, and for the Canary Islands. *To Ships at Sea.* (a) Via British Coastal Wireless Stations for ships within range (about 200 miles). (b) Via Devises, Wilts., for ships with range (about 1,000 miles) which are fitted with long range Marconi apparatus. (c) Via Poldhu, Cornwall, for all ships within range (about 1,500 miles). (d) Via Foreign Coastal Wireless Stations for ships within range. There are also services at reduced rates for Cross-Channel steamers, &c.

Radiotelegrams (i.e. to or from Ships).

Private messages are now accepted for H.M. Navy (no "ship charge" made in this case), as well as for merchant ships. Address should contain "British Warship" or "Steamship" respectively, name of vessel and of coast station. The Secretary, Admiralty, will furnish the latter for Navy ships, but P.O. is unable to assist choice of coast station for others, though the word "wireless" may generally be substituted for name of P.O. station, any of which will give all available information about a ship's position in reply to a reply-paid telegram (extra fee, 6d.). The P.O. coast stations are: (U.S.A.)—Falmouth, Grimsby, Land's End, Mull's Head, St. Ives, N.

Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick. Rules as to counting of words, etc., are as for Telegrams Abroad; the names of ship and of coast station count as one word each.

Cost of transmission from any telegraph office.—A. *Ordinary.* 1. Through P.O. stations (a) to ships of British and most other nationalities: 11d. a word inclusive; (b) to Argentine, Belgian, Dutch, German, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese ships: inland with coast-station charge (7d. a word), plus ship charge (6d. a word, with a minimum of 2s. 6d. per message). 2. Through coast stations abroad (on most coasts except U.S.A.): cost of full rate telegram to station (see table above), plus station charge (2d. to 1½d. a word, sometimes with minimum of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.), plus ship charge (6d. a word, with minimum 2s. 6d. for ships of nationalities given under 1 (b)). B. *Long-distance communication to ships beyond range of above stations:* 1. via "Poldhu Radio" (which must appear in the address), at night only (Marconi Station, range 1,500 miles): inland and station charge 2s. 6d. a word inclusive, plus ship charge (same as in A. 2. via Government station at Devises (same range) to certain ocean liners (at present about 57, particulars at any telegraph office): 11d. a word inclusive. 3. via Barrington Passage (Canada) to those of the 57 liners engaged in N. Atlantic service, when beyond Devises range: 2s. 0½d. a word inclusive. C. *Reduced rates for cross-Channel and short-voyage ships:* 1. Through home stations the inclusive charge per word (minimum always 10 words) is: (a) to the majority of such ships (about 220), 3½d.; (b) 4 Zealand Co. boats (via N. Foreland), 3½d.; (c) to *Batavier III, IV., and VI.* (via do.), 3d.; (d) to 10 ships, 5½d. 2. Through foreign coast-stations for the same groups of vessels respectively: (a) the charge is calculated as under A. 1, but ship charge is reduced to 4d. per word (minimum 10d.); exceptions are: for 8 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, coast and ship charge is 2s. 6d., plus 2d. for each word after 10; for 20 cross-channel boats, the coast charge through Boulogne or Harve is 1½d. (b) and (c) through Scheveningen Haven the inclusive charge for 10 words or less is 3½d. per word, plus (b) 2s. 6d., (c) 2s. 8d.; for over 10 words, per word: (b) 8½d., (c) 7d. (d) as in A. 2, but ship charge is 1½d. per word (min. 1s. 2d.).

Communication by Air.

In 1929 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was inaugurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland; and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England. The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on p. 412.

The airships in the possession of the British Government were condemned to be sold in 1921, but subsequently the order was revoked. The largest airship yet constructed was the R 28, which was to have crossed the Atlantic and to have formed part of the U.S. squadron (under the name of ZR8). This vessel was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows:—

R 33	...	cubic feet of gas	1,955,000
R 80	...	"	1,200,000
R 36	...	"	2,101,000
R 37	...	"	2,101,000
Z 64*	...	"	1,950,000
L 71*	...	"	2,400,000

The L 64 is 642 feet long, the L 71 is 743 feet long; the R 36 has a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that, assuming the ground organisation to be complete and a regular service established, the times by airship for the following journeys would be:—

England-Egypt.....	2½ days.
England-Karachi (India).....	5
England-Johannesburg (S. Africa).....	7
England-Perth (W. Australia).....	10½

* Standard Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 45'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 48'$ E. and $50^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles, the population numbering 35,678,530 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 1,633,840 over the figures of the 1911 census).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,200 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urre Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the Peak of Derbyshire (highest point 2,888 feet), and in Dartmoor (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,325 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,803 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,320 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,655 feet) and Colty (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleve Cloud (1,124 feet).

Hydrography.—The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 220 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plynlimon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Tems and Upper (or War-

wickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¼ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The Severn Tunnel, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, etc. The tunnel is 4 miles 644 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (20 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The Scilly Islands form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Treco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,740. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The Isle of Wight forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 45° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 25½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Drythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caratacus* (strictly *Caratacus*), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boudicca* (strictly *Boudica*), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the *Fosse*) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrisons of Britain were much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash

to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (876). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadrada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Sautlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 32 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 73 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, AND HIGH SHERIFFS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population Census, 1901.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff.
(1) Bedford (Bedford).....	308,943	306,478	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Richard W. Allen, C.B.E.
(2) Berks (Reading).....	468,308	308,533	James Herbert Benyon..	Sir M. Singer, K.B.E.
(3) Bucks (Aylesbury).....	479,360	236,309	Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G.	Lt.-Col. M. A. Tighe.
(4) Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,186	129,594	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	James Odell Vinter.
(5) Isle of Ely (March).....	230,225	73,778		
(6) Cheshire (Chester).....	657,950	665,001	Col. W. Bromley Davenport, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Capt. C. L. Warren.
(7) Cornwall (Bodmin).....	868,167	320,559	John C. Williams.....	John de Cressy Treffry.
(8) Cumberland (Carlisle)...	973,086	220,437	Earl of Lonsdale.....	Sir A. Brocklebank, Bart.
(9) Derby (Derby).....	650,369	464,703	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Henry Anson Horton.
(10) Devon (Exeter).....	1,058,995	440,083	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Edward C. A. Byrom.
(11) Dorset (Dorchester).....	665,612	228,258	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Major J. Gundry.
(12) Durham (Durham).....	640,244	943,670	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Lt.-Col. M. H. Lowthian Bell, C.M.G.
(13) Essex (Chelmsford).....	986,975	918,111	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	William J. Courtauld.
(14) Gloucester (Gloucester)	785,088	329,277	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Lt.-Col. A. J. Palmer, D.S.O.
(15) Hants (Winchester).....	935,195	410,223	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	Hon. Wm. T. Whiteley.
(16) Isle of Wight (Newport).	94,146	94,697		
(17) Hereford (Hereford).....	538,924	113,118	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Col. P. L. Clowes.
(18) Hertford (Hertford).....	404,523	333,236	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bt.
(19) Huntingdon (Huntingdon).....	233,985	54,748	Howard Coote.....	James Odell Vinter. [O.B.E.]
(20) Kent (Maidstone).....	971,991	1,118,129	Marquess Camden.....	Capt. V. T. D. Palmer.
(21) Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,454,741	1,746,418	Lord Shuttleworth.....	George Hildyard Bankes.
(22) Leicestershire (Leicester).....	524,197	260,332	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	John Edward Faire.
Lincoln:				
(23) Lindsey (Lincoln).....		260,294		
(24) Kesteven (Sleaford).....	1,705,293	108,237	Earl of Yarborough.....	Maj. W. H. Rawnsley.
(25) Holland (Boston).....		85,225		
(26) London (London).....	74,816	4,483,249	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Algernon Osmond Miles.
(27) Middlesex (Brentford)...	128,701	1,253,164	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	John McEwan.
(28) Monmouth (Monmouth).....	349,552	356,331	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Sir Henry Webb, Bart.
(29) Norfolk (Norwich).....	1,303,570	322,914	Earl of Leicester.....	Reginald Laurence.
(30) Northampton (Northampton).....	581,679	211,507	Earl Spencer, K.G.	{ A. E. S. Guinness.
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	Marquess of Exeter.....	
(32) Northumberland (Newcastle).	1,291,515	407,397	Duke of Northumberland	Clarence D. Smith, O.B.E.
(33) Nottingham (Nottingham).....	540,123	378,476	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Lt.-Col. A. E. Whitaker, C.B.E.
(34) Oxford (Oxford).....	491,421	122,506	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Ernest Samuelson.
(35) Rutland (Oakham).....	97,273	18,368	Earl of Ancaster.....	Harry Simpson Gee.
(36) Salop (Shrewsbury).....	861,800	222,959	Earl of Powis.....	Maj. James Whitaker.
(37) Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,443	397,034	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Arthur Capel.
(38) Stafford (Stafford).....	744,985	711,003	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Geoffrey Le M. Mander.
(39) Suffolk, E. (Ipswich).....	549,241	221,623	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Capt. R. L. Barclay, C.B.E.
(40) " W. (Bury St. Edmunds).	390,916	108,982		
(41) Surrey (Guildford).....	463,553	739,500	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Edmund C. P. Hull.
(42) Sussex, E. (Lewes).....		261,233		
(43) " W. (Chichester).....	928,630	195,795	Lord Leconfield.....	Francis Barchard.
(44) Warwick (Warwick).....	557,527	342,449	Lord Leigh.....	Sir G. F. S. Shuckburgh, Bt.
(45) Westmorland (Appleby).....	505,330	65,740	Lord Hothfield.....	G. H. Pattinson.
(46) Wilts (Salisbury).....	864,087	292,213	Viscount Long.....	Sir F. G. P. Preston, K.B.E.
(47) Worcester (Worcester).....	451,112	302,120	Earl of Coventry.....	H. E. Dixey, M.D.
(48) Yorks, E.R. (Beverley).....	741,172	173,704	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	
(49) " N.R. (Northallerton).....	1,362,205	325,289	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.	James Lionel Dugdale.
(50) " W.R. (Wakefield).....	1,773,529	1,508,610	Earl of Harewood.....	

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include clothing, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scottamen.....	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen.....	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen.....	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen.....	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

CHAIRMEN OF Q.S. AND C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES.

Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
(1) H. M. Lindsell, C.B.	Duke of Bedford K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens.
(2) Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C.	James Herbert Banyon	J. C. Morland	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.
(3) Lord Farmoor	L.H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.
(4) Prof. C. S. Kenny	S. G. Howard, C.B.E., M.P.	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb.
(5) His Hon. Judge Farrant ...	Charles Bidwell	C.E. Copeman, O.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup.
(6) H. C. Yates	Col. Sir G. Dixon, Bt.	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.
(7) G. T. Petherick; Col. E. Trefry, C.M.G., O.B.E.	W. Hawk	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe- Smith.
(8) G. A. Rimington	Rev. Can. Sutton, C.B.E.	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull.
(9) H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C., O.B.E.	E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett O.B.E.	Maj. F. E. Anley.
(10) Lord Coleridge; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.	Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan. [M.V.O., O.B.E.]
(11) Col. J. R. P. Goodden	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville, O.B.E.
(12) His Hon. Judge Greenwell	John Lazenby	Harold Jevons	W. G. Morant, O.B.E.
(13) W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh;	W. Chisenhale-Marsh.	J. H. Gould	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.
(14) Sir F. A. Hyett	Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke.
(15) Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Sir F. C. Gore, K.C.B.	Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B.	Maj. St. A. B. Warde. [M.V.O., D.L.]
(16)	Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dutton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Con- cept. Hon. E. S. Stanhope.
(17) His Hon. Judge Ingham ...	H. F. Russell	J. R. Symonds	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law.
(18) Earl of Verulam; Sir A. E. Reynolds	E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir E. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester.
(19) G. F. Rowley	G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Maj. H. S. Chapman. O.B.E.
(20) Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.; Sir Coles Chid, Bt.	Col. F. S. W. Corn- wallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser	H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.
(21) Percy J. Hibbert; J. Opeu- shaw; F. Brookhurst; H. W. Deacon, O.B.E.	Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	Sir H. E. Clare	E. Holmes.
(22) Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	W. J. Freer	{ Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, O.B.E.
(23) E. C. T. d'Eyncourt	Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt.	Eric W. Scorer	(See also pp. 569-572.)
(24) Earl of Ancaster	Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper	Victor Bonanquet.
(25) F. Howard	J. W. Glead, M.A.	H. C. Marria	Capt. J. H. Mander.
(26) Sir R. Wallace, K.C.	(see pp. 569-572)	John Dix	J. D. K. MacCallum.
(27) Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	Cecil Fane De Salis	E. S. W. Hart	Capt. F. James, O.B.E.
(28) Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.	Col. J. A. Bradney, C.B.	Thomas Hughes	Capt. Sir W. H. Thomas- son, K.B.E., M.V.O.
(29) Wm. Carr; F. K. North; Sir T. B. Lennard, Bt.; F. M. Bland.	Lord Allwyn, K.C.V.O.	G. C. Davies	(D.S.O., R.N.)
(30) Sir C. Knightley, Bt.	Sir E. Adkins, K.C., M.P.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	Capt. E. K. Arbutnot, Fredk. Wm. Golder.
(31) H. B. D. Woodcock	Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon	Maj. Jack Becke.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Charles D. Forster	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe.
(33) Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.O.B. D.S.O.; H. Mellish, C.B.; F. H. Oates, C.B.	Viscount Galway, C.B.	Tweedale Meaby	Lt. Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.
(34) Sir Edward O'Malley	W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose	(Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.)
(35) Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	B. A. Adam	[Maj. E. P. Frost.
(36) R. Lloyd Kenyon	Col. H. H. Heywood, Lonsdale, D.S.O.	F. Crowte	Capt. M. L. Sant.
(37) Hon. W. B. Lindley	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Stimey	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.G.
(38) Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Sir R. Hardy, Bart.	E. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	A. S. Williams.
(39) Lord Walsingham; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White	C. H. Lomax	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley.
(40) A. Maitland-Wilson; T. K. Crossfield	Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	A. T. Cobbold, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull.
(41) Sir Charles Walpole	Clifford B. Edgar, M.P.	T. W. Weeding	Lt.-Col. H. Llewellyn, D.S.O.
(42) G. M. Freeman, K.C.	John A. Nix	H. J. T. McIlveen	Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker, C.B.E.
(43) W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.	Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	Maj. W. H. Dunlop.
(44) Lord Ilkeston	Lord Algermon Percy	E. Field	Maj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(45) Earl of Lonsdale	Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	[O.M.G.]
(46) Marg. of Bath, K.G.; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe, K.C.	Marquess of Bath, K.C.	W. L. Bown	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke,
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	
(48) Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.	Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth	
(49) E. R. Turton, M.P.	Sir H. B. Peirce, Bt.	H. G. Thornley	
(50) W. Sheephanks	Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 30 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1911), are shown below.

Area	Area, 1911.	Population, 1911.
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,706
London Police Districts ...	443,444	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,610,334

The City of London (see pp. 565-6) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.), for which (and for other City buildings) see pp. 573 et seq.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1869, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 573-584. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £7,087,831 in 1900, the product of each rd. in the £ being £28.92.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (see p. 584), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 566-572), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the Metropolitan Asylums Board (see p. 592), and by 31 Boards of Guardians; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corpo-

ration as to the City Police (see p. 584) and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police (see p. 584). The authority for the supply of water is the Metropolitan Water Board (see p. 599), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority (see p. 584) and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy (see p. 570), the light-house and pilotage authority being Trinity House (see p. 574). The bridges (see p. 577) are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,602 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1901 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall (where the triennial musical festival is held); the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1876); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1912. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1836, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwicham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1912-13), David Davis.
Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, K.C., M.P. (1900).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkerton (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1912).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1902).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,823 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, extending the head of the river), with a population at the census of 1901 of 454,111. The total registered housing

of vessels on which dues were paid during 1919 was 23,628,751 tons, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £833,849,867 for 1919, and at £1,021,699,000 for 1920. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayside of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St. George's Hall, erected 1828-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Cathedral (in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and 22 Councillors. The City returns 12 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1921-1922), Alderman Charles Henry Rutherford.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis.
Town Clerk, G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E. (1920).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, E.W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 18½ miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,688 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,551.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 26 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the sea-borne trade of the port is stated at £146,290,745 for 1919, and at £207,663,045 for 1920, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1919 being about 2,000,000 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1777 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £300,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1866, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1857), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and

the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Gaiety Theatre (Miss Horniman) and the Halle Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of dramatic and musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Celtic name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1921-1922), Ernest Darwin Simon.
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, Thomas Hudson (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden (1890).

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 18½ miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large flax, canvas and rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,320.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1828), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1863). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849.

Leeds was made a county borough in 1888, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1921-1922), Willie Hodgson.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Sir Robert Fox (1924).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 19½ miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,628 acres (about 37 square miles), with a population at the

census of 1901 of 490,794. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, etc.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1807), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Ewafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1901-1902), Alderman Charles Simpson.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1901-1902), Marmaduke Wardlow.
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 110 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1901 of 377,061.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The harbour was constructed from the Rivers Avon and Frome in 1809 and extends from the Severn (Avonmouth) to the city. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 1,845,096 tons, and of those cleared 1,804,325 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £48,899,222 for 1918. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, manufactured oils, cotton goods, tin and salt.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1809 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest form of the name are *Brigstow* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1901-1902), E. H. Cook.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Sheriff, F. N. Cowlin.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston-upon-Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 18½ miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,013 at the census of 1901.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the largest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753).

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1596 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Fereens, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1901-02), G. F. Wokes.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff, T. McLeod.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorneycroft.

BRADFORD.]

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,979 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1901 census of 285,979. A proposed extension of the City boundaries would increase the area to 30,612 acres; and the population to 330,337.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 13th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1867), Grammar School, Technical College (1880), and the Mechanics' Institute (1864).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1921-1922), Thomas Blythe. *Recorder*, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905). *Stipendiary Magistrate*, Beaumont Morice (1914). *Town Clerk*, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,432 acres (32 square miles) and a population of 274,955 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1920 was 3,913,322 tons, and of those cleared was 5,043,375 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1648), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Newaroom and Art Gallery (1838), Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1899 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 29 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1921-1922), Richard Henry Millican. *Recorder*, Llewellyn Arthur Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P. (1906). *Sheriff*, Anthony Oates. *Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Arthur Maule Oliver (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 20,935 acres (27 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 226,621.

The city is connected with the North Sea and

the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878), and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1837), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham* (the "town of the Caver") possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 26 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1921-1922), Frederick Berryman. *Recorder*, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920). *Sheriff*, Abraham Parkes. *Town Clerk* (1912) and *Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E. *City Coroner*, Charles Lambert Rothera.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND. (Census of 1921.)

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham.....	929,438	Brighton	142,487
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,203
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,830
Sheffield.....	490,784	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham.....	300,905	Blackburn.....	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead.....	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	226,621	Preston	117,445
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,373
Plymouth.....	209,857	St. Helens.....	102,775
Croydon.....	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Belton	178,676	Blackpool	99,540
Willenden	165,669	Halifax.....	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	98,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon.....	90,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	90,274
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,923

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1,226 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1921 :-

	1921	1921
<i>Population—</i>		
Urban	28,126,236	30,024,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,820,527
<i>Percentage of Total—</i>		
Urban	78.1	79.3
Rural	21.9	20.7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 70.2, Rural 29.8; in 1901, 77.2 and 22.8.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1901.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1902-03. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.O.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.O.).
		Births	Deaths			
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.....	7,267	17 '7	10 '6	32,418	C. Rippon.....	H. G. W. d'Almaine.
Accrington, Lancs.....	43,610	19 '11	13 '3	207,700	James Waddington.....	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex.....	61,314	17 '0	10 '4	452,915	F. A. Baldwin.....	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk ..	2,892	18 '5	14 '8	11,870	Charles A. Ward ..	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot, Hants.....	26,736	27 '8	10 '0	160,000	† H. Ainger	S. L. Griffiths, O.B.E.
Andover, Hants.....	8,560	...	...	36,635	E. A. Farr	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland....	1,766	10 '0	16 '0	12,156	John Parkin	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	12 '9	13 '2	13,678	R. J. Herington.....	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	43,333	25 '3	14 '3	233,024	Hy. Thos. Greenwood	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.....	12,114	...	...	...	J. Robinson	J. F. Auld.
Bacup, Lancs.....	21,256	12 '64	15 '60	116,768	J. T. Hoyle.....	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.....	13,347	24 '06	12 '24	71,326	W. L. Whitehorn ..	Arthur Stockton.
Barnesley, Yorks (W.R.)...	53,070	23 '96	16 '67	187,145	Samuel Jones	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	13 '4	16 '6	58,195	W. L. Croot	S. J. Taylor.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	25 '7	11 '3	502,263	Walter Fairbairn ..	Leonard Hawlett.
Basingstoke, Hants.....	12,718	23 '5	10 '3	81,085	W. H. Tigwell.....	R. H. Wanklyn.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	19 '1	10 '3	420,384	Ernest J. White.....	J. B. Ogden, M.A.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	24 '3	13 '2	177,622	Thomas Western ..	Thos. Edgar Craik.
Beeches, E. Suffolk	7,077	...	...	29,540	W. Robinson	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	18 '26	10 '13	221,371	W. Nicholls.....	H. Darlow.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,094	23 '66	12 '86	65,806	Dr. C. G. MacLagan	Douglas S. Twigg.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.) ..	12,460	18 '0	13 '1	56,068	John Fox	Cecil Hugh Walker.
Bewdley, Worcestershire ..	2,758	31 '3	10 '2	9,178	Joseph Oakes	Stanley Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,325	16 '49	10 '02	145,272	A. G. Wells	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,125	20 '3	21 '1	35,730	Hy. W. Huxham.....	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	27 '7	13 '3	861,024	L. Lees	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	212,438	27 '6	12 '6	5,437,046	.....	(See p. 528)
Bishop's Castle, Salop ..	1,268	14 '9	19 '1	6,550	A. Scott.....	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.....	126,630	20 '2	12 '7	730,231	Joseph Fielding.....	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.....	99,640	16 '71	13 '60	817,556	David Dickinson.....	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blanford Forum, Dorset ..	3,294	25 '8	19 '4	14,678	A. J. Hicks	W. H. Wilson.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,227	...	...	25,326	C. J. Stephens.....	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.....	176,678	22 '8	13 '6	957,268	W. Russell	Samuel Parker.
Bottle, Lancs.....	76,308	22 '6	14 '2	591,225	J. H. Johnston	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland) ..	10,100	17 '9	15 '1	62,153	John Beaulah	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	16 '34	11 '1	821,680	Chas. H. Cartwright	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	18 '3	8 '5	12,642	W. J. Boddington..	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	20 '5	13 '3	2,325,187	.....	(See pp. 530-1)
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,123	25 '24	14 '29	22,942	A. E. Jones	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	25 '3	13 '5	67,677	S. Berry	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.) ..	25,768	14 '5	15 '85	112,997	T. D. Fenby.....	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,210	21 '4	13 '5	26,374	J. Blamey	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.) ..	20,277	20 '9	13 '28	98,601	D. Hardaker	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	122,427	22 '28	12 '24	912,736	Edwd. J. Pankhurst	Hugo Talbot, O.B.E.
Bristol, Glos. and Som.	377,661	18 '4	13 '9	1,951,586	.....	(See p. 530)
Bromley, Kent.....	36,070	20 '87	9 '29	...	B. Pearce	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	2,231	15 '1	11 '7	19,370	A. E. Busby	G. H. M. Barker, LL.B.
Burley, Lancs.....	103,175	23 '3	14 '16	587,350	Edwin Whitehead..	John D. Ritchie.
Burton-upon-Trent.....	48,927	22 '24	11 '77	304,922	A. H. Yeomans	J. B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.....	54,426	19 '66	14 '55	384,334	Charles Sanderson..	Richard Moore.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	15,941	15 '96	12 '66	69,373	John Pashler Park-ington	Arthur P. Wheeler.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,651	14 '33	12 '56	107,352	Anthony W. Wall...	H. G. Curtis.
Caerne, Wilt.....	3,640	18 '9	11 '7	15,969	C. Cole	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge.....	59,226	14 '8	11 '1	399,678	George Plume	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	16 '6	16 '5	123,038	Wright Hunt	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland....	52,600	24 '7	12 '5	271,627	A. Creighton	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,322	13 '8	13 '9	20,211	John Madge	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	21 '8	12 '8	122,400	H. F. Whyman	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	20 '8	8 '8	121,412	J. O. Thompson, O.B.E.	G. E. Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester ..	48,444	14 '9	13 '29	327,263	Clara F. Winterbotham, M.B.E.	Robt. Owen Seacome
Chipping Wycombe, Beks.	21,922	24 '9	10 '3	83,791	G. H. Taylor	C. H. Wood.
CHESTER.....	40,794	25 '6	12 '2	220,290	W. H. Griffith.....	J. Hubbard Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire ..	61,230	29 '6	16 '8	221,575	W. Rhodes	Jas. H. Rothnell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex ..	12,410	24 '3	12 '8	60,000	Joseph E. Hobbs ..	J. W. Loader Cooper.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1922	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1922-23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	E. N. Tuck	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,528	16'08	11'5	13,044	John H. Hartwell	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	...	...	134,420	John Fearnhead	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants.	6,991	...	...	34,370	L. Agate	John Drutt.
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	Lord Wardens. Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)	Registrar:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	17'9	11'9	53,614	John T. Whipp	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,377	16'6	13'4	197,070	Wasey Chopping	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	116,330	19'42	11'75	116,330	Thomas Hey	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	25'5	11'4	40,872	S. Maskery	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	20'2	10'4	522,405	W. H. Grant	George Sutton.
Crews, Cheshire	46,477	22'3	11'7	177,000	R. P. T. Darlington	Harold S.K. Feltham.
Croydon, Surrey	190,877	22'6	11'1	1,221,278	T. W. Wood Roberts	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	65,866	25'8	12'4	333,845	Thomas M. Hinde	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon ...	7,201	20'7	9'8	35,033	(Vacant)	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	9'52	21'08	126,000	T. W. A. Forrest, O.B.E.	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants.	3,530	26'09	11'68	16,835	Dr. C. E. Oldacre	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent.	12,990	21'08	17'3	57,926	Arthur W. Lambert	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	129,836	19'5	13'1	590,086	W. R. Raynes	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,022	23'0	11'7	27,434	T. H. S. Ferris	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	23'07	14'23	301,044	R. S. Balden	John Hall.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,024	26'1	13'7	308,879	G. T. Tuby	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	16'8	16'9	49,831	J. M. Underwood	A. G. Symonds.
Dover, Kent	39,985	25'4	11'7	207,314	R. J. Barwick	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,588	17'2	15'9	23,372	Edward Evans	Samuel John Tomba.
Dudley, Worcestershire	85,908	30'70	14'77	194,707	H. W. Hughes	A. Holt.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	26'4	11'16	98,644	W. Underwood	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	20'32	18'39	35,837	Edmund H. Woods	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,329	29'7	15'2	78,171	William Smith	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	17'8	8'8	547,326	F. Hall-Jones	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	17'9	9'6	493,298	John Duke	Hy. West Fargue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	23'2	9'8	67,936	Alfred Stokes	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	...	...	65,372	Sidney H. Clay	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,237	15'4	11'1	234,403	G. Thompson	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	66,809	24'28	9'17	249,748	† W. G. Crouch	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield, Middlesex	60,743	22'87	9'9	331,785	† Joseph Norton	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	...	...	40,460	A. S. Fisher	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	39,608	14'68	12'28	354,922	P. F. Rowsell	H. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,761	18'5	17'8	8,755	Walter Betts	Harold Warner.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,328	13'7	15'6	55,704	John Harris	W. H. Lupton.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	18'7	13'3	47,869	Evan Jenkins	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	21'7	10'4	286,383	R. G. Wood	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	2,168	11'9	13'9	17,721	Henry Paull	H. S. Graham.
Gatehead, Durham	124,514	22'8	14'6	466,123	John Maccoy	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	22'4	11'7	196,310	H. T. Hepworth	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,333	23'08	16'61	26,807	W. G. Cozens	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	13'02	16'69	93,120	Sam. Bamforth	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	27'5	12'6	286,988	J. O. Roberts	G. Sheffield-Blakeway.
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	18'5	9'7	53,445	H. Fitton Adams	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,634	...	...	14,767	W. D. Fairy	Kenneth Hunnyban.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	17'40	10'83	92,219	T. Bowle	Aubrey Henry Mallin.
Gravesend, Kent	32,137	...	...	128,275	W. E. Thomas	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	22,329	29'07	13'64	340,000	Joseph Henry Curry	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	24,297	16'5	11'6	171,428	Harvey M. Lunn	R. C. Knight, D.S.O.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	99,129	18'9	13'3	547,424	Thomas Hey	Percy Saunders, M.C.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38,938	10'7	13'9	277,625	William Raworth	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,962	35'9	16'0	89,220	J. T. Turner	Jos. H. Smith.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	24'7	11'2	45,005	Thomas John Denny	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	17,425	21'8	15'3	92,133	L. Greenwood	W. Muagrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	19'1	11'9	422,123	W. James Fellows	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,322	26'7	14'6	3,299	John Hill	J. Watson.
Holston, Cornwall	2,265	16'0	11'2	9,820	W. J. Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	13,822	22'7	11'3	65,552	A. F. Fensel	Alfred E. Usher.
Hendon, M. of London	96,014	18'76	8'24	573,156	† H. Egan	Hy. Humphreys.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,241	21'3	13'6	33,904	W. A. Hobbs	Alfred Caldecott.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1921-22. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
HEREFORD	23,344	22.3	12.4	137,069	M. C. Outfield	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,712	22.2	12.2	59,626	Sir E. E. Pearson ...	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	26,691	22.6	15.2	167,260	David Healey	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks. ....	...	...	...	...	See "Chepping Wycombe."	...
Higham Ferrers, N'thants.	2,851	20.1	12.2	8,524	W. W. Chamberlain	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon	3,090	13.6	18.5	17,589	Mrs. J. M. Phillips...	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	17.3	9.2	712,180	B. H. Jenkinson	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	11.09	13.2	435,440	F. W. A. Cushman	W. Jermyrn Harri-
Huddersfield, Yorks.	116,176	17.8	11.96	628,408	W. Dawson	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	287,013	29.1	13.2	1,447,678	* (See p. 530.)	...
Huntingdon	4,194	15.1	10.9	22,055	John Wilson Beck ..	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	21.7	14.5	172,739	P. Hibbert	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	7,764	23.37	11.63	47,851	Charles D. Twopeny	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex	85,121	14.0	9.9	455,456	H. G. Odell	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	26.5	11.7	91,431	William Smith	Sidney F. James,
...	...	...	...	...	...	O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	79,383	25.3	11.9	365,328	William Pipe	Wm. Bantoft, O.B.E.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	27.0	19.5	122,000	Robert Andison	(Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) ..	41,942	18.9	14.9	218,220	James Longton	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	20.9	15.6	74,829	G. F. Martindale ..	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,544	22.84	12.7	108,560	F. Tandy	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,968	26.18	11.22	91,477	H. Ingley	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames...	39,424	29.9	11.3	247,040	W. E. St. L. Finny, M.D.	Harold Albt. Winsor.
Lancaster	40,212	25.03	13.04	219,812	John R. Nuttall ...	T. Cann Hughes,
...	...	...	...	...	...	M.A., F.R.S.A.
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	17.21	14.34	20,050	W. Wise	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	22,945	15.4	13.6	104,060	K. R. England	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	452,320	25.0	14.7	2,805,790	* (See p. 529.)	...
LEICESTER	234,190	24.05	11.7	1,198,623	J. W. Heath	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,545	26.4	14.26	300,264	G. Holden	I. B. Hamber.
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	23.3	15.1	36,224	Henry E. Taylor	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	22.9	10.31	33,579	Charles Patrick	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	122,432	24.6	10.3	546,039	H. Weather	R. Vincent.
LIGHTFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	21.9	9.6	47,893	J. R. Deacon	W. Brocksom.
LINCOLN	66,020	22.7	11.5	333,814	W. H. Kilminster ..	(Vacant)
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	...	...	20,594	J. A. Elliott	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	32.0	16.4	6,695,444	* (See pp. 528-9.)	...
LONDON	7,476,108	26.4	12.6	35,366,833	* (See p. 528.)	...
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308	...	...	4,692	J. A. Roswarick	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	25,874	24.0	12.02	116,844	A. E. Armstrong	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey) ..	9,554	22.56	20.02	38,341	H. S. Walker, M.D. ...	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	44,226	20.85	10.62	164,242	Maj. S. W. Humphery	R. B. Nicholson, O.B.E.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	19.4	16.8	23,055	E. W. Bodenham	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	57,077	25.7	9.9	286,889	Murry Barford	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	...	...	10,100	Wm. Thomas White	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,223	14.8	15.4	11,891	Henry Ellis	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants.	4,592	15.17	13.62	22,402	E. A. G. Stone	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	13.2	12.3	127,597	Alfred Frith	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.	16,741	23.2	8.9	98,368	T. W. Stuchbery	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	24.7	11.5	214,128	D. T. J. Lyle	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	19.4	13.7	24,228	K. T. Baker	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmebury, Wilts.	2,405	21.5	15.9	6,381	F. W. Weeks	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,551	24.33	12.99	6,793,151	* (See p. 529.)	...
Manfield, Notts	44,418	20.8	10.7	147,521	John Marriott	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	46,475	24.5	12.7	244,666	H. B. Smith	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts.	4,122	12.4	12.4	21,559	James Duck	E. Llewellyn Gwiltm
Middlesbrough, Yorks.	121,103	33.52	15.22	547,062	J. G. Pallester	Preston Kitchen,
...	...	...	...	...	...	O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	22,309	14.0	14.0	148,436	W. B. Scott	J. P. Walmaley.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,122	17.1	15.1	97,103	J. R. Birkett	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,935	22.0	12.5	116,726	H. Hedley Watson	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,580	22.4	17.1	44,792	George Jackson	James Jordin.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	18.7	15.8	62,000	Alfred Goddard	James Crowther.
Nelson, Lancs.	39,839	9.0	11.6	128,213	Robert W. Gibson ..	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	16,957	18.3	16.5	82,742	E. Patrick	H. Tallente, M.A.
Newbury, Berks.	12,220	16.6	14.4	56,539	G. Griffin	F. Quokett Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme...	20,412	22.5	17.8	62,422	H. W. Whitbald	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	274,255	23.3	17.6	1,774,017	* (See p. 532.)	...

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1921-22. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Newport, I. of Wight ...	11,036	26·8	10·7	43,320	E. Munden	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	92,369	22·12	11·88	501,098	E. A. Charles	Albert A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	...	...	6,952	A. F. C. C. Luxmore, K.C.	Walter Lamcraft.
Northampton	90,923	24·2	11·3	430,081	G. S. Whiting.....	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk ...	120,653	25·6	12·47	486,068	* H. N. Holmes	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	262,658	26·2	13·1	1,351,415	(See p. 531.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	22·6	16·5	157,513	W. French	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Okehampton, Devon ...	3,456	17·8	10·4	11,674	B. B. Newcombe ...	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	145,001	23·6	15·0	694,018	F. Houghton	J. J. Williams.
Osselt, Yorks.	14,808	25·4	14·7	65,039	Matthew Marsh	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop.	9,790	...	...	64,047	W. Felton	A. Walter Morris.
OXFORD	57,052	18·06	10·19	463,143	F. F. Vincent.....	Richard Bacon, M.A.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	17·43	11·96	8,505	J. M. Thomas.....	Matthew H. Truscott.
Penzance, Cornwall	12,096	10·29	14·97	66,307	H. Mabbott.....	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	25·4	12·4	209,989	Tom C. Lamplugh..	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B.
Plymouth	209,857	19·17	18·90	1,088,095	J. F. Winnicott	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	...	...	94,152	T. J. Sides	William Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	23·6	10·8	217,465	J. C. W. Julian.....	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.....	247,343	22·0	9·9	1,192,404	A. E. Porter	F. J. Sparks.
Preston, Lancs.	117,426	24·43	13·6	582,476	H. Astley-Bell	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.) ..	14,315	17·5	17·3	60,297	E. J. Byrd	Alfred E. Evans.
Purtonborough, Kent ...	3,073	20·3	10·1	15,305	James S. Bills.....	E. C. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	17·0	13·2	153,868	A. W. Larkin	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs. ...	28,381	11·65	12·37	124,455	James Barritt	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks	92,274	23·8	10·7	509,975	W. Roland Howell ..	C. S. Johnson.
Reigate, Surrey	26,915	20·5	10·0	226,991	W. Legge	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	20·7	11·4	332,517	James Morrison....	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.E.)	3,883	20·32	12·25	16,126	T. H. Singleton	T. L. Webb, B.A.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.) ...	8,389	18·76	17·07	44,013	Walter Fennell	J. Henry Gough.
Rochdale, Lancs.	90,807	17·8	16·2	616,449	Samuel Diggle.....	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,261	23·7	11·4	143,227	A. E. J. Price	Apley Kennetta.
Romsey, Hants.	4,226	...	...	17,769	Lt.-Col. F. L. Footner	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	22·77	11·45	313,850	K. W. Fieldsend ...	Chas. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	13·79	18·77	70,730	A. Andrews	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	10·97	8·53	16,995	Jesse Louis Deacon ..	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex ...	5,876	18·6	11·7	27,675	David Miller	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	21·41	9·02	148,122	T. Ottaway	W. G. Marshall.
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,675	31·8	13·5	410,326	R. Ellison	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,644	W. Pearce	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Hants.	2,985	17·7	13·4	18,004	J. R. Ingram	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	234,150	25·6	13·1	1,365,098	G. Barker.....	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	21·2	9·3	121,420	E. S. Humby	Fred G. Cole.
Salisbury, Cornwall	3,631	17·7	9·4	14,700	Dr. H. O. Grenfell..	F. E. Claverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	20·0	12·0	13,264	George C. Solley.....	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	20·1	12·7	280,713	William Boyes	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset ...	1,808	19·6	15·3	9,600	C. J. Stretch	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	512,052	26·6	13·5	2,273,558	(See pp. 529-30.)	
Shrewsbury, Salop.	31,013	23·9	11·3	175,215	William Foye	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	27·08	11·16	336,728	Albert M. Williets..	G. Coles Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants. ...	160,997	19·5	13·0	805,700	F. Bath	Sir Richard E. Lin- thorne, O.B.E.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	21·2	11·2	711,668	John Francis	L. Beresford.
South Molton, Devon ...	2,218	...	...	13,583	W. Moor	Attree Powell.
Southport, Lancs.	76,644	12·23	14·01	630,443	Miss C. Hartley	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham..	116,667	26·5	17·0	495,913	Edward Smith.....	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	3,376	23·3	14·7	16,389	A. J. Critten	Ernest G. Nauton.
Stafford	28,622	22·4	10·66	124,000	T. A. Dunn	Richard Battis.
Staffordbridge, Cheshire..	25,233	21·1	14·0	151,392	Thomas Cook	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,821	24·22	11·1	40,776	Jas. William Pepper ..	Charles Atter.
Stamport, Cheshire	123,315	20·2	12·87	646,776	C. Boyle	Robert Hyde.
Stoke-on-Tees	64,150	22·5	15·6	320,638	Richard Gaunt	Thos. Downey.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ...	240,412	22·3	20·3	848,012	Samuel Sproston	E. B. Sharpley.
Stourbridge, Worcester...	18,023	23·48	12·15	71,054	Lt.-Col. A. H. Moody, O.B.E.	William W. Goddard.
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	11·8	12·8	48,645	J. M. Smith.....	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	24·8	12·2	25,032	J. F. Loverseed	T. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	159,100	27·7	17·9	740,507	Walter Raine	Henry Craven, O.B.E.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1921-22. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	20.6	9.3	150,121	George R. Hooper	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,900	21.51	8.74	260,257	R. George	Robert Hilton.
Taunworth, Staffs.	8,032	20.7	13.0	29,690	F. Godfrey	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	23,219	23.1	12.4	119,479	F. S. Dodson	W. H. Bailey, T.D.
Tenterden, Kent	3,438	10.6	10.5	20,294	Maj. H. Neve, V.D.	Coj. J. Munn-Mace,
Tewkesbury, Glouce.	4,704	18.4	15.4	23,642	W. T. Boughton	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	23.4	8.1	22,294	J. G. Brown	F. H. L. Dighton.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	24.42	19.15	101,580	Robert Reed	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	22.95	12.06	58,096	W. Barrons	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	23,888	12.77	16.11	122,795	T. Greenwood	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	18.6	14.7	205,211	Harry Williams	H. A. Hield, M.A.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	15.53	14.21	9,851	Milton Chapple	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	20.85	15.13	20,845	F. Horn	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	146,995	17.7	8.3	602,376	† I. Akker	R. C. Watson, LL.B.
TRURO, Cornwall	10,833	...	...	45,800	Natl. B. Bullen	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	35,588	13.4	12.07	307,532	Septimus Parsonage	Wm. Chas. Crippa.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	32.1	15.8	227,350	Alex Mitchell	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	53,052	26.5	14.6	270,238	George Blakey	Abram C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	90,721	18.8	9.7	635,737	Augustine Quinn	George Lloyd, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,744	...	...	12,756	George Peck	Francis R. Hughes.
Walsend, Northumb.	43,013	31.8	14.1	277,317	Joseph Mullen	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	96,964	30.87	13.32	352,419	Enoch Evans	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	16.8	10.2	505,775	† W. J. McGuffie	C. S. Watson, LL. D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,994	20.2	19.5	5,670	J. H. Bradley	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	76,811	21.1	13.8	410,632	James Evans	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	12,862	...	...	73,621	Dr. H. Tibbits	Henry J. Brown.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	22.9	11.07	112,038	A. Beehee	Wm. H. Pollitt, LL.B.
WELLS, Somerset	4,372	8.92	14.07	21,646	H. H. Reakes	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17.6	12.1	59,267	Lord Forester	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	173,761	32.8	13.7	263,448	John Bell	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	32.4	12.9	1,405,907	George Croot	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E., M.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	23.98	16.1	301,167	J. W. Wilson	Harold Stanton.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	20.9	10.6	122,857	V. L. Oliver	Fredk. Fernthough.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	27.5	17.8	75,216	W. H. Wandless	E. B. Crossdell.
Widnes, Lancs.	36,879	23.8	19.0	226,520	P. Caldwell	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	89,447	24.44	16.79	414,303	Francis J. Pagett	W. Hy. Tyrer, O.B.E.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	25.54	10.09	962,141	† W. M. Bolton	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts.	2,024	...	...	12,851	W. Shepherd	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	18.9	10.6	459,484	Shirl Mussell	A. Steele Sheldon.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	James McGowan	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,791	21.7	10.3	127,910	S. Clifton	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks.	20,115	20.3	10.3	117,900	Sir Wm Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	24.1	14.0	53,830	J. T. Jeffery	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks.	4,473	19.1	11.6	23,351	Moses Blake	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	27.9	12.7	505,913	J. Thompson	F. E. Warbreck Howell.
Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716	22.25	9.73	248,775	† A. Bain Irvine	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,510	22.1	12.0	4,534	George G. Banbury	Stanley Henman.
WORCESTER	48,848	16.0	12.5	240,815	Samuel Southall	H. C. J. Shuttleworth- King.
Workington, Cumb.	26,420	26.8	15.0	112,496	J. P. Bennett	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,221	18.3	13.8	212,572	Mrs. E. Chapman	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Nor- folk and Suffolk	60,710	26.0	10.04	263,550	F. J. Brett	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,927	16.7	12.8	68,391	W. R. E. Mitchelmore	Maj. H. C. C. Batten, D.S.O.
YORK	84,052	27.7	12.7	429,937	* William H. Birch	Percy J. Spalding.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,721. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (3,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,200 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,572 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,456 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawdd 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,621 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gawer fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The Wye (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The Usk (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The Dee (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The Towy (68 miles), Teifi (50 miles), Taff (40 miles), Dovey (30 miles), Taf (25 miles), and Conway (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is Bala (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; Lake Vyrnwy is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the Goidels (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic Brythons followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by Caradog (Caratacus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties

of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (633) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of Gwynedd (N.), Powys (Mid.) and Deheubarth (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seisyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015-1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1248 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national hardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (ass. mby), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH PRINCES.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Jefan and Jago	948	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Howel ap Jefan, the Good	972	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Cadwallo, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt	1015	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsyllt	1034	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Bledydd	1063	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Griffith ap Gynau	1079	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1757
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llewelyn the Great	1194	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
David ap Llewelyn	1240	George (George V.)	1901
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246	Edward	1910

WELSH COUNTIES.

ACREAGE, POPULATION (1921), LORDS LIEUTENANT AND HIGH SHERIFFS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1921-2.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,417	51,695	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., C.B. [D.S.O.]	John Horridge.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.	T. P. Rose Richards.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,071	61,292	Col. Herbert Davies-Evans	John Thos. Lewis, O.B.E.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	John Hinds, M.P.	David Richards.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	322,742	131,034	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	Maj. J. R. Williams, T.D.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,084	154,847	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	Sir A. E. Naylor-Leyland, Bt.
Flint (Mold)	159,575	106,466	Henry Neville Gladstone.	Lt.-Col. H. B. L. Hughes.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	487,329	814,717	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Wyndham Damer Clark.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)	584,035	45,450	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	Thos. Williams-Piggott.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	510,111	51,317	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	Samuel A. Sampson.
Pembroke (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	Viscount St. Davids	Sir E. A. Ridsdale, G.B.E.
Haverfordwest			Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps	
Radnor (Presteigne)	238,663	23,528	Ld. Ormathwaite, K.C.V.O.	Rev. C. E. Lewis.

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Anglesey	The Lord Lieutenant	H. O. Williams	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero.
Brecknock	Hon. R. C. Devereux	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, O.M.G., D.S.O.
Cardigan	J. W. W. Bund	John Jones	Ivor Evans	E. Williams.
Carmarthen	P. D. W. Drummond	Thomas Thomas	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Philipps.
Carnarvon	The Lord Lieutenant	G. Hughes-Roberts	A. Bodvel Roberts	J. Griffith.
Denbigh	R. J. Egerton	J. M. Porter	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. I. Guest.
Flint	Lord Justice Bankes	James Williams	H. A. Tilby	R. Yarnell Davies.
Glamorgan	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O., M.P.	William Jenkins	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Merioneth	The Lord Lieutenant	W. Jones Hughes	Hugh John Owen.	R. Jones.
Montgomery	Richard Lloyd	Richard Jones	G. E. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland.
Pembroke	Sir C. E. G. Philipps	Col. W. R. Roberts	R. A. Wheatley	F. T. B. Summers
Haverfordwest	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.	V.D.		
Radnor	W. Green Price	C. G. Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	R. Jones.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1921-22 • Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Aberavon, Glamorg.	14,000	24.8	15.8	57,015	Sydney H. Byass	Moses Thomas.
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	27.01	12.6	218,936	† E. Gwen-Williams	W. R. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	28.8	12.8	40,566	J. R. Beckwith ...	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11.6	17.0	50,302	J. Barclay Jenkins	T. J. Samuel.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	17.33	14.25	44,944	Owen Owen	J. Pentir Williams.
Baumaris, Anglesey	1,839	...	...	9,653	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,646	19.1	14.2	26,612	John D. D. Evans	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	200,262	24.1	11.3	1,064,922	(see below)	(see below).
Cardigan	3,452	18.2	17.6	14,060	Samuel Young	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,011	...	...	44,127	Lewis David Thomas	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	19.0	22.5	33,216	Alfred H. Richards	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	12.9	10.7	36,400	G. W. Hyde	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	7.8	7.0	4,038	Wybert Thomas	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	17.65	14.45	36,959	R. G. Griffith	Robert Davies.
Dint	6,302	30.8	13.2	30,000	J. H. Nuttall	J. Bibby Denny.
Faverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	18.54	16.0	15,250	D. H. Lloyd	H. W. D. Williams.
Gidwyl, Carn.	3,281	...	...	10,731	David Phillips	Walter Robt. James.
Gampeter, Card.	1,213	13.4	12.7	7,792	David Davies	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Gandover, Carn.	1,932	36.0	14.9	6,281	W. J. Esmond	H. Alfred Thomas.
Ganell, Carn.	36,504	24.7	12.9	138,843	Joseph Roberts	Henry W. Spowart.
Ganffyllin, Montgom.	1,639	26.6	13.6	7,571	James S. Davies	N. B. Edwards.
Ganidloes, Montgom.	2,517	...	...	8,000	William Mills	Arthur Davies.
Gerthyr Tydfil	80,161	29.7	13.8	265,007	David Phillips	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Glamorgan, Mon.	5,207	22.0	12.2	23,589	Arthur T. Blake	A. C. Tweedy.
Glamorgery	951	32.4	15.7	8,208	Richard Roberts	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Gleath, Glamorg.	18,936	20.3	14.4	71,309	H. Morgan, C.B.E.	A. E. I. Curtis.
Glebroke	15,481	21.96	14.5	54,712	Henry Ogilby	Ronald D. Lowless.
Gilwell, Carnarvon	3,211	12.7	10.04	15,375	Dr. O. Wynne Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
Girondale, Glamorg.	162,729	27.3	12.1	517,509	† Dan Davies	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Guthin, Denbigh	2,767	12.2	12.3	12,052	W. Godfrey Lecombe	Baldwin Griffith.
Gwansae, Glamorg.	157,561	24.5	11.8	794,276	(see below)	(see below).
Gwyn, Pemb.	4,830	21.9	12.82	22,893	Geo. Meyrick Price	G. Lort Stokes.
Gylispool, Montgom.	5,677	21.0	15.5	41,253	G. R. D. Harrison	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Grexham, Denbigh	19,002	26.7	10.05	85,368	Thomas Savage	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff († aer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 8,095 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 200,262. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1919 was 5,599,000 tons, and of those cleared 6,163,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being £30,981,000 in 1918. The prosperity of the city is largely due to the opening of the Docks in 1839, and to their continuous development since that date. The chief ports are coal, coke, patent fuel, iron, and on and steel manufactures, and there is a large iron repairing industry.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1921-22) F. H. Turnbull.
Stipendiary Magistrate Sir T. W. Lewis.
Recorder, W. Llewellyn Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal and patent fuel; the net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 being 2,253,750 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 157,561.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Goro. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1921-22), William Owen.
Recorder, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.M., K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 30''$ and $6^{\circ} 14'$ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the census of 1921) of 4,382,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2.5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrie (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnasmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcubright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecumb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (3,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the Clyde (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Duffadd Linn (10 feet), and Stonehyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon

river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erchie in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is $375\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 20 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 251 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillin* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,443 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Callich, 3,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles).

* *Land's End to John o' Groat.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Hebouda*, latinized as *Hebrides* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreygar* (Southern Islands) was latinized at *odoresnes*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, *Beinn-an-Oir* (2,571 feet), and *Beinn Chaolais* (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The *Picts* seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the *Picts* were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D. —

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Castrail*, or *Picts' Work* Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelich* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelich* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at *Clester* (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelich* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at *Stirling Bridge* (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of *Bannockburn* (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at *Killicrankie*. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of *Sherrifmuir*, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at *Preston Pans* and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The *Hebrides* did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seson-Stewart, Bart.
Hereditary Officer (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., D.D.; Very Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev. A. M. Maclean, C.M.G., D.D.; Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extr.).
Honorary Chaplain, Rev. William S. Jaffray, C.M.G.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. John Stirling, D.D.
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A. £184.
Linner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Sculptor, Pittendrieh Macgillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.

DEPARTMENTS OF

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir R. B. Greig, M.C., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioner (vacant) £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Conacher £1,000
Director of Land Settlement, Sir H. A. Rose, D.S.O. £1,200
Secretary, C. Weatherill £850 to £1,000
Asst., Secretaries, J. M. Caine, M.A.; J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E.; T. F. Maclean, M.B.E. £600 to £800
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Establishment Officer, R. L. Morris £500 to £600
Accountant, H. McDonald £500 to £600
Head of Agricultural Division, B. A. Haydon £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J. Morrison £500 to £600
Asst. to Supt. of Statistics, T. C. Gilbert £400 to £500
Senior Asst. Accountant, I. D. Gemmell £400 to £500
Senior Staff Clerk, W. Rose £400 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, J. Wood, O.B.E., B.Sc. £700 to £900
Senior Inspectors, A. McCullum, LL.B. (£450 to £700); A. Muir, M.A.; J. D. Scott; J. T. Steele, M.A.; J. A. Symon, D.S.O., M.A. £400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson, M.A. £400 to £600

Senior Inspector of Live Stock, F. A. Thomson, B.Sc.

Small Holdings and Land Settlement

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Carruth; J. Dunlop; C. McDonald; A. M. Prain; D. Stewart (acting); T. Wilson £550 to £700
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell; R. Cunningham; J. E. Scott, B.Sc.; N. Maclean (temp.); P. McWilliam (temp.); T. B. Manson, B.Sc. (temp.); Maj. A. R. Munro (temp.); T. Noble (temp.); W. Simpson (temp.); G. Stewart (temp.); H. Stuart (temp.); A. F. Wilson (temp.) £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles, F.S.I. £550 to £700
Asst. do., W. Low £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callanter £550 to £700
Senior Law Clerk, D. Douglas £300 to £400

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1915), T. M. Munro £500
Chief Organizer, Scottish Women's Rural Institute, Miss Agnes Campbell, B.A. £450

Honorary Physicians, D. W. Finlay, M.D.; Sir J. MacKenzie, M.D., F.R.S.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, W. B. Alexander.
Surgeon Dentist (vacant)
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, Sir Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. (H.M. Register House, Edinburgh) £600
Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, F.S.C.

Rothsay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Albany, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot.

Pursuivants (£16 13s 4d each)

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. Scot.

Unicorn, John Horro Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. Scot.

Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh—Capt.

General, Earl of Rosebery, K.C., K.T.

Adjutant, Gen. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.M., D.S.O.

President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.

Vice-Pres., Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.

Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.

Treasurer, R. Scott-Moncrieff.

Chaplain, (vacant).

THE GOVERNMENT.

Chief Analyst for Scotland, Sir J. J. Dobbie, B.Sc., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.

Clerk, J. F. Anderson.

Treasurer, James Macfarlane.

Engineers, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm H. Raeburn, M.P.

Deputy do., Daniel Shields.

General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.

Asst. Sec., D. M. Macintyre.

Treasurer, James Macfarlane.

Accountant, Wm. Conachie.

Engineer, P. D. Donald.

Harbour Master, Capt T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Dover House, Whitehall, London; and

14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, Sir J. Struthers, C.B., LL.D. £3,200

Private Secretary, R. T. Hawkins

Second Secretary, G. MacDonald, C.B., LL.D. (Edinburgh) £1,200 to £1,500

Senior Assistant Secretary, G. W. Alexander

£1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, H. Warre Cornish, F. J. Armstrong, O.B.E.; P. H. Atkin, O.B.E. (Accounting & Establishment Officer) £850 to £1,000

Counsel, J. H. Millar, LL.D. £250

Architect, A. K. Robertson (and fees) £500

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, Mus.Doc.

Principal Staff Officers, H. J. Macartney; A. S. Lamb; J. W. Parker (Asst. Accountant & Establishment Officer); C. J. Hall; M. H. E. Bone

£550 to £700

Accountant in Edinburgh.

Accountant, A. D. Kerr £550 to £700

Asst. Accountants, J. A. Thomson; G. H. Mitchell

£400 to £500

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, D. M. Fraser £1,200

Chief Inspectors, F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie, LL.D.; J. C. Smith, C.B.E.; J. A. Macdonald

each £1,050

Inspectors. D. S. Macnair, p.s.c.; A. D. Thomson, p.litt.; J. T. Ewen, o.n.r.; A. D. Miller; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; W. W. McKeechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming; W. F. Fraser; F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, p.s.c.; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, p.h.n.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, p.litt.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker; D. J. Macleod; J. M. Thomson; J. C. Stewart; A. B. Grieve, p.s.c.
£500 to £600

Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training. L. D. Cruickshank, m.d., p.h.n.
Inspectors for Domestic Subjects. Miss J. G. Crawford (Principal); Miss B. Littlejohn; Mrs. E. L. Wardie
£300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
Director. Alexander O. Cutie, w.s., f.s.a. £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department. E. Ward £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department. J. Ritchie, p.s.c. £750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department. T. Rowatt £750 to £900
Assistant Keepers. P. H. Grimshaw; R. Kerr; B. Balsillie £475 to £700

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND, Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman and Secretary. David T. Jones, c.n.r.
Deputy Chairman. W. Lyon Mackenzie, k.c. (Sheriff of Ayrshire).

Other Members. Prof. D. A. W. Thompson, c.n.r., p.h.s.,
Sir John H. Irvin, k.c., Sir Malcolm Smith, k.c.,
Duncan MacIver, William Miller
Assistant Secretary. George Hogarth.
Chief Clerk. A. A. Norris
Accountant. John C. Giles
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries. W. L. Calderwood, p.h.s.

Asst. do. W. J. M. Menzies
Scientific Supt. E. W. Nelson
Senior Naturalists. Alexander Bowman, p.s.c.; H. C. Williamson, p.s.c.
Insp. of Sea Fisheries. Robert Duthie
Assistant do. James Ritchie (Edinburgh); James Donaldson (Aberdeen)
Insp. of Fish Distribution. Comm. L. D. Fisher, p.s.c., p.h.n.

Marine Superintendent. J. R. McKean, o.n.r.
Consulting Engr. R. Gordon Nicol, m.m.t.c. o.n.r.
Commanders of Cruisers. R. G. Murdoch; John Wight; C. G. Mackenzie; Wm. Angus; T. G. Fraser

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND, 33 George Square, Edinburgh

Asst. Director. Walcot Gibson, p.s.c. £700 to £800
District Geologists. E. B. Bailey, p.s.c.; R. G. Cairns, p.s.c.; *M. Macgregor, m.a. £500 to £600
Geologists. E. M. Anderson, m.a.; G. W. Lee, p.s.c.; C. C. Hawker Dinham, p.s.c.; J. E. Richey, p.s.c.; G. V. Wilson, p.s.c.; H. H. Read, p.s.c.; G. A. Burnett, p.s.c.; D. Haldane, G. Ross, p.s.c.; V. A. Eyles, p.s.c.; J. B. Simpson, p.s.c.; *F. Marsden, p.s.c.; *A. Fowler, p.s.c. £150 to £500
* Newcastle Office

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,

125, George Street, 83 and 121A Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh
Estimates, 1921-2. £3,775,999, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £240,300.
President. Rt. Hon. R. Munro, k.c., m.p., Secretary for Scotland (ex-officio)
Vice-President. J. W. Pratt, m.p., Parliamentary Under-Secretary (ex-officio) £1,200
Chairman. Sir George McCrue, p.s.c. £1,800
Members. Sir James Leishman (£1,800); E. F. Macpherson, c.b.; Sir Leslie Mackenzie, m.d.; J. C. McVail, m.d. (each £1,200); Miss M. Ritson £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary. J. Jeffrey £500 to £700
Director of Housing. J. L. Jack £1,200
Housing Secretary. A. McKinnon, o.n.r. £700 to £900
Principal Assistant Sec. H. L. F. Fraser, l.h.n. £700 to £900

Assistant Secs. L. McQuibban, o.n.r.; G. W. Wight £550 to £700
Establishment Officer. A. Oliphant £500 to £700
Assistant Director of Housing. J. Brough £500 to £600

Chief Accountant. J. Stewart Seggie, c.a. £700 to £800
Asst. Accountant. T. A. Mowat, c.a. £500 to £600
Solicitor. J. W. Vallance, w.s. £700 to £900
Asst. Solicitor. D. Gerrand £400 to £500
Medical Officers. L. D. Cruickshank, m.d.; G. M. Cullon, m.d.; J. R. Currie, m.d.; T. F. Dewar, c.m., p.s.c.; F. Dittmar, m.d.; G. R. Leighton, o.n.r., m.d., p.s.c.; M. J. Menzies, m.b.; A. Shearer, m.b.; E. Watt, m.d. £500 to £800
Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner. D. Ronald, m.m.t.c. f. £700 to £900
Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners. G. D. McNiven, f.r.i.b.a.; J. Wilson, f.r.i.b.a. £600 to £800

General Superintendents of Poor. C. C. Ellis; G. A. Mackay; A. B. Millar; A. Stuart £500 to £700
Chief Inspector, Insanities. J. W. Peck, c.n. £850 to £1,000

Deputy do. J. E. Highton £550 to £700
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution. J. W. Young, p.s.c. £600 to £900
Lady Inspector. Miss M. M. Paterson, c.n.e., j.p. £400 to £500

In sp. of Public Cleaning and Salvage. T. B. Crookes £350 to £500
District Medical Officers. R. Buchanan, m.b.; A. M. McIntosh, c.m.g., m.b., £1,000 to £1,400; J. Gilmour, m.b.; P. Jeffrey, m.b.; J. M. Young, m.b. £1,000 to £1,200

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL, 25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner. (Chairman) unsp.
Legal Commissioners. John Prosser, w.s.; Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, k.c. unsp.
Medical Commissioners. Hamilton C. Marr, m.d. (£1,200), and a vacancies £1,200
Deputy Commissioners. J. P. Sturrock, m.d.; Kate Fraser, m.d., £600; H. F. Watson, m.d.; George H. R. Gibson, p.s.c., m.d. £500
Secretary. A. D. Wood, j.p. £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND, Mound, Edinburgh.

Director. J. L. Caw
Keeper. T. Corsan Morton
SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director. Jas. L. Caw
Keeper. T. Corsan Morton

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director. J. Graham Callender.
**COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-
HOUSES,**
84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary. C. Dick Puddle.
Engineer. D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSIONER—£14,600. 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners. The Lord Polwarth (Chairman), £1,200; Dr. James Devon £1,000
Secretary and Inspector. David Crichton £500 to £750
Chief Clerk. J. Fulton £400 to £500
Supt. of Stores. J. Fairley £400 to £500

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register. The Duke of Montrose, k.t.
Deputy Clerk Register and Keeper of the Records (vacant) £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper. G. A. J. Lee, w.s. £600 to £700
Chief Clerk. William Angus £400 to £450
First Class Clerk. R. H. Lindsay £300 to £400

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator (vacant). £400 to £600
Assistant do. (vacant). £400 to £600

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.**Registrar-General**, James Craufurd Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P.**Secretary**, R. H. Gray, i.s.o.**Senior Clerk**, A. Froude.**Supt. Statistical Branch**, (vacant).**Registration Examiners**, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cosmar; J. Steven (interim)**H.M. Chancery.****Interim Director**, J. C. Strettell Miller, w.s. . . . £300**Interim Depute do.**, Alex. G. Veitch.**Great Seal Office.****Keeper**, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.**Depute Keeper**, James Macdonald, w.s.**Substitute Keeper**, Wm Croisbie**Privy Seal Office.****General Register House****Lord Keeper**, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.C.**Sub-Writer**, James Ennislie.**Extractor's Office.****Principal Extractor**, Edward P. Thomson, w.s.**Assistant Extractor** (vacant)**Court of the Lord Lyon.****Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records**, Fras. J. Grant, w.s. £250**Procurator-Fiscal**, John MacGregor, w.s.**Herald Painter**, Graham Johnston.**Writer**, A. G. L. Samson.**Bill Chamber.****New Register House.****Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations**,

T. Swinton Paterson, w.s.c.

Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan.**Minute Book Office and Editorial Citations Office.****14 New Register House, Edinburgh****Keeper**, Sir Collin G. Macrae, w.s. (app. 1868) . . . £300**Depute Keeper**, Donald J. Macrae, w.s. (1912) . . . £200**Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.****Keepers of Inner House Rolls**, W. H. Ford; James F. Blackstock each £450**Keeper of the Seal of Court**, W. H. Ford.**Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents**, W. H. Ford.**The Sasine Office.****Keeper of the General Register of Sasines**, W. T. Ketchen, w.s. £1,000**Chief Assistant Keeper** (vacant) £650**Assistant Keepers**, C. B. Gibson; C. J. Poole; J. M. Dens; Jas. A. Masterton each £600**Accountant**, W. Wyatt £500**Chief Clerks**, W. B. Mitchell; J. R. Lyle; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish; D. R. Couper each £450**1st Class Clerks**, J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence; T. Curran each £400**Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.****Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails**, W. T. Ketchen, w.s.**Register of Deeds and Protests.****Keeper**, Alex. Clark.**Assistants**, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.**Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).****Accountant**, J. W. Inglis, C.A. £1,200**Chief Clerk**, W. A. Alexander, C.A.**Head Clerk**, W. A. Alexander Dept. J. U. Anderson**Factory Dept.**, Andrew Duncan, C.A.**Registry of Friendly Societies.****34 Howe Street.****Registrar**, R. Addison Smith, C.V.O.**Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office.****Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.****Registrar** (vacant).**Edinburgh Gazette Office.****Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.****Supt. and Keeper** (vacant)**Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.****New Register House, Edinburgh.****Crown Receiver**, John Paterson £600 to £700**Bishopric of Orkney**, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.**REVENUE OFFICES.****Inland Revenue.****Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.****Solicitor of Inland Revenue**, Stair A. Gillon, Advocate

£1,200

Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. £750 to £900**Professional Clerks**, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson £500 to £550**Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.****Comptroller**, J. K. Stewart, C.M.E. £1,000 to £1,200**Comptroller Clerk**, D. A. Abernethy (acting) £600 to £800**Higher Executive Officers**, G. Hawley; W. C. Munro; £400 to £500; **Stag Clerks**, J. A. Weir; W. S. Murrie; w. F. Mackie; A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott £300 to £400**Estate Duty.****Registrar**, J. Sime £1,000**Principal Clerk**, W. R. Morrison £750 to £850**Assistant do.**, W. E. Redding; S. M. Findlay; G. Finlay; J. H. Beattie; G. C. Cunningham; F. M. Gauldie; D. M. Gavine; R. K. Leung £700 to £750**Examiners**, J. McNeil; W. M. Coan; H. W. Gardiner; M. Moyes; R. R. Oliphant; T. R. Evans; G. S. Elliott; J. T. Lister; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters; W. I. Pollitt; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler £500 to £550**Valuation Office.****9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.****Chief Valuer for Scotland**, Alexander Blair

£850 to £1,000

Assistant do., James Mather £800 to £850**1st Class Valuers**, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn; J. Hume £550 to £700**2nd Class Valuers**, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Butler (Edinburgh); J. V. Makins; J. Nisbet; A. Davie (Glasgow); J. Harkness (Ayr); J. Glon (Stirling); J. S. Paterson (Perth); J. L. Thomson (Dundee); J. Watt (Aberdeen); A. W. R. Gordon (Inverness) £550 to £700**Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.****Glasgow** (Customs), J. Ritchie, £900 to £1,000; E. J. Holdsworth, £650 to £750, (Excise) W. H. Webster, £900 to £1,000, J. P. Impress, £650 to £750.**Gretnock**, J. W. Noble, £800 to £850; H. Dobson, £650 to £750.**Edinburgh**, J. Gibb £900 to £1,000**Leith**, M. A. Levey £800 to £950**Collectors, and Class.—Aberdeen**, J. D. Ryall; Campbeltown, J. Macmillan; Dumfries, F. H. Mackinn; Dundee, T. J. Mitchell; Elgin, J. E. Davies; Inverness, J. W. Allison; Perth, J. Stirling £650 to £750**Collector and Surveyor—Ardrossan**, A. Beard £500 to £600**Surveyors**, Melhil, W. R. Wedderspoon; Ayr, F. M. Eggo; Borthwickstone, D. A. M. Castle; Burntisland, T. M. Reid £500 to £600**General Post Office.****Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.****Secretary**, Brig.-Gen. W. Price, C.M., C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200**Principal Clerks**, W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan £440 to £540**1st Class Clerks**, C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake; A. J. Turner £315 to £430**Solicitor**, J. S. Pitman, w.s.**Medical Officer**, K. M. Douglas, M.D.**Accountant**, J. McG. Thom £600 to £750**Examiner**, J. Anderson £500 to £600**Book-keeper**, R. Finlay £500 to £570**Cashier**, A. P. Macmanus £440 to £500**Principal Clerk**, J. Allan £440 to £500**1st Class Clerks**, J. Dow; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. W. Higgin £315 to £430**Controller, Edinburgh Postal District**, C. Creighton £550 to £700**Do., Telegraph Office**, Maj. A. A. Jayno, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. £470 to £503

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND.

City Chambers, Edinburgh.
Instituted about 1190, and extended in 1405 and 1487:
Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh;
Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers—
Preses, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*,
Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent*,
and *Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21, Castle
Street, Edinburgh); *Parly Agent*, Andrew Beveridge
(23 Abington Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Conven-*
tion Officer, Frank Wm. Keddle

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.
Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.,
F.R.S. £400
First Asst Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.S. £350 to £450
Asst Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker,
B.Sc. £300 to £350

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord St Vigeans, (Chairman);
R. E. Morrison, LL.D.; Norman Reid; William
Harber, C.B.E.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray;
W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall S.W. 1; and 6 Parliament
Square, Edinburgh.
Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C.,
M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. C. Foster, £300; Col. Sir J. W.
Greig, C.B., K.C., V.D., M.P., M.P.; and Sir Charles
Cayzer, B.A., LL.D., M.P., M.P.
Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. N. McWilliam £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, J. W.
Brath, M.P. £1,200
Private Secs., F. O. Stewart, £150; Capt. W. E.
Elliot, M.C., M.P., M.P.

Asst. Under-Secretary of Scotland, P. J. G. Rose
£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. T. G. Rose
£850 to £1,000
Principals, A. S. Cotton; W. A. C. Goodchild; W.
Hogg; G. W. Milroy; J. E. de Watteville

£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Crow; R. N. Duke, D.M.S.,
M.C.; T. D. Fairgrieve; W. N. McWilliam; D. Milne;
F. O. Stewart £300 to £500
Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, H. J. Cheale
£400 to £500

Supt. of Registry, P. J. Spratt £300 to £400
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, P. F. Wood,
C.B., K.C.; R. Hendry, Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy, Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E.
£750 to £850

Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John
Alex. King.

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. T. B. Morrison, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £850-1,000
Solicitor-Gen., C. D. Murray, C.M.G., K.C., M.P. £2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,

4 & 5 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
Officer-in-Charge, G. W. Jupp
Senior Staff Officer, J. T. Tweedie
Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, F.R.I.; J. Wilson Paterson,
M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.R.A. (Scott.).

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor Sir Isaac Balfour,
K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. £150
Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £200 to £400
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Targ, F.L.S. £150 to £400
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y Orr £150 to £400
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £150 to £400
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, M.Sc. £150 to £400
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam £150 to £400
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1532) LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 30 and May 12 to July 30.
Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. James Aiton, Lord Clyde.

INNER HOUSE—First Division

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (Lord Justice General)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde £5,000
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson,
Lord Justice Clerk) £4,800
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Ormisdale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. £1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, M.S.; J.
Antonio £600 and £500
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond,
M.S.; R. A. Hannah £400 and £340
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns;
J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A.
Roxburgh £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, Walter Stewart; David
D. McLaren; George Hunio; E. T. Skue; Frank C.
Budge £350, £400 and £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morrison, K.C.,
M.P.
Solicitor-General, Col. C. D. Murray, C.M.G., K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
and Assistant (16), Thomas S. Stewart.

Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Thomas S. Stewart.
Advocates Depute, Hon. William Wa son, K.C.; Alex.
M. MacRobert, K.C.; D. P. Fleming, K.C.; J. C.
Fenton.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office.

9 Parliament Square.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. I. Gaukdie; V. S. M.
Marshall.

Justiciary Office.

2 Parliament Square.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
and Assistant Clerk, Thomas S. Stewart £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Blackburn,
Lord Ordinary on Teinds
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer.

1 Parliament Square.
Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.
King's Remembrancer, James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie;
Ernest E. Parker.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,

1 Parliament Square.
Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, M.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank

H.M. Commissary Office.

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

**AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.**

Counties and Capital.	Population, 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,251,451	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray).....	76,856	1,990,472	Marq. of Breadalbane, K.G.	MacIachlan of MacIachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	Col. H. R. Wallace, D.S.O.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Lt.-Col. J. G. George.
Berwick (Duns)	28,395	294,805	(Vacant)	Col. James Hunter.
Bute (Rothesay).....	33,711	130,432	Marquess of Graham.....	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,355	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dunbarton (Dunbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming.
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir William Robertson	Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar).....	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore	William Smith.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	173,447	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. H. Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G. ...	Sir Charles Chalmers.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G. ...	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall).....	24,109	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	M. G. Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Sir T. G. Glen Coats, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir H. S. Shaw- Stewart, Bart., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,280	32,2889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	J. W. Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T. ...	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland.....	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Hon. Hew Dalrymple, M.P.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1921-22), Thomas Hutchison.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and a population of 1,034,069 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,582 since 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £158,126,941 in 1920, the tonnage of the ships entering being 5,149,037 tons, of those cleared 5,031,571 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, ink-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1920-23), Thomas Paxton.

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.P., D.L.

City Chamberlain, John A. Reid.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	John Gauld.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	David W. Shaw	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. McNaughton, Buckie	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston	G. Rankin, W.S., Lauder.	John Morren.
Bute	A. W. Herbert	T. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young	G. A. O. Green	Wm. C. Cormack.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. McGowan	William Gordon.
Dunbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	W. D. Patrick and J. M. Mitchell.	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles	James Thomson, Dundee	R. T. Birnie.
Inverness	Duncan Shaw, W.S.	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Charles George.
Kinross	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	W. Nicholson	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	Sir Thomas Munro, O.B.E.	James Annan, Upper Wd. J. T. T. Brown, Middle Wd. Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., Lower Wd.	Capt. H. J. Despard, C.B.E., Hamilton.
Linlithgow	J. G. B. Henderson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	Robert Handyside, S.S.C.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson	D. J. Robertson	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	D. and T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, jun., Paisley	Charles Harding.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, M.A.	George Badger	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. McCrone	Hugh Chisholm.
Wigtown	C. A. McLean	Peicy J. Adair, Stranraer	Brooke S. Cunliffe.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,217 (a decrease of 8,134 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the New City Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1921-22), Alexander Spence, O.B.E.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1920 was 543,271 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1921-22), William Meff.

Town Clerk, William Gordon, LL.D.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A. L. McClure, k.c.	A. J. Louttit Laing..... J. Dewar Dallas	David Littlejohn, LL.D.	Thos. MacLennan
ARGYLL— Dunoon	John I. Wark, k.c.	Scott Moncrieff Penney	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown .....	.....	John M. Campbell .....	.....	Dan. Macgargart
Oban .....	.....	A. M. Hamilton, k.c. ....	.....	D. M. MacKinnon.
Fort William .....	.....	Alex. Steedman .....	.....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR	W. L. Mackenzie, k.c.	J. C. C. Brown	Wm. S. N. Patrick	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock .....	.....	William Dunbar .....	.....	(Vacant).
BANFF	A. L. McClure, k.c.	John W. More	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kiscock.
BERWICK	John Chisholm, k.c.	R. Macaulay Smith	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	J. M. Irvine, k.c.	T. J. Martin	T. W. Alexander	(Vacant).
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, k.c.	Thomas Trotter	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	J. R. N. Macphail, k.c.	J. Dean Leslie	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig
DUMHARTON	J. R. N. Macphail, k.c.	A. J. P. Menzies	Daniel M. Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	George Morton, k.c.	Geo. Camplon	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, k.c.	R. L. Orr, k.c. Hector Macleod. E. W. Welsh	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
ELGIN OR MORAY	George Watt, k.c.	C. R. A. Howden	John Foster	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE— Dunfermline	J. A. Fleming, k.c.	Dudley Stuart	Robt J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
FORFAR— Forfar	Sir John M. Lees. k.c.	F. A. Umpherson	C. J. Bisset	John S. Soutar
Dundee .....	.....	C. T. Gordon .....	.....	Thos. Hart.
HADDINGTON	G. L. Crole, k.c.	R. C. Malcolm .....	.....	W. F. Macintosh
INVERNESS— Inverness	George Watt, k.c.	Hector Macleod	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick.
Fort William .....	.....	John P. Grant .....	.....	Wm. Anderson.
Portree .....	.....	Alexander Steedman .....	.....	Dun. Macniven.
Lochmaddy .....	.....	George D. Valentine .....	.....	W. J. Robertson
KINCARDINE	A. L. McClure, k.c.	George D. Valentine	John C. Gardner	A. C. F. Davidson
KINROSS	J. A. Fleming, k.c.	J. Dewar Dallas .....	.....	M. A. Hamilton
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton, k.c.	F. A. Umpherson	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
LANARK .....	.....	Laurence T. Napier	John Ogilvie	R. Waugh.
Glasgow	A. O. M. Mackenzie, k.c.	John Boyd	Robert George Slorach	J. D. Strathearn
.....	.....	Thos. A. Pye .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	A. S. D. Thomson .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	W. D. Lyell .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	B. P. Lee .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Patrick James Blair .....	.....	Thos. Tennant.
.....	.....	William Harvey .....	.....	Wm. Thomson.
.....	.....	Hay Shennan .....	.....	A. D. Lindsay.
.....	.....	D. S. McDiarmid .....	.....	Geo. S. Macnigh.
.....	G. L. Crole, k.c.	J. A. T. Robertson	A. P. Simpson, w.s.	James Lamb.
.....	George Watt, k.c.	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, s.s.c.	James Begg.
.....	J. C. Pitman, k.c.	A. M. Laing	Jn. White	J. W. Buchan
.....	G. L. Crole, k.c.	Patrick Smith	R. L. Ainslie	Martin L. Howman
.....	J. C. S. Sandeman, k.c.	C. P. Boswell	John Ritchie .....	.....
.....
.....	J. M. Irvine, k.c.	J. A. Welsh	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
.....	.....	John Swan Mercet .....	.....	William Auld.
.....
.....	Jas. Mackintosh, k.c.	Hon. H. D. Gordon	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
.....	.....	J. R. Haldane .....	.....	C. G. Mackenzie.
.....	J. Chisholm, k.c.	Ronald H. Baillie	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
.....	J. Chisholm, k.c.	Patrick Smith	Geo. Badger	John Pollok.
.....
.....	J. R. N. Macphail, k.c.	J. Dean Leslie	John G. Curror	James B. Archibald
.....	.....	J. A. T. Robertson .....	.....	W. K. Gair.
.....	Jas. Mackintosh, k.c.	Geo. J. Campbell	John McCune	David Peters.
.....	George Morton, k.c.	George Watson	John McMillan	(Vacant).
.....
.....	J. C. Pitman, k.c.	J. W. Forbes	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official. Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (2013).

POPULATION (1921)—Male, 2,348,403; Female, 2,533,885; Scotland, 4,882,288.

VALUATION (1920)—Burghal, £21,340,377; Rural, £13,096,983; Scotland, £34,437,360.

Royal Burghs (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament prior to the Union in 1707.

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND ROYAL BURGHS.	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Ratable Value £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths			
EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	420,831	23'1	13'2	8,873,734	(See p. 546.)	John Begg.
PERTH, Perth	33,208	22'0	13'15	213,748	*A. Wotherspoon.	John Begg.
DUNDEE, Forfar	168,217	27'4	15'8	1,472,302	(See p. 547.)	James Russell.
ABERDEEN, Aberdeen	158,969	30'3	14'9	982,670	(See p. 547.)	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cautley.
STIRLING, Stirling	21,345	19'9	16'6	127,215	Robert McCulloch.	David B. Morris.
LINLITHGOW, Lithgw.	3,882	24'0	15'0	22,744	W. Philip	James Russell.
ST. ANDREWS, Fife	9,336	16'96	12 16	80,220	Rev. Andrew D. Sloan, D.D.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cautley.
GLASGOW, Lanark	1,034,069	32'6	16'8	8,932,681	(See p. 546.)	P. A. Thomson.
AYR, Ayr	35,741	25'6	15'1	226,737	John M. M. Morton.	G. H. Stevenson.
HADDINGTON, E. Lothian	4,053	10'7	18'8	22,940	S. M. Ross.	James Herd.
DYSART, Fife	4,598	30'1	16'3	21,345	J. C. McLeod.	Wm. L. MacIndoe.
KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,951	28'1	14'6	265,524	Alexander Kilgour.	James Cumming.
MONTROSE, Forfar	10,956	28'4	18'9	68,968	Joseph Foreman.	J. L. Anderson.
CUPAR, Fife	4,145	11'8	15'1	27,750	J. Stark.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife	988	14'0	13'0	7,093	Thomas Cunningham.	R. A. Grierson.
DUMFRIES, Dumfries	15,778	20'9	20'5	95,458	T. S. Macaulay.	John Grierson.
INVERNESS, Inverness	20,909	27'0	16'5	164,526	Donald McDonald.	Geo. Smith Laing.
BURNTISLAND, Fife	5,707	27'3	11'0	36,297	G. O. Kinnimouth.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
INVERKEITHING, Fife	3,350	25'25	9'9	37,077	James D. Wyllie.	John R. Menzies.
KINGHORN, Fife	2,425	35'0	19'0	12,802	William Niven.	James Inglis.
BRECHIN, Forfar	7,446	13'3	16'4	37,605	George Henderson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
IRVINE, Ayr	11,826	28'1	19'4	58,491	Walter Muir.	David Gillies.
JEDBURGH, Roxburgh	2,226	11'5	22'6	18,167	William Oliver.	T. Colledge Halliburton.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirke.	2,101	17'8	13'2	11,012	W. A. Miller.	John Gibson.
WIGTOWN, Wigtown	1,299	17'9	12'4	6,396	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.
PITHEAVEN, Fife	1,758	21'2	10'1	5,464	James Ogilvie.	A. C. Mackintosh.
DUNFERMLINE, Fife	39,886	26'9	11'4	266,769	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife	577	11'0	5'0	3,107	Robert Brodie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,775	15'0	12'0	40,934	William Crichton.	John Pollok.
DUMBARTON, Dumbartn	22,933	23'0	10'7	138,500	John G. Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
RENFREW, Renfrew	14,129	24'9	11'4	101,805	Daniel Ferguson.	Andrew B. Harper.
DUNBAR, E. Lothian	3,839	30'0	13'2	29,398	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
LANARK, Lanark	6,268	24'2	14'0	40,440	James Graham.	James Annan.
ABERBROTHOCK, Forfar.	19,500	26'7	15'0	122,324	A. C. Anderson.	Robert Finlayson.
ELGIN, Elgin	7,776	25'92	16'08	38,301	David Forsyth.	A. G. Cockburn.
PEBBLES, Peebles	6,105	21'1	10'0	35,046	James Forrester.	James W. Buchan.
CRAIL, Fife	1,461	19'4	13'6	6,353	O.B.E.	LL.B. Charles Henderson Maxwell.
TAIN, Ross & Cromarty.	2,394	14'1	13'9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
CULROSS, Fife	508	19'7	5'4	3,411	J.A.E. Cunningham.	Alfred J. Ross.
BANFF, Banff	3,517	17'6	16'2	15,775	Dr. Andw. B. Murray	Al-xander Brodie.
WHITHORN, Wigtown	1,033	30'0	19'0	4,016	Arohibald Edgar	W. O. Lawrie.
FORFAR, Forfar	9,585	13'2	17'7	47,745	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy.
ROTHESAY, Bute	16,123	20'5	12'7	105,423	E. R. McMillan.	Robert D. Whyte.
NAIRN, Nairn	4,661	23'9	12'4	27,626	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND ROYAL BURGHS.	Popu- lation, 1900.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths			
FORRES, Elgin	4,116	27'0	18'0	25,605	David Ross.	Robt. Urquhart, and Wm. S. Urquhart.
RUTHERGLEN, Lanark...	24,744	23'0	11'5	173,296	John McCallum.	Geo. Gray.
NTH. BERWICK, E. Loth.	4,524	17'5	9'8	45,000	Peter Farquharson.	A. D. Wallace.
CULLEN, Banff	1,923	41'2	12'5	5,715	Alex Macleau.	Wm. C. Paterson.
LAUDER, Berwick	759	17'2	22'0	3,122	S. H. Lindsay.	George Rankin.
KILBENNY, Fife	2,053	12'3	7'8	6,505	Alexander Black.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
ANNAN, Dumfries	3,928	23'3	17'6	22,418	Thomas Hy. Foster.	Murray Little.
LOCHMABEN, Dumfries...	989	27'5	15'6	3,415	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
SANQUHAR, Dumfries...	1,700	18'3	12'2	7,952	F. R. Tweddell.	William Forsyth.
NEW GALLOWAY, Kirke.	348	12'6	20'9	1,602	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy.
DINGWALL, Ross & Cr.	2,323	20'1	16'0	14,550	Hector Crawford	J. and W. S. Dewar.
DORNOCH, Sutherland..	745	10'5	13'8	5,000	George McIntosh.	H. M. Mackay.
QUEENSPERRY, Lithgw.	2,193	22'4	14'6	16,035	Alex. Morrison.	Peter Miller.
FORTROSE, Ross & Cr.	963	15'5	33'0	5,673	Rodk. Maclellan	John Henderson.
KINTORE, Aberdeen	742	21'4	15'5	3,735	John Smith.	J. H. Edwards.
INVERKURIE, Aberdeen...	4,455	30'0	11'2	24,814	James Skinner.	John Kellas.
INVERKARAY, Argyll	489	22'5	34'8	2,946	Wm. Robertson.	R. S. Corrigan.
WICK, Caithness	8,115	12'9	14'6	34,374	David Sandison.	Alexander Bruce.
KIRK WALL, Orkney	3,810	26'1	14'9	19,670	John White.	W. J. Heddlie.
INVERBEKVIE, Knerdn.	1,041	21'7	28'1	4,801	D. C. Boath.	John Falconer.
STRANRAER, Wigtown..	6,171	25'5	15'4	34,590	R. B. Dyer.	John Bennoch.
CAMPBELTOWN, Argyll..	6,746	32'0	11'1	47,497	John Coivill.	Thos. Mackelvie.

Ancient Royal Burghs (4).

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1895. Order alphabetical.

ANCIENT ROYAL BURGHS.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths			
AUCHTERMUCHTY, Fife	1,250	5'2	12'3	5,563	Alex. Muir.	A. E. Grosset.
EARLSFERRY, Fife	306	3'3	22'4	4,695	Robert Cumming.	T. D. Murray.
FALKLAND, Fife	781	20'1	16'3	3,717	Thomas Hopkins.	Alex. Anderson.
NEWBURGH, Fife	2,178	11'4	10'3	9,882	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.

Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

Parliamentary Burghs (15).

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths			
AIRDRIE, Lanark	25,092	27'8	16'8	102,600	Alex. Frew.	Thomas Thomson.
COATHRIDGE, Lanark	43,909	27'9	18'7	227,130	J. Lavell.	John Alston.
CHROMARTY, Ross & Cr.	1,126	29'4	15'4	4,234	James Reid.	P. M. Munro.
FALKIRK, Stirling	33,312	28'9	13'1	156,109	J. Gordon Russell.	A. Balfour Gray.
GALASHIELS, Selkirk	12,846	15'7	18'7	101,499	Jas. C. Dalziel.	J. B. Lumsden.
GREENOCK, Renfrew	81,120	33'5	14'9	474,000	Thomas Mitchell.	Andrew Nimmo.
HAMILTON, Lanark	39,420	34'8	15'8	208,023	Sir Henry S. Keith.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
HAWICK, Roxburgh	16,353	23'9	12'1	113,624	G. Heron Wilson.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
KILMARNOCK, Ayr	35,756	27'1	14'1	239,896	Jas. Blackwood Wilson.	Wm. Middlemas.
MUSSELBURGH, Midlthn.	17,100	32'1	11'4	96,033	Alex. Mitchell.	John Richardson.
OBAN, Argyll	6,129	20'7	16'2	53,798	D. McD Skinner.	Alexander S. Black.
PAISLEY, Renfrew	84,837	28'4	12'8	593,202	William Lang.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
PETERHEAD, Aberdeen..	13,003	32'0	14'9	71,334	James H. Catto.	Alexr. Davidson.
PORT GLASGOW, Renfrw.	21,022	37'2	14'7	116,100	Wm. Mackie.	Andrew Paton.

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Acreage.	Population	
		Census 1911.	Density per sq. mile.
Leinster †	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
Munster †	5,963,557	1,035,495	111
Ulster ‡	5,331,626	1,581,696	189
Connaught †	4,223,211	610,984	92
Total	20,371,125	4,390,219	137

† SOUTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, comprising a total land area of 17,019,155 acres (26,592 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 3,139,688, form the Government of Southern Ireland, with its capital at Dublin.

‡ NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, comprising a total land area of 3,351,970 acres (5,263 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 1,250,531, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head) is 174 miles.

Relief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 250 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges, near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryvagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carruntuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford in the South.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which *Lough Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the *Shannon Chain of Allen, Bodergh, Forbes, Ree and Derg*, and the *Erne Chain of Cowna, Oughter, Lower Erne and Erne*, in the central plain; *Melrin, Gill, Gara and Conn* in the north; and *Corrib and Musk* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of *Macgillicuddy's Reeks*, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate.—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History.—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardrí* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Allee, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 360, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Finggall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgall* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "Macbougall" and MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaids-tad*, *Laigin-tad* and *Muman-tad*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (900), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Ultoniar* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—In 1172 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidrí O'Connor (the *Ardrí*, or high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the English king of England. Henry authorized Dermot to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman

Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 28) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by Robert Poyning, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the *potato* (1616), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Raleigh's fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years in spite of racial and religious estrangements with the Roman Catholic Celts. Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649-1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the kingdom and the legislative union with England, but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists. At the Revolution of 1688 the Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and William III. defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II. at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 22, 1691). The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831-1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,000) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of Isaac Butt (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by Charles Stewart Parnell (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause

for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Féin* ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic, and of its elected legislature (*Dail Eireann*). Various efforts have been made by the Cabinet of the United Kingdom to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which is complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. A Home Rule Bill, in lieu of that placed on the Statute Book in 1914, was passed by Parliament in 1920, and its provisions are stated below.

GOVERNMENT.

Government of Ireland Act 1920.—Under the Government of Ireland Act 1920 (which repealed the Government of Ireland Act 1914) provision is made for a Legislature, Executive, and Judicature for Northern Ireland and for Southern Ireland, Northern Ireland comprising six of the counties of the Province of Ulster with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, and Southern Ireland comprising the remainder of the Kingdom.

Executive.—The Executive Power in Southern and Northern Ireland continues to be vested in the King-Emperor, and as respects Irish Services is exercised by Ministers of the Crown, responsible to the Legislatures and holding office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. In the event of the Parliament of Southern or Northern Ireland being declared not to be properly constituted (see *Legislature post*) the executive power is to be exercised, as regards Irish Services, by the Lord Lieutenant and a Committee of the Privy Council.

Seats of Government.—The seat of the government of Southern Ireland is at Dublin; of Northern Ireland at Belfast.

Legislatures.—The Parliament of Southern Ireland is to consist of a Senate of 64 members—the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Cork *ex officio*, 17 Representatives of Commerce, Labour and Scientific and Learned Societies nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and 44 elected Senators (4 by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, 2 by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland, 16 Irish Peers who are taxpayers or ratepayers in Ireland by Irish Peers similarly situated, 8 Irish Privy Councillors by the Privy Councillors of Ireland, and 14 Representatives of County Councils); and of a House of Commons of 128 elected Members, 16 for Borough Constituencies (Dublin 12, Cork 4), 104 for Counties and 8 for Universities (Dublin 4, National 4).

The Parliament of Northern Ireland consists of a Senate of 26 members—the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Derry *ex officio*, and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland; and of a House of Commons of 52 elected members, 16 for the Borough of Belfast, 32 for Counties and 4 for Queen's University.

The Council of Ireland.—Until the establishment of a Parliament for the whole of Ireland, and for the purpose of bringing about har-

monious action between the Parliaments and governments of Southern and Northern Ireland, there is constituted a *Council of Ireland* consisting of a President nominated by the Lord Lieutenant and of 40 members (7 Senators of Southern Ireland, 7 Senators of Northern Ireland, 13 Members of the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, 13 members of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland) elected by the members of the House of which they are members.

The Irish Parliament.—The Parliaments of Southern and Northern Ireland may, by identical Acts agreed to by an absolute majority of members, establish a *Parliament for the whole of Ireland* consisting of His Majesty and two Houses, which shall take the place of the Council of Ireland and the Southern and Northern Legislatures.

Legislative Powers.—The legislatures have full legislative powers in their respective areas except as to (i) the Crown or the succession thereto, (ii) the making of peace or war, (iii) the Navy, Army, Air Force or Territorial Army, (iv) Treaties, (v) Dignities or Titles of Honour, (vi) treason, treason felony, alienage, naturalisation, etc., (vii) trade out of Ireland, (viii) submarine cables, (ix) wireless telegraphy, (x) aerial navigation, (xi) lighthouses, buoys or beacons, (xii) coinage or legal tender, (xiii) trade marks, designs, merchandise marks, copyright or patent rights, (xiv) reserved matters, so long as they are reserved. (R.I.C. and Dublin Metropolitan Police for not more than three years, Postal Service, P.O.S.B. and Trustee Savings Banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, and the Public Record Office of Ireland until the date of Irish Union, Land Purchase until otherwise provided.)

Alternative Legislature.—The House of Commons of Southern or Northern Ireland shall not be deemed to be properly constituted if the Lord Lieutenant certifies that the number of members validly returned at the first election is less than half the total number of members of the House, or that the number of members who have taken the oath as such members within 14 days from the date on which the Parliament is first summoned to meet is less than one half of the total number of members of that House, and His Majesty in Council may by Order provide for the dissolution of the Parliament thus improperly constituted and for the exercise of the executive power of Government by the Lord Lieutenant, with the assistance of a Committee of the Privy Council, and of the powers of Parliament by a *Legislative Assembly* consisting of the aforesaid Executive Committee, together with such persons as His Majesty may appoint for the purpose.

Representation at Westminster.—The number of members to be returned by Irish Constituencies to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom is 46, of whom 33 represent Southern Ireland and 13 Northern Ireland, as shown on p. 235.

The Judicature.—Supreme Courts of Judicature are established in Southern and Northern Ireland, consisting of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal, with a High Court of Appeal for Ireland having appellate jurisdiction throughout the whole of Ireland and consisting of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justices of Southern and Northern Ireland and such other Justices as may from time to time be nominated.

Financial Provisions.—Exchequers are established for Southern and Northern Ireland into which are payable the proceeds of all taxes levied by the respective Parliaments and such other funds as may be appropriated to the public service. The *Irish Contribution to the Expenditure of the United Kingdom* is fixed at £18,000,000 for each of the first and second financial years, and thereafter at such amount as shall be certified by the Joint Exchequer Board to be due under the provisions of the Act; the contribution at first payable to be contributed as to £10,000,000 by Southern Ireland and as to £8,000,000 by Northern Ireland and thereafter as may be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board. A residuary share of reserved taxes is payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom to the Exchequers of Southern and Northern Ireland after deducting the amount of the Irish contribution and the net cost of the reserved services. Provision is made for the establishment of an Irish Exchequer and an Irish Consolidated Fund in the case of Irish Union.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE opened in Downing Street in October between the Prime Minister and other representatives of the British Government and the delegates of *Dail Eireann*—to “ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.” This conference was the outcome of a remarkable correspondence which followed the King’s appeal for a settlement of the Irish problem. The conference was to have taken place at Inverness, but the exchange of letters and telegrams between the Prime Minister and Mr. de Valera was so prolonged that this was not possible, and finally Mr. Lloyd George, in sending a new invitation to Sinn Féin to confer in London, declared that no purpose was to be served by any further interchange of “explanatory and argumentative communications.”

After Mr. de Valera had received the Prime Minister’s letter containing the Government’s offer and the conditions considered “vital to the welfare and safety of both Great Britain and Ireland,” he consulted *Dail Eireann*, which, by a unanimous vote, rejected the proposals, but declared that it was ready to appoint its representatives to negotiate a peace “on the basis of the broad guiding principle of government by the consent of the governed.” In his reply Mr. Lloyd George expressed the view that the Government’s proposals completely fulfilled the desire for this principle, and there then followed an academical discussion in which each side strove to find a set of suitable phrases.

A new obstacle was introduced by Mr. de Valera’s claim in the course of this “debate,” that the Sinn Féin delegates would be “the representatives of an independent and sovereign state.” Mr. Lloyd George promptly cancelled the arrangements for the Inverness meeting, declaring that this claim made conference between them impossible. He pointed out later that to receive the delegates in this capacity would constitute “a formal and official recognition of Ireland’s severance from the King’s domains.” The demand for peace grew in volume, and although Mr. de Valera did not entirely withdraw this demand, the invitation to the London conference was given and accepted,

but not on the basis of the correspondence that had passed.

The Government’s Offer.

The chief points in the Government’s offer to *Sinn Féin*, outlined by Mr. Lloyd George in his letter inviting Ireland “to take her place in the great association of free nations” over which the King reigns, were that Ireland should assume forthwith the status of a Dominion, with complete autonomy in taxation and finance; that she should maintain her own courts of law and judges, her own military forces for home defence, and her own constabulary and police, and that she should take over the Irish postal service, education, land, housing, labour, transport, trade, and other services.

Ireland was offered the settlement of “age-long problems” subject to six vital conditions:—(1) The *Royal Navy* alone should control the seas around Ireland and Great Britain, such rights and liberties being accorded it as were essential for naval purposes in the Irish harbours and on the Irish coasts; (2) The *Irish Territorial Force* should, within reasonable limits, conform in respect of numbers to the military establishments of the other parts of these islands; (3) Great Britain should have all necessary facilities for the development of defence and of communications by air; (4) Ireland would of her own free will contribute to the *Regular Forces of the Empire*, voluntary recruitment for which should be permitted throughout Ireland; (5) the British and Irish Governments, to avert the possibility of ruinous trade wars, would agree to impose no protective duties or other restrictions upon the flow of transport, trade and commerce between all parts of the British Isles; and (6) the Irish people should agree to assume responsibility for a share of the debt of the United Kingdom and of the liability for war pensions, the share to be agreed or to be determined by an independent arbitrator. The question whether the proposed new powers should be confined to the South or taken over by a single body was to be left to Irishmen themselves to determine.

TRADE.

Trade of Ireland.—The value of the Irish import and export trade for the seven years ending Dec. 31, 1919, is shown below:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1913	74,407,000	73,877,000
1914	74,125,000	77,311,000
1915	87,257,000	84,463,000
1916	104,517,000	107,127,000
1917	119,181,000	133,805,000
1918	126,016,000	152,931,000
1919	158,716,000	176,032,000

The trade of 1919 was classified as under:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Farm Produce, Food and Drink	55,245,000	93,709,000
Raw Materials	24,433,000	6,777,000
Manufactures	79,038,000	75,546,000
Total	£158,716,000	£176,032,000

The principal exports of manufactured goods in 1919 were textiles and ships. The imports amounted to £36 4s. 8d. per head of the population in 1919 and the exports to £39 3s. 5d. per head.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN IRELAND

Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde.

Hereditary Seneschal or Lord High Steward in Ireland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Honorary Physicians, Sir John Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.L., D.L.; Sir Wm. Whitla, M.D. (Q.U.B.).

Honorary Surgeons, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; C. Y. Pearson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.

Honorary Surgeon Oculist, J. B. Story, M.B., B.Ch.

OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK, Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle.

[For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St. Patrick, see p. 158.]

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick, Maj. Sir N. E. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A. £600

Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster (vacant) £50 and £50

Registrar of the Office of Arms, T. U. Sadleir, M.A.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Edmund Bernard, 1st VISCOUNT FITZALAN, P.C., G.M.P., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born 1855; sworn in 1921 £20,000

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

£4,739.

Private Secretary, Capt. Stephen G. Tallents, C.B., C.F.R. £829

Asst. do., Capt. Hon. Henry E. Fitzalan Howard; Miss Edith M. Coulson

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir N. R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A. 600

Comptroller, Henry Gisborne Holt 400

Master of the Horse and Military Sec., Capt. Richard Wyndham Quin 400

A.D.Cs., Capt. Richard Straker, M.C.; Capt. Hon. Gerald R. D. Browne; Capt. L. W.

Howard Kerr; Capt. Alexander L. W. Koch de Gooreynd... each £250

Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowell Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.L.; and Sir James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.L.

Surgeons in Ordinary, F. Conway Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; and E. H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Surgeon to Household, Sir W. I. de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. £100

Surgeon-Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Surgeon-Dentists, G. J. Goldie, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. Edin.; S. Nalty Manning, L.D.S. (R.C.S.I.)

Dean of Chapel Royal, Very Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M.A. 285

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

*H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The Lord Chancellor—Sir John Ross, Bart.

Marquess of Londonderry. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Earl of Westmeath. Earl of Fingall.

*Earl of Granard. Earl of Arran.

Earl of Mayo. Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.

Earl of Ranfurly. *Viscount Morley of Blackburn.

*Viscount Bryce. *Viscount Long.

*Viscount Pirrie. Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.

Lord Decies. Lord Oranmore and Browne.

Lord Cranmore. Lord Killanin.

Lord Barrymore. Field Marshal Lord Grenfell.

*Lord Atkinson. *Lord MacDonnell.

Lord Shandon. Lord Chalmers.

*Lord Carson. Lord Glenavry.

*The Chief Secretary—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart.

*Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. *Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.

*Arthur James Balfour. John George Gibson (Judge).

Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway. Dodgson H. Madden.

*Gerald W. Balfour. Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett

William Drennan Andrews. Sir David Harrel.

Jonathan Hogg. Sir Henry Augustus Roblison, Bart.

Frederick Wrench. Richard R. Cherrv.

*Augustine Birrell. Alexander M. Cairns.

Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton. Sir James Brown Dougherty.

James Owens Wylie. Sir Robert E. Matheson.

Thomas Shillington. Robert G. Glendinning.

Laurence A. Waldron. Chas. A. O'Connor (Master of Rolls).

Thomas Loddell O'Shaughnessy. Genl. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget

William Huston Dodd (Judge). Thos. F. Molony (Lord Chief Justice, Southern Ireland)

Jonathan Pim (Judge). Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan.

Stephen Ronan (Lord Justice). John Gordon (Judge).

Major-Gen. Sir L. B. Friend. Walter MacMurrough Kavanagh.

*Herbert H. Asquith. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John G. Maxwell.

Gen. H. E. Duke. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon. James O'Connor (Lord Justice).

Sir Wm. J. Gouling Bart. *Edward Shortt.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. C. Shaw. Arthur W. Samuels (Judge).

Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart. Sir William P. Byrne.

Sir Thomas J. Stafford, Bart. Sir Stanley Harrington.

*James Ian Macpherson. Col. Robt. G. Sharnan-Crawford.

Denis S. Henry (Lord Chief Justice, Northern Ireland).

J. Campbell White. Sir J. Johns'on.

Samuel Cunningham. James MacMahon.

Gen. Sir N. Macready. Sir John Anderson.

Hugh Thom. Barrie. John Blake Powell (Judge).

Edward Mervyn Archdale. Sir Andrew Beatlie.

Andrew Jameson. Sir James Craig, Bart.

Hugh McDowell Pollock. Sir Dawson Bates.

John Miller Andrews. William Moore (Lord Justice).

George F. Stewart. Hon. R. W. H. O'Neill.

Thomas Watters Brown, Col. R. H. Wallace.

Col. R. D. Pervial Maxwell. Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D. W. R. Young.

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of Great Britain, are addressed as The Right Honourable. (Those marked *) are members also of the Privy Council in Great Britain.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

Dublin Castle.—£20,504, with £50,000 grants towards the higher education of ex-officers and men of like standing.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., K.C., M.P. £4,495
Private Secretary, C. J. Grogan £300
Joint Under-Secretaries, Rt. Hon. James MacMahon; Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B. £5,000
Private Secretary, W. Doolin £150
Asst. Under-Sec. and Clerk of Privy Council, A. W. Cope, C.M., C.B.E.; Sir Edward Clark £1,200
Assistant Secretary, G. G. Whiskard (temp.) £1,000
Principals, C. M. Martin Jones; G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; J. Brennan; N. G. Loughnaue, £700 to £900; *Asst. Principals*, W. Doolin; G. T. Fidler; L. N. B. Odgers (temp.); F. D. Fairgrieve, £500 to £500

Irish Office in London,

Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.
Chief Clerk, S. M. Power, C.B. £1,200
Draftsman of Party Bills, Sir F. N. Greer, C.B., K.C. £1,200

Law Officers.—£69,954.

Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Denis Henry, K.C., M.P. £8,000
Solicitor General, T. W. Brown, K.C., M.P. £8,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir H. A. Wynne, LL.D. £1,200
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Gerald Horan, K.C. £900

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.—£182,017.
Chairman, Max. S. Green £1,200
Vice-Chairman, The MacDonnell, D.L. £1,000
Medical Member, C. J. McCormack, F.R.C.P. & L. £250
Inspector, H. J. Chippindall £500 to £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.R.O. £450 to £550
Contr. of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.R.O. £500 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, J. White £300 to £400

General Register Office,

Charlemont House, Dublin.—£20,053.
Registrar Gen., Sir William J. Thompson, LL.D. £1,000
Sec. and Asst. Regr. Gen., D. S. Doyle, LL.D. £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkner, M.D. £550
Super., G. A. Nownham; J. T. Dowar £350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammuck, B.A. £300 to £550

THE JOINT EXCHEQUER BOARD.

Chairman, Lord Colwyn.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
 Custom House, Dublin.—£1,729,441
President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary £1,800
Vice-Pres., Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, Bart., K.C.B. £1,800
Other Members, Under-Secretary for Ireland; Sir E. Cooey Bigger, M.D. (Medical); E. Bourke, C.M., LL.D. £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000
Secretary, A. R. Parlas, M.A. £1,000
Asst. Sec., E. W. Leach £800
Principal Clerks, E. W. Leach; J. L. S. Smith; A. D. Codling; W. Corbitt; M. D. McAuliffe £600 to £700
Depy. Principals, G. A. Mahon, LL.B.; W. H. Wilson; H. Diamond; R. E. Beckerson; G. J. W. Stephens £300 to £600

Inspectors, E. A. Saunderson, C.B.; C. H. O'Connor; R. P. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe, D.S.O.; F. J. McCarthy; R. J. Pack-Boreford; A. P. Delany; Alfred Tennyson; A. Robinson, M.L.; F. E. D'Alton £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Brendan MacCarthy; E. F. Stephenson; R. P. McDonnell; A. D. Clinch; N. C. Patrick; J. McCloy, £500 to £700; Mrs. Florence Dillon (temp.) £400
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, D.S.O., M.I.C.E. £900
Member Housing Committee, Hugh A. Law.

Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.I.C.E., £400 to £500; L. E. H. Deane (Senior Architect), £400 to £500; C. L. Robinson (Architect), £300 to £400
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, R. J. Newell, M.L.; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Connolly; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, M.L.; E. P. McCarron, M.L.; A. C. Ellis, LL.B., M.L.; W. Boughiey, LL.D.; D. L. Clarke; J. B. Butler; Capt. J. F. Miley £400 to £600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£697,973, and for Science and Art, £204,400.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
V.-Pres., Rt. Hon. Hugh T. Barrie, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill £1,000
Asst.-Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (Agric.); G. Fletcher, F.R.S. (Tech. Inst.) £1,000 to £1,200
Dep. do. (Agric.), J. S. Gordon, O.B.E., B.Sc. £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. £800 to £1,000
Supt. of Stats. & Intelec., J. Hooper, B.A. £650 to £850
Deputy Chief Clerk, J. V. Coyle, B.L. £600 to £800
Accountant, J. P. Walsh £650 to £850
Deputy do., M. Killen £500 to £600

Inspectors, &c.

Agriculture, J. H. Hinchcliff, Ph.D.; E. Gallagher; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S., £600 to £800; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; J. Johnston; D. Twomey, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. Gotty, A.R.C.S.C.I.; W. F. Prendergast, A.R.C.S.C.I.; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S.; R. A. Whyte; A. Poole Wilson; F. B. N. Miller; W. J. Mogaw, B.Sc.; H. W. Stevens; G. C. Sherrard; W. D. Davidson, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. R. O'Donnell, O.B.E., £400 to £600; R. G. Whelan, A.R.C.S.C.I.; W. S. Irving; J. D. Cole, A.R.C.S.C.I.; P. McGovern, A.R.C.S.C.I.; T. O'Connell, A.R.C.S.C.I.; M. Caffrey, A.R.C.S.C.I.; C. C. Maguire, A.R.C.S.C.I.; E. Turner, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. Hanly, A.R.C.S.C.I.; H. A. Lafferty, A.R.C.S.C.I.; H. Dalos; R. Lynch; P. J. Hanway; J. Duffy, A.R.C.S.C.I. £500 to £600
Technical Instruction, W. V. Dixon, B.A., £800 to £900; R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; H. Garrett, B.Sc., £600 to £700; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; W. T. Macartney Filgate; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.A.; J. Ingram, B.E.; W. G. Pirie, M.A., £400 to £600; R. N. Sheridan, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. P. Hackett, B.E.; S. W. Irwin, A.R.C.S.C.I.; F. W. Sinclair; M. Sheehy, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. N. Beaumont; J. F. Burke; Miss E. Anderson; Miss M. Lough; Miss K. E. Beveridge £500 to £600

Fisheries, E. W. L. Holt (Chief), £700 to £900; C. Green, B.A.; R. H. Lee £400 to £600
Vet. Ch. Insp., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S., £700 to £900
Superintending Vet. Insp., F. Kerr; J. H. Norris; J. Purdy; W. W. Malone £400 to £600
Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.S.C.I. £500

Institutions of Science and Art.

Acting Director of Museum, J. J. Buckley £100
Keepers of Museum, J. J. Buckley; E. C. R. Armstrong, F.H.A.S. £600 to £800
Librn., National Library, R. L. Praeger, B.A., B.E. £600 to £800

Headmaster, School of Art, G. Atkinson £600 to £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. £300 to £450
ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND,
 Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Principal & Prof. of Medicine, J. F. Craig, £600 to £800
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.
Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.R.S. £1200
Senior Geologist, T. Hallissy, B.A. £500 to £600
Geologist £120 to £400

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

National Education Board.

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.
 £728,200, of which £72,506 is for Administration.
Resident Commr. (vacant) £1,500
Secretaries, W. J. Dilworth, M.A., £850 to £1,000; A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. £800 to £1,000
Accountant, D. Frizell £850
Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A. £750 to £800
Examiners, W. J. Purcell, £525 to £700; W. Bright, LL.D.; P. E. Fisher £500 to £600

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Intermediate Education Board,

1 Hume Street, Dublin.
Income—(1) Interest (in 1920, £34,624) on Securities (£1,108,000) representing Grant of £1,000,000 from Irish Church Surplus and Savings; (2) Grant (in 1920, £45,569) from Local Taxation Account; (3) also distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of £40,000

toward salaries of secondary school teachers; (4) an additional grant of £50,000 for Intermediate Education, and (5) an Interim Grant of £50,000 for supplementing the salaries of Intermediate Teachers.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Dunlop, F.S.A.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Leinster Lawn, Dublin.—£6,750.

Director, Capt. R. L. Douglas £500
Registrar, James Stephens.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD, 23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Income (1918-19).—(1) £41,250, being Interest on Grant (£1,500,000) from Irish Church Surplus; (2) £50,000 from Irish Development Grant; and (3) Parliamentary Grant making up the balance of £50,000.
Permanent Members, Sir Henry Doran; W. L. Micks, M.A. each £5,000
Secretary, F. S. Sheridan, L.O., M.L. £200
Chief Clerk, (vacant) £500
Solicitor, J. O'Connor £500

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Land Inappr., H. R. Vereker £900
Senior Land Inappr., F. G. T. Gahan; L. Edmunds, O.B.E.; C. F. Kelly; A. H. McLean each £600
Supt. Surveyor, R. Freestone £600

H.M. TREASURY, IRELAND, Dublin Castle.—£6,334.

Secretary to the Treasury and Deputy Paymaster for Ireland, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B.
Principal Asst. Sec., A. P. Waterfield
Principals, B. W. Gilbert; W. T. Matthews, M.B.E.
Paymaster General's Office.

Chief Clerk, O. Campbell £600 to £800
Clerk and Cashier, E. Fahy, B.L. £500

National Teachers' Superannuation.

Dublin Castle.—£5,088.

Superintendent, The Treasury Reimembrancer.
First Clerk, James Duncan £400 to £600

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY, 6 Ely Place, Dublin.

Acting Commissioner, Harris Firth, F.S.I. £1,000
Chief Valuer, John Carbury, F.S.I. £700 to £850
Chief Clerk, Alford Beckett £550 to £700

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

21 St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.—£357,367 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £50,000 for Railways; and £71,784 for Administration.

Chairman, Sir Philip Hanson, C.B. £1,500
Commissioners, Thomas P. Le Fanu, C.B.; A. Robinson, C.B.E., M.P. each £1,200
Secretary, J. J. Healy £800 to £850
Asst. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan £500 to £600
Staff Officers: J. Healy; George Price, L.D.S.W. Strange; T. Cassidy £450 to £500
Accountant, J. L. Collins £600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J. Halligan; C. G. Herbert; T. McInerney £400 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. £750 to £900
Asst. do., C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. £400 to £600
and Asst. do., J. Chaloner Smith £300 to £400
Solr. & Treasury Solr. in Ireland, P. Coll £1,000 to £1,500
Principal Surveyor of Buildings (vacant) £800

THE IRISH JUDICIARY, MAGISTRACY, AND POLICE.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

[For Constitution see p. 278.]

High Court of Appeal for Ireland.

Ex-Officio Judges.—Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of Southern Ireland, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

Registrar, H. McM. Whitton £1,200

SOUTHERN IRELAND.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Master of the Rolls.

Lords Justices.—Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (1915);

Rt. Hon. James O'Connor (1918) each £4,000

Registrar and Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien,

K.C. £1,000

Asst. Prin. Survs., W. M. Paton, A.R.I.B.A.; A. K. Brown; E. Twist; H. Allbery, A.R.I.B.A.; M. J. Burke £400 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Irish Commission.

Pembroke Ho. Up. Mount St., Dublin.—£433,745.
Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynne £1,500
Private Secretary, P. Bradley £200
Commissioners, Wm. J. Maguire, M.D., and Mrs. M. L. Dickie, M.A., L.L.B. each £1,000 to £1,500
Secretary, John Houlihan £1,000
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent £700 to £850
Chief Accountant, D. P. Gallagher £700 to £850
Accountant, J. E. Finn £550 to £700
Superintending Clerks, J. A. Duffy; V. J. Fielding; J. A. McCarron; A. P. J. Moran £550 to £700
Staff Officers, C. J. Murphy; J. FitzGerald; J. Calvey; J. S. Godden; T. B. Healy; W. J. Kavanagh; R. J. Sheridan; J. B. Shortt £400 to 500
Medical Officers, J. O'Donoghue; Chas. Dickson £500 to £800

Assistant Medical Officer, Seamus O'Beirn £300 to £450

Legal Adviser, Hugh Horan £500 to £600

Actuary, J. G. Kyd

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, Cecil H. Darley £700 to £850
Deputy do., T. Roche £550 to £650

Divisional Inspectors, J. Cassidy; S. Chandleton; T. Concannon; G. A. Armstrong; J. B. Wells £450 to 550

Friendly Societies Registry.

12 St. Frederick St., Dublin.

Asst. Regr. for Ireland, D. O'C. Milley £300

BOARD OF TRADE.

Marine Department.

27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal District Officer for Ireland, Capt. M. H. Clarku, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.

Senior Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.

Senior Engineer & Examiner, G. M. Gray.

Belfast.—Ship Surveyors, W. H. Chantler, A. Barter; F. H. Morley.

Engineer Surveyors, W. C. Ward, A. D. Byrne, N. S. Couch, G. W. Morgan, J. Clark.

LONDONDERRY.—Engineer Surveyor, T. Kendall.

Medical Officer, David A. McCurdy, M.D.

CORK.—Clerk in Charge, T. F. Philpott.

QUEENSTOWN.—Medical Officer, R. H. Townsend, M.D.

Mercantile Marine Office & Royal Naval Reserve, 26 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Supt. & Registrar, J. L. James, R.N.R.

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS.

D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Scientific Adviser, Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S.

Secretary, J. B. Phelps.

Inspector of Lights, Commr. W. H. Davis, R.N.R.

Engineer & Supt., C. W. Scott, B.A.I.

Asst. do., S. W. Nugent, B.A.I.

Accountant, E. A. M. Leggett.

High Court of Justice.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, Bart.

(1921) £6,000

Chief Clerk, Edw. D. MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor,

M.A. (1912) £4,000

Registrar, Patrick J. Hogan, M.A. £1,000

Chief Clerk, John Healy £1,000

Chancery Judge, Rt. Hon. John B. Powell

(1918) £3,500

Registrar, Henry A. Richey £1,000

Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker £1,000

Land Judge, Hon. E. W. Wylie £3,500

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony, M.A. (1928)	£5,000
Justices Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1907), Probate and Matrimonial; Rt. Hon. Jonathan Plim, M.A. (1915), Bankruptcy; Rt. Hon. John Gordon (1916), Admiralty; Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Samuels, LL.D. (1919)	each £3,500
Master, Henry W. Jackson, K.C.	£1,500
Regist. and Clerk of the Crown, Jas. O'Brien, K.C.	£900
Registrar, C. P. CURRIE	£700 to £900
Associate and Assistant Registrar, F. T. Sweeney	£500 to £700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch.

Chief Registrar, Edward H. Keuuy	£1,200
Asst. Registrar, A. A. Greene	£600 to £700

Bankruptcy.

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead	£1,200
Chief Registrar, Sir W. H. Boyd, Bart., K.C.	£800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle	£800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell	£600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court.

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; and Richd A. Macnamara, each	£1,000
Accountant-General, E. J. Walsh	£1,000
Clerk of Judgments, &c. (vacant)	£800 to £1,000

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Court of Appeal.

Lords Justices, Rt. Hon. William Moore; Hon. James Andrews.	each £4,000
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High Court of Justice.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Denys Henry	£5,000
Puisne Judge, Daniel Martin Wilson	£3,500

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£1,256,000.

Judicial Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie, £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, £3,000	
Estates Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, D.L., £3,500; Sir Edward O'Farrell, K.C.B. and C. H. Crookshank, K.C.	each £2,000
Secretary, T. Geo. H. Green	£1,000

OFFICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE,

32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Public Trustee, A. McClintock	£1,200
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REGISTRY OF DEEDS,

The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C.	£1,400
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PUBLIC RECORD AND STATE PAPERS

OFFICE,

Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle.—£12,337.	
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Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Depy. Keeper, M. I. McEnery, M.R.I.A.	£700 to £800
Asst. Depy. Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A.	£500 to £700

RECORDERS.

Southern Ireland.

Dublin, Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. (1905)	£2,500
Cork, M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C. (1907)	£2,000
Galway, R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C. (1913)	£1,500

Northern Ireland.

Belfast, Herbert M. Thompson, K.C. (1921)	£2,000
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, M.A., K.C. (1919)	£1,500

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400).
Southern Ireland.

Tipperary (vacant)	
Donegal, John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.C.	1903
Roscommon and Sligo, J. Wakely, M.A., K.C.	1904
Clare, M. McD. Bodkin, K.C.	1907
Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1910
Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C.	1913
Cavan and Leitrim, Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C.	1914
Cork, W.R., John W. Hynes, M.A., K.C.	1915
Kin's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, P. D. Fleming, M.A., K.C.	1918
City and Co. of Limerick, John H. Pigott, LL.B., K.C.	1920
Kerry, John Cusack, K.C.	1920
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford, Daniel J. O'Brien, K.C.	1920
Monaghan, W. J. Johnston, K.C.	1920

Northern Ireland.

Antrim, Herbert M. Thompson, K.C.	1921
Armagh, G. C. Green, B.A., K.C.	1909
Down, A. H. Bates, M.A., K.C.	1919
Fermanagh, W. J. Johnston, LL.B., K.C.	1921
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, M.A., K.C.	1919
Tyrone, John Lenehan, K.C.	1912

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£337,594.	
Chief Commissioner, Lt. Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, C.B.	£1,300 to £1,700
Asst. Commissioner, D. Barrett	£900 to £1,000
Sec. and Asst., W. A. Magill, B.A.	£500 to £600
Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert	£400 to £500

Police Force.

1 Chief Superintendent	£700 to £800
7 Superintendents (Detec. Br.)	£475 to £650
1 Chief Inspector, Detective Branch	£350 to £600
25 Inspr. (5 Detec. Br.)	£320 to £360

Authorised Strength.

Uniform Service—44 Station Sergeants; 133 Sergeants; and 904 Constables. Detective Branch—25 Sergeants and 28 Constables.	
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Divisional Magistrates.

Police Courts—

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.	
Chief Magistrate—(vacant)	£1,200
Magistrates—Edmond Lupton; Mark B. Cooper, K.C.; (one vacant)	each £1,000
Chief Clerk—(vacant)	£400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£2,185,223.	
Insp.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. H. H. Tudor, O.B., C.M.G.	£1,500 to £1,800
Depy.-I.-G., Charles A. Walsh	£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Inspr.-Gen., E. M. Clayton; Lt.-Col. Ivon H. Price	£700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe	£600 to £800
Accountant, G. McConkey	£600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, J. Robb	£350 to £550
Staff Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Rundle; J. J. Moore	£300 to £500
Dep't, Phoenix Park, Dublin	
Asst.-Insp.-Genl. Commandt., George B. Heard	£600
Surgeon, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I.	£400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (Belfast), John F. Gelston	£720
36 County Inspectors	£400 to £500
179 District Inspectors	£200 to £340

Approximate Strength, 1917-18.

231 Head Constables; 1,600 Sergeants; 255 Acting Sergeants; and 7,324 Constables; total, 9,500.	
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Southern Ireland.

THE MINISTRY (

(Not appointed by the Crown at the time of going to Press.)

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SOUTHERN SENATE.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*Ex-officio* :—

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland. | The Lord Mayor of Dublin. | The Lord Mayor of Cork.

Elected by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church :—*Elected by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland* :—

The Most Rev. Charles Frederick D'Arcy, D.D., Lord Primate of All Ireland, Archbishop of Armagh.	The Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
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Elected by the Peers :—

Lord Cloncurry.	Lord Holmpatrick, D.S.O., M.C.	Lord Oranmore and Browne, K.P.
Lord De Freyne.	Lord Inchiquin.	Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., M.V.O.
The Earl of Desart, K.C.B.	The Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	Lord Rathdonnell.
The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P.	The Earl of Mayo.	The Marquess of Sligo.
The Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E.	The Earl of Meath, K.P., G.B.E.	The Earl of Wicklow.
	The Earl of Midleton.	

Elected by the Privy Counsellors :—

Sir William Joshua Goulding, Bt.	Lt.-Gen. Sir Bryan Thomas	Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt., C.B.
The Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	Mahon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Laurence Ambrose Waldron.
Walter McMurrough Kavanagh.	The Earl of Meath, K.P., G.P.E.	The Earl of Westmeath.

Nominated by the Lord Lieutenant :—

THE SOUTHERN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

U. = Unionist ; S.F. = Sinn Féin.

Speaker, Gerald FitzGibbon, K.C.

Alton, Prof. E. H. (U.), *Dublin University*.
 Aylward, Edward (S.F.), *Carlow and Kilkenny*.
 Barton, R. (S.F.), *Kildare and Wicklow*.
 Beas ar, Piaras (S.F.), *Kerry and West Limerick*.
 Blythe, Ernest (S.F.), *Monaghan*.
 Boland H. (S.F.), *Mayo South and Roscommon South*.
 Brennan, Patrick (S.F.), *Clare*.
 Brohan, Frank (S.F.), *Waterford, etc.*
 Brugha, Cathel (S.F.), *Waterford, etc.*
 Buachalla, D. Ua. (S.F.), *Kildare and Wicklow*.
 Bulfin, Frank (S.F.), *Leix and Offaly*
 Burke, Seamus (S.F.), *Tipperary*.
 Byrne, C. M. (S.F.), *Kildare and Wicklow*.
 Cahill, P. J. (S.F.), *Kerry and West Limerick*.
 Carter, Thomas (S.F.), *Leitrim and North Roscommon*.
 Carty, Frank (S.F.), *Sligo and Mayo East*.
 Childers, Erskine (S.F.), *Kildare and Wicklow*.
 Clarke, Mrs. Cathleen (S.F.), *Mid Dublin*.
 Collivet, Michael Patrick (S.F.), *Limerick East*.
 Collins, Michael (S.F.), *Cork Mid.*
 Collins, Con (S.F.), *Kerry and West Limerick*.
 Corish, R. (S.F.), *Wexford*.
 Corkery, Daniel (S.F.), *Cork Mid.*
 Cosgrave, W. T. (S.F.), *Carlow and Kilkenny*.
 Cosgrave, Philip B. (S.F.), *North West Dublin*.

Craig, Sir James, M.D. (U.), *Dublin University*.
 Crowley, J. (S.F.), *Kerry and West Limerick*.
 Crowley, Dr. (S.F.), *Mayo North and West*.
 Cusack, Dr. Brian (S.F.), *Galway*.
 Dee, Eamon (S.F.), *Waterford, etc.*
 Deham, James (S.F.), *Dublin*.
 De Roiste, Liam (S.F.), *Cork*.
 Derig, Thomas (S.F.), *Mayo North and West*
 de Valera, Eamon (S.F.), *Clare*.
 Devine, J. (S.F.), *Sligo and Mayo East*.
 Dolan, J. N. (S.F.), *Leitrim and North Roscommon*.
 Duffy, George Gavan (S.F.), *Dublin*.
 Doyle, Seamus (S.F.), *Wexford*.
 Duggan, E. (S.F.), *Louth and Meath*.
 English, Dr. Ada (S.F.), *National University*.
 Etchingham, Sean (S.F.), *Wexford*.
 Fahy, Frank (S.F.), *Galway*.
 Feran, Dr. (S.F.), *Sligo and Mayo East*.
 Fitzgerald, Desmond (S.F.), *Dublin*.
 Fitzgerald, James, Junr. (S.F.), *Cork North East and East*.
 Fitzgibbon, Gerald, K.C. (U.), *Dublin University*.
 Galligan, Paul (S.F.), *Cavan*.
 Ginnell, Laurence (S.F.), *Longford and Westmeath*.
 Griffith, Arthur (S.F.), *Cavan*.
 Hales, Sean (S.F.), *Cork Mid.*
 Hayes, Prof. Michael (S.F.), *National University*.
 Hayes, Sean (S.F.), *Cork Mid.*

Hayes, Dr. R. F. (S.F.), Limerick East and Borrough.	Murphy, Charles (S.F.), South Dublin.
Hayes, William (S.F.), Limerick East and Borrough.	Murphy, James (S.F.), Louth and Meath.
Higgins, Kevin (S.F.), Leix and Offaly.	Nicholls, G. (S.F.), Galway.
Hogan, P. J. (S.F.), Galway.	Nolan, Sean (S.F.), Cork Mid.
Hughes, Peter (S.F.), Louth and Meath.	O'Byrne, P. J. (S.F.), Tipperary Mid.
Hunter, Thomas (S.F.), Cork North East.	O'Callaghan, Donal (S.F.), Cork.
Kelly, Thomas (S.F.), South Dublin.	O'Callaghan, Mrs. Kate (S.F.), Limerick East.
Kent, David (S.F.), Cork North East.	O'Connor, Art (S.F.), Kildare and Wicklow.
Lavin, Andrew (S.F.), Leitrim and North Roscommon.	O'Doherty, Joseph (S.F.), Donegal.
Iawless, Frank (S.F.), Dublin.	O'Donnell, T. (S.F.), Sligo and Mayo East.
Lennon, James (S.F.), Carlow and Kilkenny.	O'Donoghue, Thomas (S.F.), Kerry and West Limerick.
Liddy, Sean (S.F.), Clare.	O'Duffy, Owen (S.F.), Monaghan.
Lynch, Finian (S.F.), Kerry and West Limerick.	O'Dwyer, James (S.F.), Dublin.
Lynch, Joseph (S.F.), Leix and Offaly.	O'Flaherty, S. (S.F.), Donegal.
M'Bride, Joseph (S.F.), Mayo North and West.	O'Higgins, Brian (S.F.), Clare.
McCabe, A. (S.F.), Sligo and Mayo East.	O'Keefe, Patrick (S.F.), Cork, Mia.
M'Cartan, Dr. Patrick (S.F.), Leix and Offaly.	O'Kelly, Sean T. P. (S.F.), Mid Dublin.
MacCarthy, Daniel (S.F.), South Dublin.	O'Kelly, J. J. (S.F.), Louth and Meath.
McDonagh, J. (S.F.), Tipperary Mid.	O'Maille, P. (S.F.), Galway.
McEntee, Sean (S.F.), Monaghan.	O'Rourke, Dan (S.F.), Mayo South and Roscommon South.
McGarry, Sean (S.F.), Mid Dublin.	O'Sullivan, Gerald (S.F.), Carlow and Kilkenny.
McGinley, Dr. J. F. (S.F.), Donegal.	Pearse, Mrs. Margaret (S.F.), Dublin.
McGoldrick, P. J. (S.F.), Donegal.	Plunkett, Count (S.F.), Leitrim and North Roscommon.
McGrath, Joseph (S.F.), North West Dublin.	Robins, Lorcan (S.F.), Longford and Westmeath.
McGuinness, Joseph (S.F.), Longford and Westmeath.	Robinson, S. (S.F.), Waterford.
McKeon, John J. (S.F.), Longford and Westmeath.	Roche, Ed. (S.F.), Kerry and West Limerick.
McKenna, Justin (S.F.), Louth and Meath.	Ruttledge, P. J. (S.F.), Mayo North and West.
McNeill, Prof. Eoin (S.F.), National University.	Ryan, Dr. J. (S.F.), Wexford.
MacSwiney, Miss Mary (S.F.), Cork.	Sears, Liam (S.F.), Mayo South and Roscommon South.
MacSwiney, Sean (S.F.), Cork Mid.	Shaughan, Philip (S.F.), Mid Dublin.
Maguire, T. (S.F.), Mayo South and Roscommon South.	Stack, Austin (S.F.), Kerry and West Limerick.
Marckiewicz, Countess (S.F.), South Dublin.	Staines, Michael (S.F.), North-West Dublin.
Mellowes, Liam (S.F.), Galway.	Stockley, Prof. (S.F.), National University.
Milroy, Sean (S.F.), Cavan.	Sweeney, Joseph (S.F.), Donegal.
Moloney, P. J. (S.F.), Tipperary Mid.	Thrift, Prof. Wm. E. (U.), Dublin University.
Moylan, Sean (S.F.), Cork Mid.	Walsh, James J. (S.F.), Cork.
Mulcahy, Richard J. (S.F.), North West Dublin.	Ward, P. J. (S.F.), Donegal.
	Whelehan, Prof. J. B. (S.F.), Galway.
	White, Dr. V. (S.F.), Waterford.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1912-1920.

PRODUCTS.	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE PRICES.					ANNUAL PRICES		
	1912-1916.	1913-1917.	1914-1918.	1915-1919.	1916-1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat.....cwt.	9 11½	11 8	13 7	15 3	17 2	17 0	17 0	21 6
Oats.....	8 1	9 9	11 10	13 9	15 4	16 5	16 7	17 3
Barley.....	9 7½	11 1	13 0	16 3	18 8	17 2	23 5	22 5
Hay.....	3 7½	4 1	4 10½	5 11½	6 7½	6 11½	8 6	7 5
Potatoes.....	4 0½	4 10½	5 2½	6 0½	7 3	5 6½	7 6	10 2
Grass Seeds.....	11 10	13 3	19 1	23 4	23 11	39 2	30 4	16 6
Butter.....	123 3	142 9	170 0	204 9	241 6	238 6	282 9	320 6
Pork.....	68 3	82 3	98 9	117 0	139 6	146 0	151 0	187 0
Flax.....14 lb.	13 1	16 10	21 6	27 0	31 4	30 10	36 9	39 5
Wool.....lb.	1 1¾	1 3¾	1 4¼	1 7½	1 7¾	1 6½	2 4¾	1 5¾
Eggs.....doz.	11 4	13 8	18 11	23 9	27 5	35 7	33 10	31 2
Beef.....cwt.	71 3	86 0	100 3	115 9	130 6	134 3	140 6	158 6
Mutton.....	70 6	87 6	100 3	115 9	130 3	134 9	148 0	183 3
Store Cattle:—								
1 to 2 years...head	106 9	223 6	253 9	284 9	317 9	325 3	332 3	376 3
2 to 3 years... "	26 6	30 6	35 3	40 3	45 6	47 0	48 6	55 3
3 and over..... "	31 6	36 3	41 3	49 3	57 6	59 9	61 4	70 2
Springers..... "	344 0	402 9	475 3	551 3	634 9	669 3	684 6	786 6
Sheep:—								
Lambs under								
1 year... "	32 6	37 3	42 6	48 9	56 9	55 0	61 0	76 0
1 to 2 years... "	41 3	47 3	55 6	64 9	77 3	78 0	83 9	109 6
2 and over... "	42 3	48 0	56 6	65 3	77 0	70 6	82 3	108 2

Northern Ireland.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, B.A., M.P. £
Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, M.P. £
Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, M.P.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.
Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P.
The above form the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES, &c.

Finance (Parliamentary and Financial), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P. £
Finance (Senior Whip), Capt. Herbert Dixon, M.P.
Finance (Junior Whip), Thomas Harry Burn, M.P.
Prime Minister's Dept., Maj. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.
Home Affairs, Robert Dick Megaw, K.C., M.P.
Labour, John Fawcett Gordon, M.P.
Education, Agriculture and Commerce, Robert John McKeown, M.P.

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

THE NORTHERN SENATE

Speaker, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.

Ex-officio .—

The Lord Mayor of Belfast.

The Mayor of Derry.

Elected by the Northern House of Commons June 11, 1921:—

The Duke of Abercorn.	Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham.	Thomas M. Greer.
The Marquess of Londonderry.	Rt. Hon. Sir James Johnston.	James Hill Dickson.
K.G., M.V.O.	Rt. Hon. Hugh T. Barrie,	H. B. Armstrong.
The Marquess of Dufferin and	M.P.	W. J. McDowell.
Ava, P.C., D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. R. D. Percival	Joseph Cunningham.
The Viscount Massereene and	Maxwell, D.S.O.	J. A. Woods.
Ferrard, D.S.O.	John Porter-Porter.	
The Viscount Bangor, O.B.E.	J. G. Leslie.	<i>Black Rod</i> , Sir Frederick Money-
The Viscount Pirrie, K.P.	Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B.	penny, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Sir Basil Brooke, Bt., M.C.	Harold A. Barbour.	<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Arthur
Col. Rt. Hon. R. G. Sharman-	John Andrew Long.	Irwin Dasent.
Crawford.	Adam Duffin.	<i>Clerk to the Senate</i> , J. B. Hotham.

THE NORTHERN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, Rt. Hon. Robert William Hugh O'Neill, P.C., M.P.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent
Clerk Assistant, J. B. Hotham.
and do., Arthur Chichester.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Hans G. Young.
Librarian, Major G. Thomson.

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

U. = Unionist; Nat. = Nationalist;
 S.F. = Sein Fein.

Anderson, Sir Robert (U.), Londonderry.
 Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M. (U.), Down.
 Archdale, Rt. Hon. E. M. (U.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Barbour, J. Milne, D.L. (U.), Antrim.
 Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson (U.), East Belfast
 Best, Richard, K.C. (U.), Armagh.
 Burn, T. H. (U.), West Belfast.
 Campbell, Dr. John (U.), Queen's University.
 Campbell, Lloyd (U.), North Belfast.
 Chichester, Mrs. R. P. O. (U.), Londonderry.
 Collins, Michael (S.F.), Armagh.
 Cooper, James (U.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Coote, William (U.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart. (U.), Down.
 Crawford, Robert (U.), Antrim.
 de Valera, Eamon (S.F.), Down.
 Devlin, Joseph (Nat.), West Belfast.
 Devlin, Joseph (Nat.), Antrim.
 Dixon, Capt. H. (U.), East Belfast.
 Donald, Thompson (U.), East Belfast.
 Duff, James A. (U.), East Belfast.
 Gordon, John F. (U.), Antrim.
 Grant, William (U.), North Belfast.
 Griffith, Arthur (S.F.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Hanna, G. B. (U.), Antrim.
 Harbison, T. J. S. (Nat.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Johnstone, Dr. R. G. (U.), Queen's University.
 Lavery, T. R. (U.), Down.
 Leeke, G. (Nat.), Londonderry.
 Lynn, R. J. (U.), West Belfast.
 Mark, J. (U.), Londonderry.
 McBride, R. (U.), Down.
 McCullagh, Sir Crawford (U.), South Belfast.
 McGuffin, S. (U.), North Belfast.
 McKeown, R. J. (U.), North Belfast.
 McMordie, Mrs. (U.), South Belfast.
 McMullan, T. W. (U.), Down.
 McNeill, John (S.F.), Londonderry.
 Megaw, R. D., K.C. (U.), Antrim.
 Miller, W. T. (U.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Milroy, Sean (S.F.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Moles, Thomas (U.), South Belfast.
 Morrison, Dr. Hugh S. (U.), Queen's University.
 Mulholland, Hon. H. (U.), Down.
 Nugent, J. D. (Nat.), Armagh.
 O'Mahony, Sean (S.F.), Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Hugh (U.), Antrim.
 O'Neill, P. O. (Nat.), Down.
 Pollock, Rt. Hon. H. M. (U.), South Belfast.
 Robb, J. H. (U.), Queen's University.
 Shillington, Major D. G. (U.), Armagh.
 Twaddell, W. J. (U.), West Belfast.

DIRECTORY OF IRISH COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGH.

Provinces, Counties (With Assez Towns), and County Boroughs.	Area sq.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.	*Emigrants, 1904.	H. M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Chairmen of County Councils.	Secretaries of C.C. Address, Assez Town (col. 1), except where otherwise stated.	Clerks of the Crown and Peace, Address, County Courthouse at Assez Town (col. 1).
LEINSTER.								
Carlow (Carlow)	221,486	36,292	164	79	Lord Rathdonnell	Thomas Bolger	Richard J. Keogh	J. D. MacCarthy
Dublin (Dublin)	218,972	172,294	904	452	Earl of Meath, K.P.	H. J. Friel	Herbert Clancy	Sir Geo. Fothergill, C.C., Green St. Corkhouse, Dublin.
Dublin County Borough	7,911	394,368	24,668		Earl of Drogheda	Dani. Buckley	W. E. Coffey	J. Barry Brown
Kildare (Nase)	415,645	60,767	101	90	Earl of Desart, K.P., R.N.	John G. Johns	Thomas Drew	H. H. Langrishe
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	999,493	74,924	94	155	E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt	John Kelly	John Malon	J. P. Fagan
King's (Tullamore)	493,463	56,823	73	203	Sir H. C. B.ingham	Frank B. MacGuinness	Edw. D. McCann	J. Forbes O'Ferrall
Louth (Louth)	267,770	43,560	169	266	Sir H. C. Bingham	James E. Murphy	Charles McClellan	A. N. Sheridan
Louth (Dundalk)	262,181	63,065	261	126	Col. Sir N. T. Kerard, Bt.	Patrick J. Clancy	C. De Barra, Jernon	A. V. Murphy
Meath (Trim)	577,728	65,991	72	92	Sir W. Hutchinson, Pse. Bt.	James McMahon	James Carey	Robert T. Fitzgerald
Queen's (Mayborough)	424,438	54,660	82	79	Lord Castlemaine	Thomas Noonan	John T. Roche	C. E. Fair, L.D.B.
Westmeath (Millingar)	434,665	59,986	88	123	Earl of Courtown	Robert U. Barton	N. J. Friele	John N. Scallan
Wexford (Wexford)	580,980	102,972	113	123	Visct. Powerscourt, K.P.	Michael Brennan	Simon J. Doyle	William Devereil, L.L.B.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	497,957	60,711	77	75	Sir Michl. O'Leighen, Bt.	Wm. R. Kent	Freck N. Studdert, D.L.	William Hoely
MUNSTER.								
Clare (Clare)	482,721	1,152,941	153	1,705	Earl of Randon, K.P.	Patrick Sugrue	Eugene Callanan	W.R.—D. M. J. O'Connell
Cork (Cork)	788,327	104,322	84	740	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	John Wall	W. F. Quinn	E.R. and City—H. T. Wright
Cork County Borough	2,812,228	315,131	12,303	1,475	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	N. R. Patrick J. O'Ryne	John J. Quaid	J. M. Moriarty
Kerry (Traboe)	2,161,725	159,641	88	2,395	Lord Dunalley	Louis J. Dalton	R. E. Barry	Sir P. E. Kearney, L.L.D.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101	466	Major J. W. De la Poer	Patrick W. Kenny	Michael O'Donnell, J.P.	Henry Shannon, Clonmel
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,511	10,331	340			John H. O'Sullivan, Durb.	William A. Dobbey
Tipperary N. Riding (Newagh)	493,866	62,881	81	103				
Tipperary S. Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,559	79	397				
Waterford (Waterford)	453,951	56,594	122.23					
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	27,404	19					
ULSTER.								
Antrim (Belfast)	5,965,557	1,035,951	111	4,724	Visct. Massereene, D.S.O.	A. Miscampbell	Alex. Millar	Martin J. Burke
Belfast County Borough	700,564	193,964	176	1,963	Viscount Pirrie, K.P.	Sir W. F. Coates, Bt. Lord Mayor	Sir R. Meyer (Toreva Clerk)	Thomas J. Marrow
Armagh (Armagh)	14,937	386,947	16,579		Lord Armaghdale	John Compton, D.L.	Thomas E. Reid, M.B.E.	Hugh H. Moore
Armagh County Borough	352,773	120,991	246	446	Rt. Hon. Thos. Long	Thomas Smith	William Murray	R. A. McCann, L.L.B.
Down (Downpatrick)	497,026	91,713	125	364	Sir Emerson, Bt. Hereditary Marquess of Londonderry	Col. Rt. Hon. R. G. Sharnan	Bernard McKelvey	Daniel McCann
Down (Downpatrick)	2,193,941	268,577	90	857		Crawford, D.L.	Robert J. Dickson	
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	682,848	404,993	214					
Fermanagh County Borough	472,022	65,926	95	198	J. E. F. Collum	John McHugh	John F. Wray	J. W. Hanrahan
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,600	99,945	124	435	Col. J. J. Clark	John A. Long	Thompson B. Adams	Alfred M. Munn
Londonderry Co. Borough	2,579	40,80	10,119	143	T. F. Cooke	Thomas Teal	Dennis C. Rushe, R.A.	Wm. McWilliam
Monaghan (Monaghan)	358,990	71,455	143	147	Lord Rossmore	Alex. E. Donnelly	C. C. Hamilton, Omagh	James Toner
Tyrone (Tyrone)	779,991	124,065	117	441	Duke of Abercorn			
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway (Galway)	5,331,616	1,561,060	189	5,300	Lord Killybeg	George Nicholls	Walter Gordon Seymour	Gerald Cogherty
Galway County Borough	2,467,860	184,224	79	1,218	Lord Harlech	Peter Keany	Robert Dolan	Robt. Lonsdale
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,596	63,698	168	64	Marquess of Sligo	W. D. Coyne	M. J. Egan	M. V. Coolican
Mayo (Castlebar)	2,333,366	192,177	99	1,212	Wm. John Talbot	Michael Brennan	Michael J. Heverin, R.A.	William Early
Reconcomin (Reconcomin)	628,990	93,666	92	452	Maj. Charles K. O'Hara	His Hon. Judge W. Wakely, K.C., D.L.		W. R. Penlon
Sligo (Sligo)	442,262	71,048	114	305				
TOTAL.								
Total, Ireland	20,271,125	4,390,210	137	15,531				

* Total Emigrants, Notices of Ireland, net May, 1905, to 31st December, 1905, 4,328,199; total of all Emigrants (1868-1905), 2,498,173.

† The figures in this column for the parts of Belfast Co. Borough which heretofore were part of three respective counties.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N$. and long. $4^{\circ} 28' - 4^{\circ} 47' W$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1912) of 49,233. The cultivated area (1902) was 83,700 acres, and the live stock included 6,029 horses, 19,662 cattle, 74,466 sheep, and 4,308 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The island is divided into six *sheadings* (Scandinavian = ship districts) called Glenfaba, Middle, Rushen, Garff, Ayre and Michael, each of which has its officer (coroner), whose functions are similar to those of a sheriff.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from each *sheading*, 3 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Public revenue	£177,672	£293,303	£311,602
Public expenditure	89,399	120,503	266,502
Public debt.....	136,727	127,027	119,127
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C., O., C.B.	(with house) £2,000		
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeant, M.V.O., O.B.E.	700		
First Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow.....	1,000		
Second Deemster, Frederick Malcolm La Mothe	1,000		
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore	1,000		
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough	unp.		
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas	unp.		
Judge of Appeal, Arthur Jacob Ashton K.C.	150		

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (25,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (339), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73½ square miles.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1920-21, £157,457; Expenditure £140,822
Public debt, 1921 553,350

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir W. Douglas Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,700
Gort. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.

Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.

Attorney-General,

Vicount Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.

Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret

Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.

States-Treasurer, Henry M. de Venille.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1920, £92,222; Expenditure, £91,656
Public debt, 1920 368,020

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj. Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B., C.V.O.

Bailiff, Sir E. Chepmell Ozanne, K.B.E.

Dean, Very Rev. John Penfold, B.D.

Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.

Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.

Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.

Supt. of Education, Lionel Carey.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.

Attorney-General,

Clerk (Greffer), Charles Batiste.

Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.

Seneschal, Lt.-Col. Kenneth Campbell, D.S.O.

ASSESSABLE VALUE OF LONDON BOROUGHES.

BOROUGH.	Assessable Value									Increase.				
	1921.			1920.			Amount.			Per Cent.				
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d					
City of London.....	6,255,361	0	0	5,850,630	0	0	404,731	0	0	6	92			
Battersea.....	1,033,304	0	0	994,694	0	0	38,700	0	0	3	89			
Bermondsey.....	1,015,288	15	0	916,516	15	0	98,772	0	0	10	78			
Bethnal Green.....	578,797	0	0	531,865	0	0	46,932	0	0	8	82			
Camberwell.....	1,380,655	10	0	1,335,777	10	0	44,878	0	0	3	36			
Chelsea.....	927,485	0	0	923,695	0	0	3,790	0	0		41			
Deptford.....	654,461	0	0	621,336	0	0	33,125	0	0	5	33			
Finchbury.....	1,051,074	12	6	1,007,616	7	6	43,458	5	0	4	31			
Fulham.....	957,250	10	0	919,971	10	0	37,279	0	0	4	05			
Greenwich.....	703,969	0	0	691,643	0	0	78,326	0	0	10	46			
Hackney.....	1,267,105	0	0	1,232,001	0	0	35,104	0	0	2	85			
Hammersmith.....	923,105	0	0	891,002	10	0	32,102	10	0	3	60			
Hampstead.....	1,149,100	10	0	1,095,317	0	0	53,783	10	0	4	91			
Holborn.....	1,314,815	0	0	1,182,205	0	0	132,510	0	0	11	21			
Islington.....	1,888,261	0	0	1,830,674	0	0	57,587	0	0	3	14			
Kensington.....	2,531,076	0	0	2,451,335	0	0	79,741	0	0	3	95			
Lambeth.....	7,930,319	0	0	7,839,456	10	0	90,862	10	0	4	94			
Lewisham.....	1,127,797	10	0	1,098,521	0	0	29,276	10	0	2	66			
Paddington.....	1,545,268	0	0	1,489,657	0	0	55,611	0	0	3	73			
Poplar.....	947,977	17	6	825,583	7	6	112,394	10	0	13	45			
St. Marylebone.....	2,226,222	0	0	2,224,731	0	0	201,551	0	0	9	06			
St. Pancras.....	1,834,222	10	0	1,742,187	10	0	92,035	0	0	5	28			
Shoreditch.....	865,123	0	0	756,917	0	0	108,206	0	0	14	27			
Southwark.....	1,255,477	0	0	1,212,072	0	0	43,405	0	0	3	58			
Stepney.....	1,651,377	0	0	1,495,379	0	0	155,998	0	0	10	43			
Stoke Newington.....	341,433	0	0	335,404	10	0	6,028	10	0	1	79			
Wandsworth.....	2,260,155	10	0	2,199,836	0	0	60,319	10	0	2	74			
Westminster.....	7,874,505	0	0	7,011,845	0	0	862,660	0	0	12	30			
Woolwich.....	951,304	10	0	914,287	10	0	37,017	0	0	4	05			
Total.....	48,702,440	15	0	45,632,247	0	0	3,070,193	15	0	6	73			

LONDON (METROPOLITAN) BOROUGHES.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu- lation, 1921.	Rate per 1,000			Rateable Value, £	Rates, 1921-22 s. d.	Mayor, 1921-22.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths					
London:	7,476,168	26	4	12	55,566,833			
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	14	9	15	5,881,066	10 6	(See pp. 565-6)	
WESTMINSTER.....	141,317	16	1	11	7,960,640	11 11	G. W. Lawrence....	John Hunt.
Battersea.....	167,693	28	1	12	1,034,410	18 0	R. C. Kiloh.....	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey.....	119,455	20	4	14	916,516	19 9	W. Charles Bustin..	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green.....	117,238	22	4	12	531,865	19 11	J. J. Vaughan.....	David J. Keep.
Camberwell.....	267,236	18	1	12	1,335,516	18 0	A. H. Anderton.....	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea.....	63,700	20	3	11	927,485	14 4	J. E. J. Hogg, O.B.E.	John T. Jefferys.
Deptford.....	112,500	28	3	12	643,247	18 4	W. H. Green.....	A. Purkis.
Finchbury.....	76,019	38	4	14	1,074,682	13 5	C. J. Sabourin.....	Hugh Green.
Fulham.....	157,944	27	2	11	955,872	16 2	L. A. Hill.....	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E.
Greenwich.....	104,453	24	6	11	692,345	16 8	E. N. Greenwood....	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney.....	222,159	26	6	12	1,267,105	16 10	W. Parker.....	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hammersmith.....	130,287	24	3	11	920,370	15 6	Marshall Hays.....	Leslie Gordon, [M.A.]
Hampstead.....	86,080	17	1	9	1,146,517	14 0	F. G. Howard.....	Arthur P. Johnson.
Holborn.....	42,796	20	6	15	1,345,335	13 0	G. Harvey.....	Lionel Walford.
Islington.....	330,022	18	30	14	1,816,911	17 3	H. G. Coleman.....	C. G. E. Fletcher C.B.E.
Kensington.....	175,686	24	4	13	2,558,355	13 2	A. J. Rice Oxley, M.D., O.B.E.	W. Chambers Leete, O.B.E.
Lambeth.....	302,960	35	5	12	1,930,447	16 10	W. Sampson Bishop, R.N.R.	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham.....	174,194	22	8	10	1,127,853	17 0	Charles Hy. Dodd....	John W. Shuter.
Paddington.....	144,273	23	65	11	1,545,277	14 6	H. V. Kenyon.....	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar.....	162,618	34	11	14	947,960	20 2	Charles E. Sumner....	J. B. Skeggs.
St. Marylebone.....	104,222	21	5	12	1,434,853	13 10	Ernest Sanger, L.C.C.	James Wilson, O.B.E.
St. Pancras.....	210,986	25	4	12	1,839,656	16 8	Thos. W. McCormack C.	H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch.....	104,308	36	9	15	864,168	19 6	W. H. Girling.....	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark.....	184,338	31	8	14	1,235,301	20 1	George Hills.....	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney.....	249,792	33	9	10	1,628,997	21 4	O. Tobin.....	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington.....	52,167	16	8	12	335,933	15 6	Edward H. Coumbe...	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth.....	328,657	21	05	10	2,251,671	15 8	Dr. Hy. Jackson.....	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich.....	140,430	23	4	7	920,760	16 10	J. A. Turnbull.....	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1192, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 by Edward III. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folk-mote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1921-1922.

Sir John James Baddeley, Knt., born Dec. 22, 1842, Common Councillor for Cripplegate Ward Without, 1886; Deputy Alderman, Cripplegate Without, 1899-1912; Sheriff of London 1908-9; Alderman of Farringdon Ward Within, 1912; Lord Mayor of London 1921; Address, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 £10,000
Private Secretary (48th year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	Ward.	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Sheriff.	Mayor
Rt. Hon. Lord Bearsted	Bridge Without (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	Farringdon Without	1843	1881	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	Coleman Street	1844	1882	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	Dowgate	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	Bridge	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	Candlewick	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	Castle Baynard	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart.	Aldersgate	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.	Bread Street	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart.	Cheap	1856	1904	1909	1906	1916
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.	Vintry	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir Edward E. Cooper, Bart.	Cornhill	1848	*	1909	1912	1919
Sir James Roll, Bart.	Billingsgate	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Edward Cecil Moore	Bishopsgate	1861	*	1912	1914	.....
Major Sir Louis A. Newton, Kt.	Cordwainer	1867	1905	1916	1916	.....
George Briggs	Cripplegate	1848	1897	1917	1911	.....
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Kt.	Langbourne	1860	1896	1917	1913	.....
Sir William Robert Fryke, Kt.	Queenhithe	1847	1887	1920	1921	.....
Sir Rowland Blades, Kt., M.P.	Basethaw	1868	1913	1920	1917	.....
Harry John Newnau, M.A.	Tower	1864	*	1920	.....	.....
Thomas Andrew Blane, M.P.	Line Street	1882	1914	1921	.....	.....
Major Frederick James Barthorpe	Broad Street	1898	*	1921	.....	.....
Major Harold J. de Courcy Moore	Walbrook	1877	*	1921	1921	.....
Charles Albert Batho	Aldgate	1872	1913	1921	.....	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	Portoken	1880	1920	1921	.....	.....

* Not previously a Member of the Common Council.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1921-22), Major Harold J. de Courcy Moore, Alderman of Walbrook Ward (Hasinghall Street, E.C. 3); and George Mills McKay (Cavey Lane, E.C. 3).
Under-Sheriffs, W. H. Champness, C., 14 Serjeants Inn, E.C. 4; and T. Howard Deighton, C.C., Deputy Alderman, 90 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
NOTE.—Alderman Sir W. R. Pryke, Kt., was elected Sheriff of London (on June 1, 1921, until Sept. 29, 1921), vice H. Newton Knights, M.P., M.B.E., resigned.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Elect.</i>
<i>Recorder</i> , Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000 1900	<i>Head Master of City of London School</i> , Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,500 1905
<i>Chamberlain</i> , Sir Adrian Pollock.....	£2,000 1912	<i>Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School</i> , W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400 1914
<i>Town Clerk</i> , Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,000 1902	<i>Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls</i> , Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£480 1913
<i>Common Serjeant</i> , Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.	£2,500 1917	<i>Sword-Bearer</i> , Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.	£400 1921
<i>Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices)</i> , L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914	<i>Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , Capt. C. B. Vaxted, M.C.	£350 1921
F. S. Jackson	£2,000 1900	<i>Librarian</i> , Bernard Kettle	£700 1909
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.C.V.O.	£1,700 1902	<i>Director, Art Gallery</i> , Sir A. G. Temple, F.S.A. (acting).	
<i>Remembrancer</i> , Herbt. Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500 1913	<i>Medical Officer Port of London</i> , W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	£800 1916
<i>Solicitor</i> , Sir Homewood Crawford, Kt.	£2,500 1885	<i>Clerk to the Lord Mayor</i> , S. Richards...	£1,100 1920
<i>Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark</i> , William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300 1905	<i>Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)</i> , Herbert George Savill	£1,250 1887
<i>Medical Officer, City of London</i> , William J. Howarth, O.B.E., M.D., R.Ch.	£1,500 1912	<i>Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court</i> , Wilfred Lawson Bell	£1,250 1921
<i>Coroner for London (£1,450) and South- wark (£126 19s. 4d.)</i> , F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. (Golden Lane, E.C. 1)	£1,576 19 4 1901	<i>Keeper of the Guildhall</i> , W. T. Hodges	£350 1914
<i>Deputy Coroner</i> , Maj. Danford Thomas		<i>Marshal</i> , Maj. R. J. Smyly, O.B.E.	£300 1921
<i>Steward of Southwark</i> , The Recorder		<i>Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain</i> , G. H. Payne	£670 1913
	£79 7 0 1900	<i>Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office</i> , Arthur Saunders	£750 1913
<i>Clerk of the Peace</i> , Alfred Read	£300 1895	<i>Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept.</i> , W. P. Bicknell	£700 1914
<i>Surveyor</i> , Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,500 1905		
<i>Engineer</i> , E. E. Fluch, M.I.C.E.	£800 1915		

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1920-1921.

	NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
<i>Estates revenue</i>		135,406	
<i>Markets Revenue Account:—</i>			
Metropolitan Cattle	13,986		
Spitalfields	4,923		
<i>Less</i>			
London Central	£11,064	£18,909	
Leadenhall	1,189		
Billingsgate	3,683		
		15,936	
			2,973
<i>Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)</i> ...		4,751	
<i>Various Contributions</i>		23,335	
<i>Balance</i>		55,510	
			£219,002

	NET EXPENDITURE.	£	£
<i>To Magistracy</i>		12,450	
<i>Criminal Justice</i>		17,217	
<i>Civil Government</i>		38,126	
<i>Port of London Sanitary Act</i> ..		17,841	
<i>Open Spaces</i>		20,063	
<i>Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.</i> ..		13,366	
<i>Guildhall School of Music</i> ..		2,227	
<i>City of London School</i> ..		12,786	
<i>City of London School for Girls</i> ..		5,335	
<i>Freemen's Orphan School</i> ..		9,318	
<i>Sundries</i>		2,077	
<i>Committee Allowances</i>		2,221	
<i>To Officers' Establishments</i> ..		32,525	
<i>Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues</i>		3,789	
<i>Pensions not allocated to Departments</i>		983	
<i>Charitable Donations</i>		2,491	
<i>Other Public Donations</i>		596	
<i>Grant to City and Guilds Institute</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Honours conferred</i> ..		142	
<i>Presentations of Freedom and Addresses</i>		3,300	
<i>Swords of Honour</i>		485	
<i>To London Almshouses</i>		2,950	
<i>Debenture Stock Redemption</i> ..		15,000	
<i>Interest on Asylum Loan</i>		240	

* The above is abstracted from the 288th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1920-21 (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives as exceptions to that belief). The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 132nd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1920 to 1920-21. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by these Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applied to the year on the various Funds. The Accounts are made up to the end of March.

£219,002

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Guilds, or Livery Companies, are possessed of great wealth. Sixteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education.

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters

(poulterers) Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade.

The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. 8,803 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (see p. 565). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

COMPANY.	No of Livery	Corpo- rate Income	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warlen, 1921-1922.	Clerk.	Hall.*
<i>Mercers</i> (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	Charles T. Watney ..	Col. F. D. Watney, (R)	4 Ironmonger Lane.
<i>Grocers</i> (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	Col. Ralph K. Harvey	Lionel H. Barnes ..	Princes St.
<i>Drapers</i> (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Rt. Hon. Sir William Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G.	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
<i>Fishmongers</i> (4) ..	240	47,798	2,428	50,226	Lothian D. Nicholson	Sir Wrench Towse ..	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (5) ..	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Hy. Charles Pearson	W. T. Pridaux	Foster Lane.
<i>Skinners</i> (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	Lord Southwark ..	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
<i>Merchant Taylors</i> (7)	324	37,000	13,000	50,000	R. B. Jacomb	Edward Nash, LL.M.	30 Threadneedle St.
<i>Haberdashers</i> (8) ..	457	8,000	49,000	57,000	Henry Allan	J. Eagleton	8 Gresham St.
<i>Silvers</i> (9)	161	20,000	2,000	22,000	Sir W. Cameron Gull	G. Everard Nichols ..	St. Swithin's Lane.
<i>Ironmongers</i> (10) ..	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	Col. H. S. B. Hodgkin-son	J. F. Adams Beck ..	c.o. Wax Chandlers Hall (temp.)
<i>Vintners</i> (11)	186	49,500	1,500	51,000	Charles James Powell	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
<i>Clothworkers</i> (12) ..	180	44,000	18,000	62,000	Herbert Mews	P. M. Evans, M.A.	47 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
<i>Apothecaries</i> (58) ..	150	..	600	600	W. F. R. Burgess ..	Bingham Watson ..	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
<i>Armourers and Brasiers</i> (22)	87	7,940	8,000	60	E. E. Barron	Sydney Pitt	82 Coleman St.
<i>Bakers</i> (19)	112	1,580	320	1,900	Percy L. Whitlet ..	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	26 Harp Lane.
<i>Barbers</i> (17)	118	..	..	..	C. J. Denny	Do.	33 Monkwell St.
<i>*Basketmakers</i> (52)	130	..	none	..	T. P. Pigeon	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	Gresham College, E.C. 1.
<i>*Blacksmiths</i> (40) ..	80	684	none	684	George Chillingworth	W. H. Garrett	65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C. 1.
<i>*Boozer</i> (38)	29	610	40	650	Silverster Richards ..	H. F. Griffith	12 St. Bride's Av., E.C. 1.
<i>Brewers</i> (14)	73	2,500	15,000	17,500	Edward J. Mann	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C.
<i>*Broderers</i> (48) ..	26	..	..	..	Charles R. Freeman	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's Ja., E.C.]
<i>Butchers</i> (24)	228	..	826	..	Philip I. Rutland ..	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
<i>*Carmen</i> (89)	59	70	none	70	Charles Webster	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
<i>Carpenters</i> (26) ..	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	E. S. Preston	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Avenue.
<i>*Clockmakers</i> (61)	89	1,500	250	1,750	Sir F. Dyson, F.R.S.	W. J. S. Pennycuith	[28 Bedford Row, W.C. 1]
<i>Coachmakers</i> (79) ..	104	1,294	none	1,294	H. P. Monckton, C.C.	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C. 2.
<i>*Cooks</i> (35)	60	2,000	100	2,100	William Downs	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
<i>Coopers</i> (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	C. W. Roberts	E. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers</i> (27) ..	113	7,700	1,600	9,300	W. E. Emson	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
<i>*Curricks</i> (29) ..	50	1,088	74	1,162	W. Scoles	E. H. Burkill	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
<i>Cutlers</i> (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	Macdonald Beaumont	W. H. Beaumont ..	[Guil'dhall, E.C. 2.]
<i>*Distillers</i> (74) ..	55	..	none	..	Sir G. Tivesey	T. G. Vickery	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
<i>Dyers</i> (13)	80	6,000	1,000	7,000	H. M. Nelson	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	19 St. Winchester St., E.C.
<i>*Fannmakers</i> (84) ..	93	150	none	150	John Gallatly	H. D. P. Francis, M.C., M.A.	[140 Lundenhall St.]
<i>*Farrriers</i> (55) ..	101	192	none	192	H. Royer Barrett, C.C.	B. F. Popham	4 Broad St. Place.]
<i>*Feltmakers</i> (64) ..	65	..	126	..	Frederick F. Flinn ..	P. B. Shephard	23 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
<i>*Fletchers</i> (39) ..	20	100	none	100	G. Howell	C. E. Corbould-Ellis, F.R.S.	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
<i>Founders</i> (33)	89	1,710	115	1,825	W. Giffard Devey ..	P. Hedderwick	40 Chancery Lane.]
<i>*Framework Knitters</i> (65)	112	290	450	740	M. Lorimer	John Eagleton	Bakers' Hall, E.C. 3.]
<i>*Frusterers</i> (45) ..	97	150	..	150	J. Quiller Rowett ..	E. A. Fiblewhite, F.S.A.	39 Basinghall St.]
<i>*Gardiners</i> (66) ..	198	173	52	225	D. C. Haldeman	W. D. Smythe	13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
<i>Girdl. rs</i> (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	Richard H. Adie	S. J. Lockie	11 Malden Lane.]
<i>*Glass-sellers</i> (77) ..	38	none	21	21	H. Marks	Percy Tippetts	2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
<i>*Glassers</i> (53)	115	260	40	300	Enos Howes	A. W. Burn	[9 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.]
<i>*Glovers</i> (62)	89	100	58	158	B. A. Worscott, C.C.	A. Charles Knight ..	46 Queen Victoria St.,
<i>*Gold & Silver Wreldravers</i> (109)	116	110	3	113	F. W. Walker	D. C. Lee	90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
<i>Gunmakers</i> (80) ..	26	900	none	2,800	A. S. Purdy	Howard Deighton ..	College St., Dowgate Hill.
<i>*Horners</i> (74)	110	89	none	2,200	Edmund Parnell	F. Druce	11 Wornwood St., E.C. 1.
<i>Innholders</i> (32) ..	95	2,000	230	2,230	H. B. Beaton	Arthur Bedford	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
<i>*Joiners</i> (41)	76	1,300	none	1,300	W. H. Phillips	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	
<i>Leathersellers</i> (15) ..	104	26,000	7,850	33,850	Henry Compton		

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corps. rate.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1902-1903.	Clerk.	Hall.*
* Liverymen (27) ..	300	600	6	606	G. J. Nicholls	C. F. J. Jennings, c.c.	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]
* Mercers (30) ..	67	550	none	550	John F. Greenwood ..	H. M. Clowes	[19 NewSq., Line Inn, W.C.]
* Musicians (30) ..	129	485	140	595	Sir W. Lancaster	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
* Needle-makers (29) ..	127	1,000	1,300	3,500	Charles H. House	C. D. King Farlow, M.A.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
* Painters (28) ..	60	90	29	119	Charles Harris	T. M. Pritchard	[1 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.]
* Paternosters (76) ..	40	..	..	nom.	John F. Cleaves	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
* Pewterers (26) ..	93	5,850	232	5,482	George Parker	William F. Neal, c.c.	[16 London Wall, E.C.]
* Plasterers (26) ..	46	1,100	30	1,130	George S. Fincham	C. W. Sawbridge	[25 Lime St., E.C.]
* Playing Card ..	130	50	55/5/0	55/5/0	E. E. Clark	Alfred F. Mott	[25 Bedford Row, W.C.]
* Makers (23) ..	85	880	20	900	F. A. B. Lord	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
* Plumbers (31) ..	98	750	250	2,000	E. S. Beal, c.c.	E. S. G. Malins	[15 St. Helen's, E.C.]
* Poulterers (34) ..	67	11,200	1,000	12,200	Henry Pardy	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19, Great Winchester St.]
* Saddlers (25) ..	87	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (G. S. Watson, Prime Warden) ..	A. F. G. Everitt	[141 Cheapside, E.C.]
* Shoemakers (44) ..	30	..	..	..	A. E. Shuter	T. J. Wootton	[56 Victoria Place, S.W. 1.]
* Shipwrights (29) ..	200	830	none	830	A. J. Fells	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	[New London St., E.C.]
* Spectacle-makers (26) ..	350	400	..	400	Viscount Hill	(vacant) ..	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Stationers (27) ..	312	2,600	3,100	4,700	C. R. Rivington, M.A.	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	[Stationers' Hall Ct.]
Tailor-cocknads (21) ..	100	..	220	220	Harold J. Johnson ..	M. F. Monier-Williams	[Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.]
* Tin Plate Wkrs. (26) ..	137	96	13	109	Alex. A. Yeatman ..	E. A. Bbblewhite ..	[Bakers' Hall, E.C.]
* Turners (21) ..	216	64	none	64	Maj. J. G. H. Budd ..	G. T. Maudling	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
* Tylers & Glaz. (37) ..	39	1,900	80	2,080	G. Turville Brown ..	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
* Upholders (49) ..	28	300	20	320	J. Mowlem Burt	D. J. Crump	[17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
* Waxchandlers (20) ..	107	1,370	230	1,600	Clement W. Burdon ..	T. R. Bridgewater	[58 Aldersgate St., E.C.]
* Weavers (21) ..	26	1,243	1,517	2,760	Sir J. C. Miles	Lawrence Tanner	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
* Wheelwrights (73) ..	140	..	none	..	Rupert L. Norris	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
* Woolmen (43) ..	32	376	none	376	George H. Whitaker ..	P. C. C. Francis, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St., E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (Chairman, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,300.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1911.	1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
Within the Limits of the County of London	675	19,657	13,706
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	268,356	6,610,031	...
Central Criminal Court District	442,749	7,231,701	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	443,484	7,251,358	7,476,168
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234
Proposed "London Health Area"			

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the Administrative County of London now includes the whole of the Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs and the City of London.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value in 1920-21 of £58,036,581, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1917 is 602,362, with 34 in course of erection; the new mileage since 1879 being 1,635.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in nine years 1912-1920.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1912	15,981	13,071	£183,905	£44,672	£139,233	7,393,069	2'161
1913	15,160	12,178	397,755	64,060	277,595	7,467,307	2'030
1914	12,798	10,830	190,950	159,195	131,755	7,467,307	1'713
1915	20,435	9,902	147,806	34,588	113,218	7,467,307	1'397
1916	11,420	11,522	220,174	61,050	159,124	7,128,405	1'600
1917	14,052	13,228	222,788	78,253	184,445	7,011,141	2'004
1918	14,280	12,981	368,208	95,006	273,202	6,706,753	2'123
1919	13,392	11,066	621,245	205,413	415,832	6,706,753	1'991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	237,461	696,004	7,245,495	2'346

Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S. W. 1 and New County Hall, Westminster Bridge Road, S. E. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £47,083,000 (of which £12,949,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of over thirty millions, of which about fifteen millions are expended on education. The *Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1921, in respect of schemes carried out prior to the Act of 1919 was: Clearance of insanitary areas, £2,719,000, working-class dwellings, £2,983,000. It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings completed before 1919, it succeeded until the last two years. The returns for which showed deficiencies of £20,600 and £7,900 respectively. The total rent roll is now over £370,000. The increased rents now charged under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to restore the estates which were completed before 1919 to a self-supporting condition. In response to the appeal of the Government to local authorities generally, the Council prepared a scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health, to be carried out in 5 years, from 1919,

for the erection of 29,000 new dwellings to accommodate approximately 145,000 people. Owing to general financial conditions, however, the Government has intimated that it is necessary to reduce the number of houses to be erected under the scheme, and the Ministry of Health is now reviewing the whole situation. Any deficiency on this scheme, in excess of the produce of a penny rate, will be met out of moneys provided by Parliament. The total capital expenditure by the Council on the assisted scheme up to 31st March, 1921, was £1,905,000.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is upwards of £12,750,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in prospect for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system extends over 150 street miles, of which 147 miles are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March, 1921, to £14,475,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,342,000. The results of working for the year 1920-21 were gross receipts £4,904,427, surplus on working £65,134, net deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £590,580, which had to be raised in the rates. On 21st July, 1921, the Council took over the management and working of the Leyton tramways (about 9 street miles).

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. In accordance with the Education Act, 1918, the Council has submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the development of educational facilities of all kinds, but owing to the general financial situation it is practically in abeyance for the present, with the

exception of a modified scheme for day continuation schools.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of

escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; and registration of War charities. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed, with seven stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone. Under the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, the Council has acquired the Shorne estate, near Gravesend, for the settlement of ex-service men upon the land. Any loss incurred up to 31st March 1926, will be defrayed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of

ESTIMATED INCOME.

1. ESTIMATED BALANCES ON 1 April, 1925.....	£	1,504,308
2. GOVERNMENT GRANTS:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions.....	375,756	
Education Grants	7,002,395	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	253,480	
Mental Deficiency Service	52,500	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	88,000	
Housing (Assisted Schemes)	201,447	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	48,800	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1,533	
Other	17,613	
3. RECEIPTS in aid of services:—		8,712,714
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	£	
Interest	1,250,137	
Rents	266,800	
Improvement Charges	1,440	
Other race pts	14,075	
Local Bonds Account:—		
Interest, &c.	223,000	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	579,960	
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates		2,336,012
Working Class Dwellings (estates developed before 1919)	£	
Parks Boating	19,895	
	545	
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised (see note below):—		20,440
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 11½d.	£4,819,512	
For Education, rate of 3s. 3d.	7,914,146	
	12,733,658	
Special County, rate of 4½d.	840,099	
Total rate, 5s. 7½d.		13,573,757
Note.—The rate was subsequently reduced by 1½d. in the £, namely:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, 1½d.	£2,368	
For Education, 1½d.	804,997	
Special County, 1½d.	44,821	
	£250,80	
Total revised rate, 5s. 5d.	£12,567,937	

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

1. DEBT:—Redemption	£1,765,344	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,780,885	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.	6,935	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	25,815	
Local Bonds Account.....	255,800	
	4,899,799	
Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings and Stores A/c.	972,096	
2. GRANTS:—To Guardians and others		3,920,703
3. PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION AND PROVIDENT FUND	382,620	
Less included in cost of services	119,355	
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	1,283,685	
Less included in cost of services	1,350,595	
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES		533,090
6. MAIN SERVICES (including Establishment charges):—		71,300
Main Drainage	£209,430	
Fire Brigade	770,125	
Parks and Open Spaces	178,225	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	201,460	
Pauper Lunatics	140,405	
Coroners	29,599	
Public Control Services	80,905	
Public Health Services	18,345	
Tuberculosis Treatment	350,980	
Venereal Diseases	177,095	
Building Acts	51,420	
Ambulance Service	41,035	
Mental Deficiency Services	122,080	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties	66,045	
Education—	£	
Elementary	12,054,376	
Higher	3,416,743	
	*25,471,117	
Less included in Head 1	1,664,892	
	*23,806,225	
7. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES		17,809,785
8. ASSISTED HOUSING SCHEMES (Metropolitan Borough Councils)		10,400
9. TRAMWAYS DEFICIENCY (in respect of 1920-21)		235,000
10. MISCELLANEOUS		225,000
11. PROVISIONAL SUMS AND CONTINGENCIES		150,556
		150,800
Total Estimated Expenditure		24,019,724
12. TRANSFER TO WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS ACCOUNT (ASSISTED SCHEME) to meet Estimated Deficiency		177,926
13. ESTIMATED BALANCES ON 31 March 1926 ..		14,777,490
		1,604,701
		£16,382,191

* See Note on other side

the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 30th Sept., 1921, was £77,778,194, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at 30th Sept., 1921, being £2,705,300 London County 5½ per cent. Bonds, and £3,954,370 6 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing. The Rating for the year 1921-22 was estimated

at the beginning of the year at the amounts shown in the statement given on p. 570, namely, 2s. 2½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4½d. in the pound, together 2s. 7½d. Of the total rate, 2s. 2d. was for education. A rate of 2s. 10½d. was raised for the first half year. For the second half year, however, the rate, originally estimated at 2s. 9½d., was reduced by 2½d. in the pound, of which 1d. was in respect of education, and this decrease, representing £500,000, must be borne in mind in connection with the figures in the statement. The Assessable Value of the County of London on 6th April, 1922, was £48,702,440—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £500,927.

THE TENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected 6th March, 1919, for three years.

Chairman (1921-22)	Major Percy C. Simmons.
Vice-Chairman	F. R. Anderton.
Deputy Chairman	Sir Howell J. Williams, D.L.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.
Adler, Miss Henrietta (P)...	Central Hackney.
Allen, A. A.	Alderman till 1922.
Allen, Rev. Bevill (P)	Balham & Tooting.
Ammon, Charles G. (Lab.)	North Camberwell.
Anderton, F. R., M.A. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.
eAldrey, Alfred (P)	Finbury.
Baker, H. Arthur (P)	North Camberwell.
Ball, Lt.-Col. Eric (MR)	East Lewisham.
Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bt., D.L.	Alderman till 1922.
Benn, Sir John, Bt., D.L. (P)	Kennington.
Blake, J. P. (P)	East Islington.
Bryan, Robert (Lab.)	Limehouse.
Bury, Lt.-Col. Viscount, M.C.	(MR)
Butler, Joseph G. (Lab.) ...	Central Wandsworth.
Buxton, A. F.	North Battersea.
eCairns, Rev. H. H., M.A. (P)	Alderman till 1922.
Cavaye, Maj.-Gen. W. F. (MR)	Balham & Tooting.
Cawdon, David (MR)	South Kensington.
Chapman, Theodore (P) ...	N. Hammersmith.
eClaggett, W. L. (P)	South Hackney.
eCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (MR)	East Islington.
Cook, George H. (P)	West Fulham.
eCooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J., C.B., C.V.O. (MR)	Central Southwark.
Cotton, H. E. A., C.I.E.	St. George's.
Coumbe, Maj. Ed. H. (MR)	Alderman till 1922.
Courtauld, L.	Stoke Newington.
eCoward, Seth (P)	Alderman till 1922.
Cruise, Edward (Lab.)	N.W. Camberwell.
Davies, A. Emil	Bow and Bromley.
Davies, D. (MR)	Alderman till 1922.
Devis, David (MR)	S.E. St. Pancras.
Dawson, Maj. Sir Philip, M.P.	North Kensington.
(MR)	West Lewisham.
eDence, Ernest M. (MR)	Greenwich.
Devereux, J. O. (P)	North Southwark.
eDew, George (P)	South Islington.
Dickins, Charles T. (MR)	Putney.
Dove, F. L., D.L. (MR)	North Islington.
Edmonds, G. (P)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Evans, Edwin (MR)	South Battersea.
eEve, Lady (MR)	South Hackney.
Fisher, G. Urquhart (MR)...	Norwood.

Name.	Electoral Division.
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.P. (MR)	Dulwich.
Galer, F. B., M.A., F.I.A. (MR)	Streatham
Gatti, J. Maria (MR)	Abbey.
eGautrey, Thomas (P)	Peckham.
Gibbs, Sir Charles H. (MR)	Brixton.
Gilbert, J. D., D.L., M.P. (P)	Central Southwark.
eGilbert, John W.	Alderman till 1922.
Gillet, G. M. (P)	Finbury.
Glanville, Harold J. A. (P)	West Bermondsey.
eGoode, H. C. (MR)	Dulwich.
Goodrich, Capt. Alfred O. (MR)	St. George's.
Gordon, Lieut. H. H. (P) ...	Mile End.
Gosling, Harry, C.H. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and
Grantham, W. W. (MR)	St. George's.
Granville-Smith, R. W. (MR)	Kennington.
eGray, Maj. Ernest, M.P. (MR)	City of London.
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (MR)	Abbey.
Guest, L. Haden, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Lab.)	Brixton.
Haddo, Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (P)	St. George's.
Hall W. (MR)	East Woolwich.
Harley, John H. (P)	Peckham.
Harris, Percy A., D.L. (P)...	South Battersea.
Harrison, F. C., C.S.I.	North St. Pancras.
Hazel, D. (MR)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Head, Geoffrey (MR)	Alderman till 1922.
eHeadlam, Rev. Stewart D. (P) S. W. Bethnal Green.	Mile End.
Henriques, Sir Phillip G., K.B.E.	City of London.
eHill, Rt. Hon. The Viscount	Headlam, Rev. Stewart D. (P) S. W. Bethnal Green.
eHopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (MR)	Henriques, Sir Phillip G., K.B.E.
Hume, G. H. (MR)	Alderman till 1922.
Hunt, William	Alderman till 1922.
Hunter, J. Herbert (MR)...	S.E. St. Pancras.
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E., M.A.	Greenwich.
eJackson, Robert (MR)	Alderman till 1922.
eJacobs, C. H. M. (MR)	West Lewisham.
Jacobsen, T. Owen (P)	Clapham.
	North Lambeth.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Electoral Division.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Electoral Division.</i>
Johnson, W. C. (P)	Whitechapel and St. George's.	Rawson, Lt. Comm. A.	Putney.
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (MR)	South Paddington.	Cooper, R. N. V. R. (MR) ...	Central Hackney.
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (MR)	S.W. St. Pancras.	Reynolds, Walter (MR)	Hampstead.
eKey, Walter H. (MR)	Stoke Newington.	Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E., F.C.A. (MR)	Streatham.
eLamartine-Yates, Mrs. R. (I)	North Lambeth.	Roberts, R. O. (MR)	East Lewisham.
Lawrence, Miss A. Susan (Lab.)	South Poplar.	eRowe, H. V. (MR)	South Kensington.
eLevita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (MR)	North Kensington.	eSt. Heller, Lady, C.B.E. ...	Alderman till 1923.
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. (MR)	South Paddington.	Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E., D.L. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D. (P)	Rotherhithe.	Sanger, Ernest (MR)	St. Marylebone.
Lidlard, H. (MR)	North Paddington.	Scott, A. H.	Alderman till 1923.
Lloyd, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O. (MR)	East Fulham.	Shearman, Montague, O.B.E. (P)	West Bermondsey.
Lloyd-Taylor, William (P)	North St. Pancras.	Simmons, Maj. Percy C. (MR)	City of London.
Lyall, Mrs. Beatrix Hudson, C.B.E. (MR)	East Fulham.	Simner, Lt.-Col. Percy R. D.S.O. (MR)	West Woolwich.
McClelland, J. J., M.I. Mech. E. (P)	South Hackney.	Skinner, James (P)	West Islington.
McKenna, Robert (Lab.) ...	North Islington.	Smith, Sir Edward, D.L. (P)	N.E. Bethnal Grn.
eMcMillan, Miss Margaret, C.B.E. (Lab.)	Deptford.	Snell, Henry (Lab.)	East Woolwich.
March, Samuel (Lab.)	South Poplar.	Speakman, John (Lab.)	Deptford.
Marks, Henry (P)	Lynehouse.	Squires, W. J. (MR)	West Woolwich.
Mathew, C. J., C.B.E., K.C.	Alderman till 1923.	eStephen, Sir Harry	Alderman till 1922.
Matthews, Charles W. (MR)	S.W. St. Pancras.	Stuart, R. L. (P)	Rotherhithe.
Mayle, Frank (MR)	N. Hammersmith.	Sumner, Charles E. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley.
Melnertzhagen, E. L. (MR)	Chelsea.	eSwinton, Capt. G. S. C. ...	Alderman till 1923.
Mills, Henry (P.)	West Islington.	Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (MR)	Hoborn.
Morris, Rev. Canon J. C. (P)	S.E. Southwark.	Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (MR)	Hampstead.
Morrison-Bell, Lt.-Col. E. W. (MR)	St. Marylebone.	Taylor, Charles E. (Lab.) ...	Shoreditch.
Morrow, F. St. John (MR)	Norwood.	Taylor, Robert G. (MR) ...	Cent. Wandsworth.
Norman, R. C. (MR)	Chelsea.	Walker, H. de R.	Alderman till 1923.
Percy, Lord Eustace, M.A., M.P. (MR)	Holborn.	eWallis, Miss K. T.	Alderman till 1923.
ePhipps, Mrs. Wilton	Alderman till 1923.	Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (MR)	North Hackney.
Piggott, Sir George Bettesworth, K.B.E. (MR) ...	Clapham.	Ward, Henry (P)	Shoreditch.
ePincombe, William J. (P)	S.E. Southwark.	Warner, Brig.-Gen. William W., C.M.G. (MR)	West Fulham.
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (MR)	City of London.	eWatts, Alfred A. (Lab.) ...	North Battersea.
		Wightman, Walter J. (P) ...	North Southwark.
		Williams, Sir Howell J., D.L. (P)	South Islington.
		Wood, H. Ernest (P)	N.W. Camberwell.

NOTE.—The letters (P), (MR), (I), (Lab.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (P) Progressive; (MR) Municipal Reform; (I) Independent; (Lab.) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Lt.-Col. C. P. Crane, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A., Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Hon. Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Lowe, Major the Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, M.C., Miss Ida Samuel, Rev. Canon E. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird	£2,000	Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer ...	£2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox		Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler	
Comptroller, C. D. Johnson	£1,700	Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr	
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.		Public Control Dept., J. Oills	£1,100
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000		Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne	£1,200
(Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)		Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£950
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.		Chief of Fire Brigade, Arthur E. Dyer ...	£1,400
Architect, G. T. Forrest	£2,000	Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell, C.B.E.	£2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs.		Traffic Manager, J. E. Bruce	
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews	£1,500	Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney	£1,250
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.		Asylums Officer, H. F. Keene, O.B.E.	£1,300
Valuer, F. W. Hunt	£1,800	Pathologist, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. Mott, K.B.E.	£1,405
Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.		Asylums Engineer, W. C. C. Smith, O.B.E.	£1,405
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, Lt.D. £2,000			
Deputy Edn. Officer, B. M. Allen.			

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and not on *Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675-1710). Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 228 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul" in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 2.15, and 3. Week days at 8, 10, 2.15, 4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolsey, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladenburg, Fakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris, circumspice") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1530, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. Norman undercroft, 3d. Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel; memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Mifflin in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Mearns; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga); bust of Longfellow; coloured window

and tablet to Lowell, in vestibule of Chapter House.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest medieval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrews, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1500) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Chapside, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (see p. 575), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (225 ft.). 12th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 12th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GRETFRIDERS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Hortham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Gate, S.W. 1.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, D.D.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Mincories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dis-mantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E. C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar, Rev. H. Ross.* Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 1.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; evensong at 6; mission service at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E. C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1223).—*Rector, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A.* Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1904. Services daily 12.30 p.m. (except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 7 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.15; 11.0; 6.30.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E. C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1673-1684, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welsh Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and William de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptised.

ST. CLEMENT'S DANKS, Strand W. C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Godwinson (King Harold I., see p. 123) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1800). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTON IN THE MARK, Jdol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with

fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817-1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1899, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1947.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2 (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Elliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S. E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1673), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E. C. 1 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Froisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Princess* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West-Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E. C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (see St. Katherine Cree, below).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptised in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E. C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 18, 1690).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (125 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1568-1570).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E. C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 2.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quadrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (See also Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812-14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTERNS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782" (John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church).

ST. MARY WOOLNORTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington" (see p. 565) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Waits, "President of the Council of New York;" also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monks House Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (q.v.) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (see footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Benatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England,"

who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, see p. 567).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1644 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, q.v., and St. Bride's, q.v., one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—A Chapel Royal since 1780. Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyley Carte. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the four remaining round churches in England, the other three being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, and Little Maplestead (Essex). The Norman church, restored 1830-1840, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WHEN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the "Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,766 10s. 4½d., the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,450 6s. 8½d. (£7,323 8s. 7½d. for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15s. 6d.).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

• The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are.—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Underbank; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Eibulburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1794.

Congregational.

BRITTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Britton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7; Thursday at 2 p.m.—Rev. F. W. Norwood.

CHERRY CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Pastor, Rev. William C. Poole, D.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D.). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British Lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Mr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0. Thursdays at 7.30.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1900, and removed in June, 1901, to Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 3.15 and 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. Pastor, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1866 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower*—Sundays at 11 and 6.30; Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1760 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage in Georgia, U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D.; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 1 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1854-1860).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1868, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £46,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. Pastor, Rev. H. Tydeman Chivers; Asst. Pastor, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURN PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W.—Pastor, Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East,

N.W.—Minister, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7. Wesleyan.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. Sunday Preacher, Rev. Dinahale T. Young.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 2. Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. Walter H. Armstrong. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*. City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1808), and Susannah Wesley (1748), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—Sundays: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." Sundays: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. Week-days: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30. Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—First Church of Christ Scientist (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); Second (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); Third (7 and 8, Carson Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3.—The "Jewish Cathedral" of London was built in early 18th century (present building about 1800).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1665 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, q.v.), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Of Lane*, *Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. MELBOURNE HOUSE, the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, adjoins the W. end. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1825. Gibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1950 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (q.v.) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1820, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1901); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1790 and reopened in

1862) with Thornycroft's *Bouddies* at the north-eastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (q.v.) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1866) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammer Smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S. W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, see "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 576. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Mansel, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golders Green* (25 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Over 20,000 cremations have been carried out at Golders Green since 1902, including H.E.H. Duchess of Connaught, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, Herbert Spencer and Sir Henry Irving. Grounds and buildings open free daily 10 to 5; Sundays 10 to 1.

CRNOGRAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial

in 1809 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1820. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1918.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1820-1823. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C.2, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1532 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brethren of the Charterhouse" for particulars see *Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1928. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 15th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 11, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1652, elected a "pensioner" at Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 564), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 581). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 583) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 550 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open on Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (see also p. 528), Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III, and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Lambeth, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 569-572) is being completed on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river facade of 700 ft. The completed building will contain a council chamber, reception hall, &c., and may be opened in 1929.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 15th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 120 ft. long.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C.4.—The headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely. The

14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (E.C.1) Church, is open daily; a charge of 3d. is made for admission to the crypt.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Gullford Street, Russell Square, W.C.1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.1 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand City Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 565). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Librarian, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or and Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, is to be enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,820 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,000 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1240-1260 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of about £3,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter

and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 300 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. 1) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is now visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1692), and continued as a royal residence until 1792. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 15th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; May to July, 10 to 4.30, and forenoon of Tuesday. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs

of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 136 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (see p. 545) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 2.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 302 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct.-April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches at beginning of July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 2s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billinggate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N. 2; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1662) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1862. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. Regent Street almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; BEAconsFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICÆ (more correctly "Boudicæ"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1678), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thorncroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (224 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackennell); GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above), NELSON (124 ft.), Trafalgar Square; FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, The Mall; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon) Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY. 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2 (built 1864).—The library (177,100 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (In 1920 the Patent Office sealed 14,191 patents, registered 7,222 trade marks, and 12,071 designs, and made a profit of £96,507.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE. Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. Admission free. Evening, 7 p.m. (small charge).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (see p. 244), whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a facade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The River Thames has a total length of 200 miles from its

source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The tidal portion below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the Port of London, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £819,875,130 for 1919 and at £1,003,276,386 for 1920. The Port is served by the following Docks:—St. Katherine's Dock, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, etc.; London Docks with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (200 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, etc.; Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; West India Docks, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; Millwall Docks, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; East India Docks, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; King George V., North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. Tilbury Docks (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM. 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1835-1896).—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1200, brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, etc.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The Public Record Office Museum (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (a vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I. (1292); receipt book of Henry VII.; letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*); Wellington's Waterloo dispatch; petition to George III. from Congress; letter from Washington to George III.; autographs of Chaucer, &c.; Lord Montagu's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1534); and many other documents of permanent interest; also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 3 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage,

Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (q.v.).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844.—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantry, riding without stirrups), Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1820), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (see St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 574). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 700 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1569 to 1837. *Royal Levees* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1223. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868-71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1540), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bar-

tholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1622), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cook Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river facade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Stock Exchange*, Sir Wilfrid Atlay; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, E. M. Brydson; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860-1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860-1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819-1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1859-1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall scheme of the L.C.C. (now under construction) includes an embankment on the Surrey side giving a river approach to the County Hall.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 520 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,042. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1½ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,465,000.

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the west quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

Greenwich Tunnel (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 465 yards, and the cost was about £120,000. The **Woolwich Tunnel** (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 300 yards, and its cost was £85,362. The **Thames Tunnel** (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The **Tower Subway** for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 2, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 2 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Young, husband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Foulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower. Sir Walter Raleigh was first committed to the Tower in July, 1602, and again in James I.'s day, after being condemned to death. The fruit of his many years' imprisonment in the Bloody Tower was his "History of the World"; and here he spent the last days before his execution in Old Palace Yard. William Penn was another famous Tower prisoner. While there he wrote his famous "No Cross, no Crown" and "Innocency with her Open Face."

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century in the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 145 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the facade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1067-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the House of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 26, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The hammer

beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banquet-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS AND GARDENS.

HYDE PARK.—From Park Lane, W. 2, to Kensington Gardens, W. 2 (350 acres), containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apuley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (240 acres), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy" (G. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. There is a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near Kensington Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PARK, S.W. 1 (93 acres).—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace, but this view is now impeded by unsightly buildings erected for War purposes. The *Wall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK, W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (60 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGENT'S PARK, N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (475 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens.

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 8 to S.W. 11 (200 acres) with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. 2 (275 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, E.C. 4, the latter containing the *Wateryate* of York House (Inigo Jones), a small lily pond and sunk garden, and numerous statues. West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens, S.W. 1.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

A return relating to the principal museums and picture galleries gives the following particulars of attendances during the calendar year 1902:—

	Students.	General public.
British Museum	265,822	602,450
National Gallery	6,800	621,200
Science Museum	—	405,321
Natural History Museum	59,498	482,721
Imperial Institute	—	122,000
Victoria and Albert Museum ..	24,870	672,400
Tower of London	—	251,705
Kew Gardens	2,265	1,227,790
At the British Museum 27,570 guide books, 4,525 catalogues, 226,000 pictorial postcards, and 75,400 photo		

reproductions were sold. At the National Gallery 25,000 catalogues, 25,000 postcards and 5,000 photo reproductions were disposed of. Guide-books sold at the Natural History Museum and the Tower of London numbered 14,000 and 22,500 respectively.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E.C. 4.—Founded in 1886, and maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb.—*Director*, Sir Alfred Temple, F.R.S.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Open free on Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 1 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

In 1900, 42,000 persons were admitted on free days, 25,000 on Sundays, and 7,500 on Students' days.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Millbank, S.W. 1. **THE TATE GALLERY** (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1s.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the Tate Gallery as soon as circumstances permit; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 1,500 historical portraits. Open, free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 (1 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days), admission 6d. from 10 to 4 or 5.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. Sec., Reginald Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.—There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); *Montagu House*, Whitehall (Duke of Buccleugh). *The Tennant Gallery*, 34 Queen Anne's Gate (Lord Glenconner), is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; the *Wood Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1s.; catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6d.; catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 2s.; catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 115 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 20 to May 30, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 16 to Dec. 25, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 51 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1s.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1830).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days free. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1753).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of **THE BRITISH MUSEUM** (removed to present buildings in 1880-5).—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; Mar., 5.30; April to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; Jan., 2 to 4; Feb., 1 to 4, 2 to 4.30; Sept. to end, 2 to 5; Mar., 2 to 5.30; April, 2 to 6; Sept., 2 to 6; Oct., 2 to 5; Nov. and Dec., 2 to 4. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 2 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens.

under special regulations to be obtained from the Director.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1859).—Museum of decorative and industrial art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Wood-work; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on week-days from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, boots and shoes. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) on week days 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). Sec., G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History and Archaeology on evolutionary lines.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Medieval London, &c. Admission free March–Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.–Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. Summer, 11 to 5. Winter, 11 to 3.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week-days 11 a.m. till dusk. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 7. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(1.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4. Situated from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. A Guide-Lecturer has been appointed to give demonstrations in the Galleries at stated times. (II.) *Scientific and Technical De-*

partment, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations.

(III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V.) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the Overseas Nursing Association and African Society. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Crystal Palace, S.E. 19 (see p. 585).—Collection of War relics, souvenirs, photographs, &c., in Naval, Military, and Air Force sections; Art. Poster, Photographic and Cinematograph sections. *Curator and Secretary*, Major C. Foulkes, F.S.A.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, free. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 11 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 12 to dusk; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1s. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1921 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1923 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 1s.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months. Thursdays and Saturdays until 9 p.m. all the year; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (or dusk). *Curator*, W. F. P. Lindtrock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7. —Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are: (a) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Aeronautics; (e) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri., 10 to 6; Th. and Sat., 10 to 9; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1752, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, &c., and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. See *Picture Galleries*.

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to *Curator*, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6d.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Muswell Hill, N. 10 (recently vacated by Ministry of Pensions).—Fireworks, concerts, &c.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Open daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 12.; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 9.30 a.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Hall (designed by Paxton) of the buildings of the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Imperial War Museum and Exhibition (see p. 584). Accessible by railway or omnibus. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland. Fireworks during summer months.

MADAME TISSAND'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 12.; children half-price.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. 1922, Nov.-Dec., Cycle Show; Dec. 1922-Jan. 1923, International Circus and Fair; Feb.-March, Ideal

Homes Exhibition; April, Builders' Exhibition; May-June, Royal Tournament; June, International Horse Show; Sept.-Oct., National Food Exhibition; Oct.-Dec., Motor Shows.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Smoke Abatement Exhibition in March; Clothing Exhibition in March and April; Drapery Exhibition in April; Missionary Exhibition in May and June; London Fair and Market in July; Tobacco Exhibition in July and August; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew, W. 2.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 12. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d. 10 to sunset or 9 p.m. (Houses, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. In the Gardens is a giant flagstaff (see p. 584) presented by British Columbia.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City).—British Industries Fair, March; Furniture and Allied Trades Exhibition, April; Various Exhibitions, May to October, concluding with Motor Show (Automobiles and Motor Boats).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (or 8 p.m. if sunset is later, warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); weekdays, 12.; children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons from 4 p.m.

In 1920 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,950,642, an increase of 75,600 compared with 1919, the receipts for admission being £24,338.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 there was no Grand Opera). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. (M., Wagner; Tu., Russian, &c.; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

AEOLIAN HALL, 125, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

BROTHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks:—* *Metropolitan and District*; † *Central London* ("The Tube"); ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* ("The Bakerloo"); § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ("Hampstead Tube"); ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* ("Piccadilly Tube"); (a) *Great Northern and City* ("Metropolitan Tube"); (b) *City and South London*; (c) *Waterloo and City*.

- * ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.
- † (b) (c) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4.
- Broad Street* (North London), Liverpool St., E.C. 5.
- * *Cannon Street* (South Eastern and Chatham), Cannon St., E.C. 4.
- * ‡ § *Charing Cross* (South Eastern and Chatham; Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
- § (b) *Euston* (London and North Western; City and South London), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.
- Fenchurch Street* (Great Eastern; Midland), Fenchurch St., E.C. 4.
- Holborn Viaduct* (South Eastern and Chatham), Holborn, E.C. 1.
- * ¶ (b) *King's Cross* (Great Northern), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.
- * † *Liverpool Street* (Great Eastern; Central London), Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.
- (b) *London Bridge* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Borough High St., S.E. 1.
- ‡ *Marylebone* (Great Central), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.
- * (a) (b) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. 2.
- * ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W. 2.
- St. Pancras* (Midland), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.
- Shoreditch* (East London), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. 1.
- * *Victoria* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.
- † (c) *Waterloo* (London and South Western; Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S.E. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

(See also pp. 483-490).

AQUATIC.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1826 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (see *Hitcham*, p. 58) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, July.

ATHLETIC.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association*, 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9-10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. *Amateur Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (see p. 579). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet Association* offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Rugby Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the international matches between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland taking place at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Roslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). The Oxford and Cambridge match, which used to be played at Queen's Club in December, has now been transferred to Twickenham. *Secretary of the Rugby Union*, C. J. B. Marriott; *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 48, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur Gymnastics is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeple-chasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BLAKEHEATH, S.E. 3.—Common of 287 acres maintained by the London County Council; *Morden College*, founded in 1865 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath. Rugby football matches in Rectory Field. Blackheath adjoins Greenwich Park, *q.v.*

BROCKWELL PARK, Herne Hill, S.E. 5 (127 acres).

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879. In 1921 Viscount Burnham presented 65 acres adjoining Burnham Beeches to be named "Fleet Wood," in memory of his father. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 50 yards of "Gray's Elegy," Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,200 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, *W.C.*, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1589), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Slane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horriam Museum* (*see p. 582*), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPFING FOREST (about 6,000 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £50,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1900 the deer in the forest numbered 27), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEACH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

EVON COLLEGE.—10 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by

Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering over 1,200. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1624, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1883 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see p. 564*) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 11) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (288 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the centre of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Afege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, N.W. 3 (250 acres), with *Golden's Hill* (36 acres) and *Parliament Hill* (265 acres) open to the public. "Belmont," Rosslyn Hill, was the residence of Sir Harry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts, and later of Bishop Butler, who is said to have written parts of his "Analogy of Religion" there. Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4; Sun. 10 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 4.

5. Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 2 to 6, Sun. 2 to 5. Admission, Mon., Wed. and Thur., 6d.; Tues., 2s. (children half price); Sat. and Sun. free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—22 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (see to 300 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 22 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII, 1485-1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702-1714) and George II. (1727-1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of George II. and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1804). *Richmond Park* (8,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames. Rugby football matches are played at the Athletic Ground (Richmond F.C.) and Old Deer Park (London Scottish F.C. and Rosalyn Park F.C.).

RUNNIMED.—A meadow of about 200 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1213, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 15. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing of the charter.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1225. Parts still remain of the Norman structure, which was "restored" in late 19th century. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City

of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKEN POSES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister. (See also "Burnham Beeches.")

TWICKENHAM, Middlesex. — On left bank of Thames, opposite Richmond, contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At Strawberry Hill is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden. International and other Rugby football matches (Harlequins) are played at Twickenham.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (12th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall).

WINDSOR CASTLE (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 2s.; children, 6d., excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Mondays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 Sept., between 11 and 4; and from 1 Oct. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 2 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard*; *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery*, *Royal Army Service Corps*, &c. Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi.....	411, Strand, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 2645.....	Musical Plays.
Alexandra.....	Stoke Newington, N. 16.....	Dalston 85.....	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra.....	24-27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 2664.....	Ballet; Varieties.
Ambassadors.....	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.....	Regent 2890.....	Revue.
Apollo.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.....	Gerrard 3443.....	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome.....	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12.....	Streatham 1708.....	Varieties.
Bedford Palace.....	Camden Town, N.W. 1.....	Hampstead 503.....	Varieties.
Borough.....	High Street, E. 15.....	East 297.....	Miscellaneous.
Britannia.....	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1.....	London Wall 6848.....	Varieties.
Broadway.....	New Cross Road, S.E. 14.....	New Cross 196.....	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace.....	Camberwell, S.E. 5.....	Hop 1095.....	Varieties.
Cambridge.....	136, Commercial Street, E. 1.....	Avenue 5336.....	Varieties.
Canterbury.....	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.....	Hop 726.....	Varieties.
Chelsea.....	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1.....	Kennington 733.....	Varieties.
Coliseum.....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 7540.....	Varieties.
Collins's.....	10 & 11, Islington Green, N. 1.....	North 658.....	Varieties.
Comedy.....	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1.....	Gerrard 3724.....	Comedy.
Court.....	Sloane Square, S.W. 1.....	Gerrard 848.....	Intellectual Plays.
Covent Garden.....	Bow Street, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 640.....	Grand Opera.
Criterion.....	218-223, Piccadilly, W. 1.....	Gerrard 3844.....	Comedy.
Croydon Empire.....	Croydon, S.E. 19.....	Croydon 1174.....	Varieties.
Grand.....	High Street, Croydon.....	Croydon 12.....	—
Daly's.....	2-6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 201 & 202.....	Musical Comedy.
Druce Lane.....	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 2588.....	Opera; Drama.
Duke of York's.....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 314.....	Comedy.
Ealing Grand.....	Broadway, Hanwell, W. 7.....	Ealing 1558.....	—
Elephant & Castle.....	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.....	Hop 2122.....	Varieties.
Empire.....	Leicester Square, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3527.....	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End).....	95, Mile End Road, E. 1.....	London Wall 2647.....	Varieties.
Empress.....	Brixton, S.W. 9.....	Brixton 41.....	Varieties.
Euston.....	37-43, Euston Road, N.W. 1.....	North 627.....	Varieties.
Everyman.....	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 1.....	Museum 4781.....	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire.....	Finsbury Park, N. 4.....	North 3317.....	Varieties.
Gaiety.....	Strand, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 2780.....	Musical Comedy.
Garrick.....	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 9513-4.....	Comedy.
Globe.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.....	Gerrard 8722.....	Comedy.
Grand Palace.....	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.....	Battersea 88.....	Varieties.
Hackney Empire.....	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8.....	Dalston 3.....	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace.....	Hammersmith, W. 6.....	Hammersmith 106.....	Varieties.
Haymarket.....	Haymarket, S.W. 1.....	Regent 6030.....	Comedy.
Hippodrome.....	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 650.....	Revue.
His Majesty's.....	Haymarket, S.W. 1.....	Gerrard 1777.....	Comedy; Musical Plays.
Holborn Empire.....	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2.....	Holborn 5367-8-9.....	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome.....	Broadway, Ilford.....	Ilford 716.....	Varieties.
Islington Empire.....	High Street, Islington, N. 1.....	North 571.....	Varieties.
Kennington.....	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11.....	Hop 3777.....	Varieties; Revue.
Kilburn Empire.....	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6.....	Hampstead 8112.....	Varieties.
King's.....	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6.....	Hammersmith 119.....	Varieties.
Kingway.....	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 4032.....	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodrome.....	Catford, S.E. 6.....	Lee Green 26.....	Varieties.
Little.....	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.....	Regent 2401.....	Grand Guignol.
Lyceum.....	Wellington Street, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 7617.....	Drama; Opera.
Lyric.....	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.....	Gerrard 3687.....	Comedy.
Lyric Opera House.....	Hammersmith, W. 6.....	Hammersmith 921.....	Comedies.
Metropolitan.....	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2.....	Paddington 194.....	Varieties.
New.....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.....	Regent 4466.....	Comedy.
New Cross Empire.....	423-429, New Cross Road, S.E. 14.....	New Cross 245.....	Varieties.
Olympia.....	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1.....	London Wall 1668.....	Varieties.
Oxford.....	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1.....	Museum 1740.....	Comedy.
Palladium.....	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1.....	Gerrard 1004.....	Varieties.
Pavilion.....	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.....	Gerrard 704.....	Revue.
(Whitechapel).....	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E. 1.....	Avenue 3968.....	Varieties.
Penge Empire.....	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20.....	Sydenham 34.....	Varieties.
Playhouse.....	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3970.....	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome.....	East India Dock Road, E. 14.....	East 64.....	Varieties.
Prince of Wales's.....	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.....	Gerrard 7482.....	Comedy.
Princes.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3400.....	Light Opera, &c.

Name	Address	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance
Putney Hippodrome.....	Putney, S.W. 15.....	Putney 2002.....	Varieties.
Queen's.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.....	Gerrard 9427.....	Comedy.
Rehearsal.....	22, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 2533.....	—
Richmond Hippodrome.....	Richmond.....	Richmond 1694.....	Miscellaneous.
Rotherhithe Hippodrome.....	Lower Road, S.E. 16.....	Hop 1134.....	Varieties.
Royalty.....	73, Dean Street, W. 1.....	Gerrard 3845.....	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall.....	71 The Old Vic., Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.....	—	Shakespeare; Opera in English.
Sadler's Wells.....	Arlington Street, E.C. 1.....	City 1379.....	Varieties.
St. James's.....	King Street, S.W. 1.....	Gerrard 3903.....	Comedy.
St. Martin's.....	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3416.....	Comedy.
Savoy.....	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3366.....	Comedy; Revue.
Scala.....	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1.....	Museum 6010.....	Comedy.
Shaftesbury.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.....	Gerrard 6666.....	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.....	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.....	Hammersmith 775.....	Varieties.
"Emp. Pal.....	The Green, W. 12.....	Hammersmith 105.....	Varieties.
Shoreditch Empire.....	95-101, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1.....	—	Varieties.
Star.....	189, Abbey St., Bermondsey, S.E. 1.....	Hop 750.....	Varieties.
Strand.....	Aldwych, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3830.....	Revue.
Stratford Empire.....	Broadway, E. 15.....	Stratford 921.....	Varieties.
"Grand.....	Woodgrange Road, E. 7.....	Stratford 956.....	—
Surrey.....	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.....	Hop 1450.....	Varieties.
Vaudeville.....	404, Strand, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 3815.....	Musical Comedy.
Victoria Palace.....	Victoria Street, S.W. 1.....	Victoria 9582.....	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria.....	Hoe Street, E. 17.....	Walthamstow 470.....	—
Willesden Hippodrome.....	Willesden, N.W. 10.....	Willesden 49.....	Varieties.
Winter Garden.....	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2.....	Gerrard 416.....	Musical Comedy.
Woolwich Grand.....	Woolwich, S.E. 18.....	Woolwich 69.....	Varieties.
"Roy. Art. Theatre.....	Woolwich, S.E. 18.....	Woolwich 701.....	Varieties.
Wyndham's.....	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.....	Regent 3028.....	Comedy.

THEATRES IN 1920-21.—There was an anniversary performance of *Gay's Beggar's Opera*, revived after about two centuries (1729), at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, in June 1920, and it was played for the 500th time on Aug. 17, 1921. The most notable new productions were *A Bill of Divorcement* (Clemence Dane), *The Betrothal* (Maeterlinck), *If* (Lord Dunsany) and *Heartbreak House* (G. B. Shaw); a G. B. Shaw *Repertory* season at the Old Drill Hall, Hampstead; and Opera in English and Shakespearean and other classical works at the "Old Vic," while *Abraham Lincoln* (Drinkwater) was brought to West End Theatres and achieved a 500th performance.

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,446 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 19th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921.

London's First Theatre.—A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London.

CINEMATOGRAH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in the United Kingdom. The latest tendency is for first-rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement. The following are the principal "Cinemas" and "Picture Theatres" in London:—

Broadway Garden Cinema, Waltham Green, S.W. 6.
Cinema de Paris, Bear St., Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.
Cinema House, 225, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Cinematograph Theatre, 21-25, Oxford St., W. 1.
Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11.
Holborn Cinema, 220, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Kilburn Grange, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6.
King's Picture Playhouse, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
Leicester Square Cinema, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.
Maida Vale Palace, 140, Maida Vale, W. 9.
New Gallery Cinema, 121A, Regent Street, W. 1.
Palais de Luxe Cinema, 17, Great Windmill Street, W. 1.
Palace Theatre, Cambridge Circus, W. 1.
Pavilion, Marble Arch, W. 1.
Pavilion, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.
Picture House, 165, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1.
Scala, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W. 1.
Stoll Picture Theatre, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Strand Cinema, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Terry's, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victory Cinema, Bloomsbury, W.C. 2.
West End Cinema, 3, Coventry Street, W. 1.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (Lab.)—32 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Express (Ind.)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Graphic (Ind.)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Herald (Labour)—3 & 3 Gough Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Mail (Un.)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Mirror (Ind.)—43-45, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily News & Leader (Lab.)—39 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Sketch (Ind.)—45 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Telegraph (Un.)—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily World (Juddish)—25 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1d.
Financial Times (Ind.)—22 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2d.
Financial Times (Ind.)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Financial and Bullionist (Ind.)—49 Wool Exchange, E.C.4. 2d.
Jewish Express (Ind.)—30 Commercial Street, E.1. 2d.
Jewish Times (Ind.)—35 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 2d.
Morning Advertiser (Ind.)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Morning Post (Conservative)—36 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Public Ledger (Commercial)—7 Tower Hill, E.C.3. 4d.
Sporting Life (Ind.)—20 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Sportman (Ind.)—Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2d.
Times (Ind.)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Westminster Gazette (Lab.)—Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (Un.)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
Evening Standard (Un.)—45 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Jewish Evening News (Ind.)—35 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 2d.
Pall Mall Gazette and Globe (Ind.)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
Star (Lab.)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL).

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (Ind.)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
Board of Trade Journal (Official)—Imperial House, Kingway W.C.2. 6d.
British Journal of Inebriety (Ind.)—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Bystander (Un.)—Tallis House, E.C.4. 2s.
Call, The (Sec.)—21 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 2d.
Canada (Ind.)—Craven House, Kingway, W.C.2. 6d.
Canadian Gazette (Ind.)—76 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Canadian News (Ind.)—10-12, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Capitalist (Ind.)—11-13 Clement's Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Car Illustrated (Ind.)—Regent House, Kingway, W.C.2. 6d.
Charity Record (Ind.)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Citizen (Ind.)—4 Copthall Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
City Press (Ind.)—24 Aldersgate Street, E.C.2. 2d.
City Review (Ind.)—7 Hosier Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Civilian (Ind.)—36 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 3d.
Clarion (Socialist)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Country Life (Ind.)—4, 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Court Journal (Ind.)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Daily Mail Overseas (Ind.)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Mirror Overseas (Ind.)—23-25 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Sketch Weekly (Ind.)—45 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Democrat (Anti-Bolshevik)—Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
Economist (Ind.)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Everyman (Ind.)—Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Fairplay (Ind.)—51 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.4. 6d.
Field (Ind.)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Finance (Ind.)—Broad Street House, E.C.4. 6d.
Fishing Gazette (Ind.)—29 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Freemason (Masonic)—3 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Gentlewoman (Ind.)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6d.
Graphic (Un.)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 2s.
Home and Colonial Mail (Ind.)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Horse & Hound (Sporting)—110 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Illustrated London News (Lab.)—174 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (Ind.)—175 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Illustrated Sunday Herald (Ind.)—45-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Jewish Chronicle (Ind.)—4 Finsbury Square, E.C.4. 4d.
John Bull (Ind.)—33 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
Justice (Socialist)—374 Clerkenwell Green, E.C.2. 2d.
Knowledge and Illustrated Scientific News (Ind.)—83 Avenue Chambers, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 1s.
Labour News (Lab.)—75 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
Ladies' Field (Ind.)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Lady (Ind.)—30 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Light (Pentecost)—4 Queen's Square, W.C.2. 4d.
Lloyd's Sunday News (Lab.)—32 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2d.
Local Government Chronicle (Ind.)—27 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 2d.
London Gazette (Official)—Kingway, W.C.2. 2s.
London Mail (Ind.)—30 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
London Opinion (Ind.)—47 Chandos Street, W.C.2. 2d.
London Welshman and Kelt (Welsh)—30 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. 2d.
Londra-Roma (Anglo-It.)—5 Fitzroy Street, W.2. 2d.
Mail (Ind.)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6d.
Mark Lane Express (Ind.)—3 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Mayfair (Ind.)—174 New Bond Street, W.2. 2d.
Municipal Journal (Ind.)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. 2d.
Nation and Athenaeum (Lab.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
National News (Ind.)—30 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
National Weekly (Socialist)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 2d.
Nature (Ind.)—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Near East (Ind.)—Devonshire Square, E.C.4. 6d.
New Age (Democratic)—36 Curator Street, E.C.4. 7d.
New Statesman (Ind.)—20 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6d.
New Witness (Ind.)—30 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
News of the World (Ind.)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Notes and Queries (Ind.)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6d.
Observer (Un.)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Outlook (Ind.)—2 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Passing Show (Ind.)—30 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
Pelican (Ind.)—30 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
People (Un.)—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Plain English (Ind.)—36 Great Ormond Street, W.1. 1d.
Progress (Brattle Type)—22 Great Portland Street, W.1. 6d.
Public Opinion (Ind.)—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Punch (Ind.)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Queen (Ind.)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Reference (Un.)—22 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Reynolds's (Democratic)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
Saturday Review (Tory)—20 King Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Sketch (Ind.)—174 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
South Africa (Ind.)—43 Bishopsgate, E.C.4. 1s.
South American Journal (Ind.)—9 New Broad Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Spectator (Un.)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 2d.
Sphere (Ind.)—4 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Sporting Times (Ind.)—111 Jernyn Street, S.W.2. 2d.
Statist (Ind.)—30 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Sunday Evening Telegram (Ind.)—33 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
Sunday Express (Ind.)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Illustrated (Ind.)—33 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
Sunday Pictorial (Ind.)—23-25 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Times (Ind.)—23-25 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Tatler (Ind.)—4 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Times Educational Supplement (Ind.)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Times Literary Supplement (Ind.)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6d.
Times Weekly Edition (Ind.)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6d.
Town Topics (Ind.)—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Truth (Lab.)—20 Carteret Street, S.W.2. 2d.
Weekly Dispatch (Un.)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
West Africa (Ind.)—25 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
Whitehall Review (Ind.)—20 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6d.
Winning Post (Ind.)—30 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
World's Work (Ind.)—22 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Yachting World (Ind.)—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 3d.

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.2. 2d.
British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Catholic Herald—2 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Catholic Times—3 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Challenge—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Christian—25 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Church Family Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2d.
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2d.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Friend—70 Oxford Street, W.2. 2d.
Guardian—20 King Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Methodist Recorder—111 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Methodist Times—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Record—20 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Labour Chronicle and Christian Outlook—20 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.

Tablet—29 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 4d.
 United Methodist—29 Farringdon Avenue, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Universe—Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C. 1. 2d.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL)

PAPERS.

Accountant—24 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 9d.
 Aeronautics—28 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Aeroplane—28 Carey Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Agricultural Gazette—28, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Amateur Gardener—24 Tudor Street, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Amateur Photographer—25 Aldgate Street, E.C. 4. 4d.
 American Machinist—4-8 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Architect—Imperial Bldg., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Architects and Builders Journal—27 Tothill St., S.W. 1. 6d.
 Army and Navy Gazette—25 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Autocar—25 Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Automotor Journal—25 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Bakers' Record—25 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Bookseller—25 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Brewers' Gazette—25 Devonshire Square, E.C. 4. 12s.
 British Australasian—25 High Holborn, W.C. 2. 6d.
 British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—25 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 British Citizen and Empire Worker—Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, W.C. 1. 2d.
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 British Medical Journal—49 Strand, W.C. 2. 12s. 3d.
 Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Building News—Edinburgh Hse., Arundel St., W.C. 2. 6d.
 Building Trade—Imperial Bldg., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. 12d.
 Cabinet Maker—25 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Chemical Age—25 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Chemical News—25 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Chemist and Druggist—45 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 9d.
 Civil Service Gazette—25 Dame Street, Holborn, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Coal and Iron Journal—25-26 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Colliery Guardian—25 Fumival Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Commercial Motor—25 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Commercial World—25 & 26 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Contract Journal—25-26 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 9d.
 Contractor—25-26 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Contractors' Chronicle—25 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Cycling—25 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 3d.
 Discovery—25 Albemarle Street, W. 1. 12s.
 Draper—25 Aldergate Street, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Draper's Record—25 Cheapside, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Education—25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. 2d.
 Educational Times—25 Museum Street, W.C. 2. 9d.
 Electrical Review—25 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Electrician—25 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Electricity—25 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Engineer—25 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 12s. 2d.
 Engineering—25 & 26 Bedford Street, W.C. 1. 12s. 2d.
 English Mechanic—Edinburgh House, Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Era, The (Dramatic Review, &c.)—25 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 4d.
 Estates Gazette—25-26 Kirby Street, E.C. 1. 6d.
 Farm and Home—25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Farm, Field and Fireside—25 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—25 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 The Fourth World—25 Finsbury Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Finance—Broad Street House, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Financial Outlook—25-26 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2. 2d.
 Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Financial World—25 Union Court, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—25 Gt. Queen Street, Flying—25 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 6d. [W.C. 2. 6d.]
 Food (now Smallholding and Allotment)—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—25 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Fruit Grower, &c.—25 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Garden—25 Tavistock Street, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Gardian Life—25 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Garden Work—25 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—25 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Gardening Illustrated—25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Gas Journal—25 Bolt Court, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Gas World—25 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Grocer—25-26 Finsbury Square, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Grocers' Gazette—25-26 Finsbury Square, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Grocers' Journal—25-26 Finsbury Square, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Hatters' Weekly Journal—25-26 Finsbury Square, E.C. 4. 2d.

Hardware Trade Journal—25 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Homoeopathic World—25 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Hospital—25 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Industrial League Journal—25 Victoria St., S.W. 1. 2d.
 Insurance and Finance Chronicle—25 Copthall Buildings, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Insurance Observer—25 Walbrook, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Insurance Record—25 Duke Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Investors' Guardian—25 Lime Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Investors' Review—Norfolk House, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—Bessmer House, Adelphi, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Iron and Steel Trades Journal—25 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Ironmonger—25 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Joint Stock Companies Journal—25 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Journal of Education and School World—25 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly—25 Long Acre, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Lancet—25 Strand, W.C. 2. 12s.
 Land Agents' Record—25 Strand, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Law Journal—25 & 26 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 9d.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Leather Trades Review—25 Mark Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—25 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Licensing World—25 Russell Square, W.C. 1. 2d.
 Light Car and Cyclecar—25 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Live Stock Journal—25 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Machinery Market—25-26 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. 3d.
 Mark Lane Express—25 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Medical Officer—25-26 Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Medical Press and Circular—25 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Men's Wear—25-26 Cheapside, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Metal Bulletin—25 East India Avenue, E.C. 3. 12s. 2d.
 Miller, The—25 Mark Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Mining Journal—25 George Street, Mansion House, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Mining World—Gresham House, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Money—25 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Money Market Review—25 Draper's Gardens, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Motor—25-26 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Motor Cycling—25 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—25 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Musical Standard—25 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Musical Times—25 Wardour Street, W. 1. 6d.
 Naval and Military Review—25 Red Lion Sq., W.C. 2. 2d.
 Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—25 & 26 Strand, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Newspaper World—25 Cross Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Nursing Mirror—25 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Nursing Times—25 Martin's Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Oil and Colour Trades Journal—25 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Oil News—25 Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3. 2d.
 Paper Trade Review—25 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Petroleum Times—25 Broad Street Place, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Pharmaceutical Journal—Newspaper Bldg., Portugal Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Poultry—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Poultry Keeping and Rabbit Breeding—25 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Poultry World—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Produce Markets Review—25 High Holborn, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Publishers' Circular—25 Adam Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Quays—25 & 26 Fumival Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Railway Gazette—25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1. 12s.
 Railway Review—25 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Review (Insurance)—25 Mansion House Chambers, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Rubber World—25 Fumival Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 School Government Chronicle—25 & 26 Tudor St., E.C. 4. 6d.
 Schoolmaster—25 Raquet Court, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Schoolmistress—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 School Hygiene—25 Bartholomew Close, E.C. 1. 12s.
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1. 12s.
 Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Shoe and Leather Record—25 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 4. 2d.
 Shoe Trades Journal—25-26 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Solicitors' Journal—25 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 12s.
 Stage—25 York Street, W.C. 2. 2d.
 Stationery Trades Journal (Monthly)—25 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 12s.
 Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 4. 2d.
 Surveyor—25 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Syren & Shipping—25 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. 9d.

Territorial Service Gazette—4 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4 24d.
 Timber and Wood Working Machinery—321 Middlesex Street, E.2. 6d.
 Timber Trades Journal—8-11 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 6d.
 Weekly Notes (Legal)—39 Monague Street, W.C.2. 7d.

LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

Aberdeen Daily Journal (Un.)—3 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Aberdeen Evening Express (Ind.)—5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

Aberdeen Free Press (Lib.)—249 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bath & Wells Daily Chronicle (Un.)—249 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Belfast News Letter (Un.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Belfast Telegraph (Un.)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Evening Dispatch (Lib.)—259 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Birmingham Daily Mail (Un.)—38 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Gazette (Lib.)—259-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Post (Un.)—38 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bolton Evening News (Lib.)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bradford Daily Argus (Un.)—351 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bradford Telegraph (Lib.)—175 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Bristol Evening News (Ind.)—35 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bristol Evening Times and Echo (Un.)—185 Fleet St., Bristol Observer (Ind.)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4. (E.C.4)
 Bristol Times and Mirror (Un.)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bristol Western Daily Press (Lib.)—59 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Burton Mail and Observer (Un.)—23 Strand, W.C.2.
 Cambria Daily Leader (Swansea) (Lib.)—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Carlisle Journal (Lib.)—15 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Cork Constitution (Un.)—95 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Cork Examiner (Nat.)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Derby Daily Telegraph (Lib.)—68 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Derby Express and Mercury (Un.)—173 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dublin Daily Express (Un.)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Dublin Evening Herald (Nat.)—68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dublin Evening Mail (Ind.)—55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Dublin Evening Telegraph (Nat.)—128 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Dublin Irish Times (Un.)—129 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Dundee Courier (Ind.)—25 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Dundee Evening Telegraph (Ind.)—125 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich) (Ind.)—249 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Eastern Morning Press (Norwich) (Lib.)—131 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Eastern Morning News (Hull) (Lib.)—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Un.)—45 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Evening Dispatch (Darlington) (Lib.)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Freeman's Journal (Dublin) (Nat.)—128 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Glasgow Bulletin (Ind.)—122 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Citizen (Un.)—143 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (Lib.)—65 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Glasgow Evening News (Ind.)—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Herald (Un.)—122 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Hull Daily Mail (Un.)—95 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Hull Daily News (Lib.)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Inverness People's Journal (Lib.)—128 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Irish Independent (Dublin) (Nat.)—128 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Irish News (Belfast) (Nat.)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Irish Times (Dublin) (Un.)—129 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (Lib.)—373-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leeds Mercury (Ind.)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leicester Advertiser and Journal (Cons.)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leicester Mail (Un.)—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leicester Post, Mercury, Chronicle and Herald (Lib.)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Liverpool Courier (Cons.)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Liverpool Evening Express (Cons.)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Mercury; Liverpool Weekly Post (Lib.)—130 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (Ind.)—45 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Manchester Evening News (Ind.)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Manchester Guardian (Lib.)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Manchester Weekly Times (Ind.)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Midland Daily Telegraph Coventry (Ind.)—174 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Newcastle Chronicle (Lib.)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Newcastle Daily Journal (Cons.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader (Lib.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

North Star (Un.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Northern Echo (Lib.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Northern Whig (Belfast) (Un.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Nottingham Daily Express (Lib.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Nottingham Guardian (Cons.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Preston Guardian—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Scotsman (Edinburgh) (Un.)—45 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sheffield Independent—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph; Sheffield Weekly News; Weekly Telegraph; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

South Wales Argus—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 South Wales Daily News (Cardiff)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 South Wales Daily Post—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 South Wales Echo—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Western Daily Press (Bristol) (Lib.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Western Mail (Cardiff) (Un.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (Ind.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Western Times (Exeter) (Lib.)—68 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (Lib.)—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Yorkshire Herald (Un.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (Lib.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (Cons.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (Sheffield) (Ind.)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Adelaide Chronicle—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Adelaide Observer—170 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Argus South African Newspapers—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Auckland Star—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Auckland Weekly News—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Australasian, Melbourne—170 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Bloemfontein Friend—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bloemfontein Post—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bulawayo Chronicle—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Cape Argus—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Cape Times—170 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
 Ceylon Observer—170 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Ceylon Times—170 Mincing Lane, E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—Trailgair Buildings, W.C.2.

Christchurch Press—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Christchurch Star—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4. (W.C.2)
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—170 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
 Detroit News—170 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.
 Dandenong Evening Star—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

East London Dispatch—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Eastern Province Herald—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Egyptian Gazette—170 Gracechurch Street, E.C.4.
 Englishman (Calcutta)—170 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
 Hong Kong Daily Press—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—170 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
 Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—170 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
 Johannesburg Star—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Le Journal—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Le Matin—170 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 Le Petit—170 Tottenham Court Road, W.C.2.
 Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Madras Times—170 Baringhall Street, E.C.4.
 Malay Mail—Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Mail and Empire (Canada)—170 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Age—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Argus—170 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Herald—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Leader—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Montreal Gazette—170 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 Montreal Star—170 Cockspur Street, S.W.2.
 Natal Mercury—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Natal Witness—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New York Sun and Herald—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

New York Times—170 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New York Tribune—170 Aldwych, W.C.2.
 New York World—170 Cockspur Street, S.W.2.
 New Zealand Evening Post—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Herald—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

New Zealand Times (Wellington)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Oamaru Mail—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Ottago Daily Times and Witness—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Ottawa Free Press—170 Cockspur St., S.W.2.
 Pioneer (Allahabad)—170 Arundel St., W.C.2.

Rangoon Times—170 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
 Rhodesian Herald—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Southlander (Invercargill)—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Statesman (Calcutta)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Mail—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE RATES.

Country.	Date of Introduction.	Letters.		Postcards.	Printed Papers per 50 grammes or 2 oz.	Equivalent of First Letter Rate.	
		First 50 grammes or 2 oz.	Each additional 50 grammes or 2 oz.			At par of Exchange.	At Current Rate of Exchange as May.
UNITED KINGDOM:						d.	d.
New Rates	13 June, 21	3d.	1½d.	1½d.	1d.	—	—
Previous Rates	Pre-War	5½d.	1½d.	1d.	½d.		
The New Letter Rate	Rate from the U.K. to the U.S.A. is 2d. for 1st oz., and 1½d. per oz. thereafter.						
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:							
Present Rates	Pre-War	5 cents	3 cents	2 cents.	1 cent	2'47	30'2
The Letter Rate from U.S.A. to U.K. is 2 cents per oz.							
BELGIUM:							
New Rates	1 Mar., 21	50 c.	25 c.	30 c.	10 c.	4'76	2'6
Previous Rates	Pre-War	25 c.	15 c.	10 c.	5 c.		
DENMARK:							
New Rates	1 Feb., 21	40 ore	20 ore	25 ore	10 ore	5'29	4'36
Previous Rates	Pre-War	20 ore	10 ore	10 ore	5 ore		
FRANCE:							
New Rates	1 Apr., 21	50 c.	25 c.	30 c.	10 c.	4'76	2'6
Previous Rates	Pre-War	25 c.	15 c.	10 c.	5 c.		
GERMANY:							
New Rates	1 Apr., 21	1 m. 20 pf.	60 pf.	80 pf.	30 pf.	14'2	1'21
Previous Rates	1 May, 20	80 pf.	60 pf.	40 pf.	20 pf.		
" "	Pre-War	20 pf.	10 pf.	10 pf.	5 pf.		
ITALY:							
New Rates	1 Feb., 21	60 centesimi	30 centesimi	40 centesimi	15 centesimi	5'71	1'98
Previous Rates	Pre-War	25 "	15 "	10 "	5 "		
NETHERLANDS:							
New Rates	1 Mar., 21	20 cents.	10 cents.	12½ cents.	5 cents.	3'96	4'3
Previous Rates	Pre-War	12½ cents.	7½ cents.	5 cents.	2½ cents.		
NORWAY:							
New Rates	1 Feb., 21	40 ore	20 ore	25 ore	10 ore	5'29	3'76
Previous Rates	Pre-War	20 ore	10 ore	10 ore	5 ore		
SWEDEN:							
New Rates	1 Feb., 21	40 ore	20 ore	25 ore	10 ore	5'29	5'66
Previous Rates	Pre-War	20 ore	10 ore	10 ore	5 ore		
SWITZERLAND:							
New Rates	1 Feb., 21	40 c.	20 c.	25 c.	10 c.	3'81	4'34
Previous Rates	Pre-War	25 c.	15 c.	10 c.	5 c.		

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

BOOKS.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. In most countries one or more libraries are entitled to have sent to them a free copy of every published book. In the United Kingdom, under an Act of 1835, a copy of every book published in the country must be sent to the British Museum, the Bodleian,

Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, while a sixth copy was added for the National Library of Wales by the Copyright Act of 1921.

NEWSPAPERS.—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are published at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1866. During the newspaper strike in Paris, *La Presse* sold 4,120,000 copies in one day (Nov. 28, 1919).

In the Metropolitan Police Area *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. The Secretary of State has authorised the addition of *50 per cent.* to the charges shown on the taximeter, the increase being operative from March 1, 1900, and applying also to the charges for luggage and extra persons. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of *6d.* for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charges must be conspicuously displayed inside *Motor* and *Horse Cabs* unless the vehicle is fitted with a meter showing the correct fares.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab* fitted with a *Taximeter*, including the increases noted in the leading paragraph:—

(a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period *s. d.*
of time not exceeding ten minutes... *x 0*

(b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes *0 3*

(a) For any less period or distance..... *0 3*

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, *6d.*; for each package carried outside *0 3*

(a) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey..... *0 9*

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a *Distance Recorder*, but without a *Taximeter*): If hired and discharged within the *Four-Mile Radius*, for any distance not exceeding two miles *x 0*

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of *6d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s. d.*

For every additional mile or part of a mile *0 6*

If hired outside the *Four-Mile Circle*, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile *x 0*

If hired within, but discharged outside the *Four-Mile Circle*, whole distance not exceeding one mile, *1s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the circle, *6d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile ended outside *x 0*

FARES BY TIME: Inside the *Four-Mile Circle*. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, *1s.*; two-wheeled Cabs. *s 6*

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, *6d.*; if two-wheeled Cab *0 8*

If hired outside the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less *s 6*

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period *0 8*

If hired within, but discharged outside, the *Four-Mile Circle*, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.

Whether hired by **DISTANCE** OR **TIME**.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, *6d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage *0 s*

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of *s. d.* age count as one person) *0 6*

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the *Four-Mile Circle*, 4 wheels, *6d.*;

3 wheels *0 8*

If hired without Circle, 3 or 4 wheels ... *0 8*

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by *Taximeter Motor Cabs* are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is *40s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty *40s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of *40s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no

conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations apply to lighting and carrying of lamps on vehicles:—

Motor Cars.—A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached a red light to the rear must also be shown.

The lamp need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1900.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 57,747 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1900. Of this number 2,837 were fatal and 54,910 non-fatal, compared with 2,628 fatal and 48,698 non-fatal accidents in 1912.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric trams	196	6,430
Horse-drawn Vehicles	370	7,122
Motor omnibuses	269	2,172
Other motor vehicles	1,908	29,742
Pedal cycles	174	9,454

Totals..... 2,837 54,910

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	2,251	47,848
London	657	21,003
Liverpool	50	2,035
Manchester	70	1,147
Birmingham	63	1,144

Wales	135	1,469
Scotland	318	4,417
Glasgow	55	1,093
Edinburgh	18	1,008
Ireland	133	1,176
Dublin	26	493

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1900 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansom, 34; clarences—animal 487, mechanical 6,025; omnibuses—animal 28, mechanical 3,347; tramway cars—mechanical 2,740; total, 12,651. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 721, mechanical 8,934; stage drivers—animal 7, mechanical 10,633; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 11; mechanical 2,305; conductors, 11,593; total, 34,201.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1900, of 614 men examined, 451 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 147 drivers to 20 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 70,802 articles were deposited, of which 30,675 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 28,128.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The total proceedings begun in all courts during 1918 was 428,925, as compared with 666,715 in the preceding year, a decrease of 177,757, or 27 per cent. As in previous years, the falling-off is almost wholly in proceedings commenced in county courts, these declining from 609,526 to 438,122, a decrease of 171,344, or 28 per cent. If the county court figures are excluded from the total of proceedings commenced, the decrease in the other courts was only 6,413, or 11 per cent.

Both bankruptcy petitions and companies winding-up proceedings have steadily diminished, the former since 1908 and the latter since 1912. Bankruptcy petitions fell from 3,333 to 2,176 during the war, a decrease of 68 per cent. Actions in county courts decreased from over 1,000,000 in 1914 to under 500,000 in 1918. On the other hand, the average amount claimed per plaint rose from £3 in 1913 to £4 7s. 6d. in 1918.

United Kingdom.

Total number of failures and liquidations in the United Kingdom from 1913-1920:—

Failures.	Liquidations.	Failures.	Liquidations.
1913 ... 6,757	2,042	1917 ... 2,113	1,386
1914 ... 5,412	2,093	1918 ... 982	1,230
1915 ... 4,742	1,745	1919 ... 1,006	1,428
1916 ... 3,112	1,628	1920 ... 2,264	2,229

Principal London (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) Clubs. 597

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 950	6	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1890	123 Exeter St., W.O.	Gerrard 6847 & 6.	6	6 & 3	Social: Non-political.
Alexandra	1881	20 Grosvenor St., W.1.	Mayfair 6887	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1824	20 Grosvenor St., W.1.	Gerrard 5394	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Alpine	1877	37 Savile Row, W.1.	Mayfair 4343	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1873	35 Piccadilly, W.1.	Mayfair 6885	5/75	5/5	Americans in London.
American Women's	1873	41 Hertford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6885	...	...	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1899	9 Montague St., W.C.2.	Mayfair 7033	10	10 & 5	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1877	1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	Regent 2876	40	24	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1877	30 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Mayfair 1256 & 7	30	15 & 24	Army and Navy officers.
Arthur's	1863	60 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Mayfair 1438	2/5	7	Social: Non-political.
Athenaeum	1824	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Regent 4495	30	12	Art, Literature, Science.
Australasian	1891	24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.	Central 1353	5	7	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services.
Authors'	1892	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 3703	4 & 2 1/2	5 & 3	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	8 Hamilton Place, W.1.	Gerrard 3750	30	20	Social: Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1876	200 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 3340	15	10, 7, 1	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1887	20 Bolton Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6854	20	10	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 2800	30	20	Naval, Military and Social.
Beaufort	1885	30 Soho Square, W.1.	Gerrard 1037	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.O.	Gerrard 2828	25	6	Social.
Bell's	1768	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Gerrard 5935	30	25	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1920	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 3445	10	10 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks'	1764	31 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Liberal: Social.
Buck's	1813	28 Clifford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 4693	21	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1893	27 Savile Row, W.1.	Mayfair 6844	15	9, 5, 5	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1826	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 6121	15	1, 2, 3	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1921	10 John St., Adelphi, W.C.2.	Gerrard 1901	5/1	1, 2, 3	Photographic and Social.
Canadian	1831	11 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Regent 954	5/40	15, 13, 12	Conservative.
Carlton	1831	31 Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 6006	5	6, 4 & 5	Social and business.
Caryle	1890	27 Piccadilly, W.1.	Mayfair 6433	30	20	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavalry	1820	128 & 129 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 2465	5	8 & 5	Social and Social Service.
Cavendish	1893	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 7043	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
Church Imperial, Ladies	1914	28 St. George's Sq., S.W.1.	Victoria 1753	3	3, 2 & 1	Ladies: C. of E.
City Carlton	1868	38 Swinburn Lane, E.C.4.	Bank 584	20	20 & 6	Conservative and Unionist.
City of London	1839	29 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	Central 5677	50	22	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1864	30 Cornhill, E.C.3.	Victoria 2077	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Obden	1864	Broadway Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 2077	N/A	1	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1790	64 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 358	10	8 & 5	Social.
Connaught	1821	75 Seymour St., W.1.	Paddington 6320	...	3	Social.
Conservative	1831	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 5540	...	15	Strictly Conservative.
Consociational	1863	17 Cumberland Av., W.C.2.	Gerrard 4335	20 & 15	12 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	1875	25 Regent St., S.W.1.	Regent 6178, 3, 4 & 5	30	25	Courts at Durbach.
Devonshire	1875	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 6178, 3, 4 & 5	30	25	Social: Non-political.
East India United Service	1820	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 6178	30	25	Indian Offrs. & Civil Servs.
Eccentric	1890	21 Ryder Street, W.1.	Regent 4610	10	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	30 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 2800	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Engineers'	1821	Coventry Street, W.1.	Regent 2800	...	...	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1848	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	35 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gerrard 4921	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1821	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Gerrard 346	...	...	Ladies of position.
Garrick	1821	Garrick Street, W.1.	Victoria 326	...	...	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 326	...	5, 3, 1	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	45 Leicester St., W.C.2.	Gerrard 2866	20	18	Drama, Music, Art, &c.
Graham	1843	35 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	City 509	20	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1823	43 Brook Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6115-6	30	25	Guards' Officers only.
Haleys	1821	13 Cork Street, W.1.	Regent 454	1	4 & 3	Professional Women.
Hartingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6.	Putney 212	20, 20	10 & 7	Polo and Social.
Hunt Park	1880	35 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gerrard 5078	5	...	Racing and at W. Molesey.
Isthmian	1820	205 Piccadilly, W.1.	Victoria 3248	...	5, 4, 1	Universities, Schools, &c.
Junior Army & Navy	1920	Horse Guards Av., S.W.1.	Grosvenor 2408-9	10	13	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenaeum	1884	126 Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 7073	37	12	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1874	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Mayfair 5003	5	7 & 5	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1887	20 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gerrard 2040	10	10, 8, 5, 1	Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1899	65 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gerrard 3376	20	10	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1877	Ch. d'Art., S.W.1.	Mayfair 5003	5	5	Officers of Army and Navy.
Kempton Park	1877	23 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Mayfair 5003	5	5	Racing: and at Sunbury.
Kennel	1877	34 Piccadilly, W.1.	Mayfair 5003	N/A	1	For improving breed of dogs.
Knights of the Round Table	1780	200 Strand, W.C.2.	Regent 2260	3	6 & 4	Social.
Ladies'	1890	Burlington Gardens, W.1.	Regent 2247	5	5	Connected with Forces.
"	1894	20 Dover Street, W.1.	Mayfair 4756	5	5	Literary and Social.
"	1894	Charles's Hotel, Brook Street, W.1.	Mayfair 4756	5	5	Social: Motor Locomotop.
"	1908	55 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6890	5 & 3	8 & 3	Social.
"	1908	55 Haymarket, S.W.1.	Gerrard 6470	...	...	Social: Non-residential.
"	1906	27 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 921	7	7	Social and Political.
"	1912	74 Princes Square, W.1.	Park 778	...	...	.....
"	1912	21 Hanover Square, W.1.	Gerrard 5097	...	...	Social.
"	1913	Parkside, 20 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Kensington 4750	3	8	Social.
"	1913	6 Curzon St., Mayfair, W.1.	Mayfair 6885	...	...	Connected with Forces.
London Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.1.	Putney 665	25	25	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1826	17 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.	Putney 665	25	25	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1826	17 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.	Putney 665	25	25	Amateur Rowing.
London Shooting	1826	17 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.	Putney 665	25	25	Art and Literature.
M.C.C. (Lords)	1877	25 Dean's Wood Rd., N.W.1.	Paddington 124	25	25	Headquarters of Cricket.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptions.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Marlborough.....	1869	Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Regent 4381	50	25	Social.
National.....	1866	29 Queen's Gate, S.W. 1.	Victoria 4893	5	6 & 20	Protestant.
National Liberal.....	1866	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.	Regent 4090	10	6 to 12	Strictly Liberal.
National Maritime.....	1860	44 Rangoon St., E.C. 3.	Avenue 1088	2 & 8	10	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting.....	1860	43 King Street, W.O. 1.	Gerrard 2905.	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military.....	1864	6 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Grosvenor 2703	10	25 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines.
New Century.....	1869	Hay Hill, W. 1.	Mayfair 2008	1	2	Ladies: Social.
New City.....	1860	Walbrook, E.C. 4.	Bank 993	NH	8, 4, 5	Business and Professional.
New Oxford & Cambridge.....	1860	32 Stratton Street, S.W. 1.	Grosvenor 2412	30	10	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University.....	1860	32 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Regent 2530	30	5 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian.....	1860	32 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Mayfair 2007	1	2	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland.....	1861	52 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	Victoria 3908	1	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundland.
Nimrod.....	1863	40 Albemarle St., W. 1.	Gerrard 3241.	1	2	Social.
Northern Counties.....	1861	21 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Victoria 2300	NH	4, 2, 1	Social. Northumbrians.
Nurses.....	1861	204 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	Victoria 2300	1	2	Royal British Nurses Assoc.
Old Colony.....	1860	65 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 4206	5	10	International Trade.
O.P. ("Old Prices").....	1860	Craven Hotel, W.C. 2.	Gerrard 7473	1	21	Playgoers.
Oriental.....	1867	10 Hanover Sq., W. 1.	Mayfair 5120	5 & 15	25	Social.
Orleans.....	1867	29 King St. St. Jas. S.W. 1.	Gerrard 3072	10	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge.....	1860	71 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 2007	40	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical.....	1869	6 Bedford St., W.C. 1.	Museum 667	NH	3 & 4	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court.....	1868	Henley-on-Thames.	Henley 149 and 150	6 & 20	5 & 10	River headqrs: Social.
Pioneer.....	1868	28 Cavendish Place, W. 1.	Langham 2790	1	2	Ladies: Temperance.
Playgoers.....	1860	20 "Rambour St., E.C. 2.	Regent 2465	1	2	Social: Drama.
Portland.....	1860	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Regent 570	10	10	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's.....	1861	24 Park Place, S.W. 1.	Regent 397	1	2	Social.
Press.....	1864	Salisbury Square E.C. 4.	City 3708.	1	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Primrose.....	1866	4 Park Place, S.W. 1.	Regent 4000	1	2 & 5	Unionist.
Prince's Raoc. & Tennis.....	1863	127 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7.	Kensington 668	10	10 & 5	Real Tennis, Raquets.
Public Schools.....	1869	61 Curzon Street, W. 1.	Mayfair 1288 and 8	4 & 8	6, 4, 1	Publ Schls, Britannia &c.
Queen's.....	1860	West Kensington, W. 14	H'm'm'smith 1008	Var.	3, 5 & 7	Sports and Athletics.
Railway.....	1869	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W. 1.	H'm'm'smith 1008	10 & 5	10	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh.....	1864	Barnes, S.W. 13.	Putney 1704	40	20	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform.....	1867	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Regent 1264	5 & 10	10	Liberal.
Roehampton.....	1868	Roehampton Lane, S.W. 15	Putney 758	20	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Road.....	1869	39 Coventry Street, W. 1.	Regent 2000	1	10 & 5	Social: Motoring.
Royal Aero.....	1861	3 Clifford Street, W. 1.	Regent 1307	1	7	Aviation.
Royal Air Force.....	1867	106 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Grosvenor 2000	NH	10 & 12	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C.,
Royal Automobile.....	1867	Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Regent 3000	10	10 & 5	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Societies.....	1864	6 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Regent 2004	1	10, 5 & 5	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht.....	1860	60 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Grosvenor 1804/11	20 & 10	13 & 10	Yachting and Social.
R. V. S. Art.....	1864	54 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 6733.	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's.....	1867	106 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Gerrard 2909	15	11	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's.....	1860	1 Bridge St., West S.W. 1.	Victoria 5917	15	15 & 1	Conservative.
Sandown Park.....	1865	4 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Victoria 5917	15	15	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage.....	1867	6 Adelphi Terr. W.C. 2.	Regent 3069	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile.....	1868	107 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Mayfair 1808	10	10	Social.
Services.....	1865	15 Stratford Place, W. 1.	Mayfair 6563	3	7, 4 & 1	Navy, Army and R.A.F.
Sesame.....	1865	15 Dover Street, W. 1.	Regent 1884	1	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield.....	1868	15 Hanover Square, W. 1.	Mayfair 5570	NH	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español).....	1863	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1.	Regent 1000	15	10	Spanish nationality.
Sports.....	1860	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Regent 1000	15	10	Social and Athletic.
Thames Rowing.....	1860	Riverdale, Putney, S.W. 7.	Regent 6004	1	5 & 2	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House.....	1867	60 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Mayfair 6004	1	10 & 5	Social.
Three Arts.....	1861	104 Marybone Rd., N.W. 1.	Regent 1710, 1711	30	15	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers.....	1860	60 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Grosvenor 1000-7	30	15	Travellers.
Turf.....	1865	60 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Grosvenor 1000-7	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union.....	1868	Tratfalgur Square, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 1066	21	15	Social: Non-political.
United Service.....	1815	126 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 8242	5 & 10	20	Combatant Officers.
United Sports.....	1863	Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Victoria 3000	1	10 & 4	Social: all sports.
United University.....	1860	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 2435	40	20	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London.....	1864	31 Gower Street, W.C. 1.	Museum 1731.	1	3 & 5	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's.....	1867	5 Audley Square, South Audley St., W. 1.	Grosvenor 2008	1	3	University and Medical.
Veterans.....	1867	47 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.	Holborn 6145.	NH	50	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria.....	1860	12 Wellington St., W.C. 2.	Regent 2032	1	2	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies).....	1864	30 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Victoria 1230	1	4 & 5	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh.....	1865	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Victoria 3075	1	10 & 5	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington.....	1868	17 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Gerrard 8242	10	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian.....	1865	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Gerrard 4206	1	1, 5 & 5	Social: West Indian.
White.....	1867	12 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.	Regent 2205	1	13	Social: Non-political.
Windham.....	1861	12 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Regent 1070	1	13	Social: Non-political.
Writers.....	1861	20 Norfolk St., W.C. 2.	Central 8866	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick.....	1869	37 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.	...	NH	3 & 2	Literature, Drama, Arts.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 36s. 6d. for wheat, 31s. 8d. for barley, and 22s. for oats (the Charge being £100 when based on these figures). The Charge for 1913 was £74 14s. 9½d.; for 1916, £83 2s. 6½d.; for 1917, £92 12s. 0½d.; and has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3s. 12d.

COMMUNISM IN EUROPE.

THE Moscow *Pravda* states that fifty-one Communist parties, with 2,800,000 members, have joined the Communist International. Russia, with 500,000 Communists, occupies the first place, Germany and Czechoslovakia, with 350,000 each, coming second, followed by France with 120,000, Norway with 97,000, and Italy with 70,000. The Young People's Communist International has 800,000 members.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Estab- lished	Address.	No. of Mem- bers	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberavenny (County).....	1889	Lower Monk Street	100	G.	G.	J. B. Walford.
Aldershot (Officers).....	1905	Aldershot .....	..	..	..	Lieut.-Col. G. F. Parde
Barnmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barnmouth	50	..	..	Hon. T. W. West.
Bath (Bath and County).....	1855	Queen Square	350	10	5	M. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1900	Milson Street.....	400	1	1	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey	1800	6 Green Edge.....	135	..	..	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hamp-
Yacht)						ton.
Bedford (The Club).....	1885	De Parys Avenue	120	..	..	*Charles Ritson.
(Town and County).....	1885	Embankment	150	4	4	Capt. C. S. Hickman.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing).....	1886	Isle of Wight	400	5	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Berhill-on-Sea (New).....	1910	Rockferry	1601	..	..	George Lloyd.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey	1844		417	3	1	W. P. Davison.
Yacht)						
Birmingham (Claf).....	1880	Paradise Street	280	5 & 2	6 & 2	*G. Brewerton, M.A.
(Conservative)	1873	53 Temple Row	375	5	10, 5, & 3	*A. W. Freeman.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200	..	..	*J. W. Madoley.
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	2	5 & 10s.	Edgar C. Keay, M.A.
Bishop Auckland (The Club).....	1884	Victoria Street	105	2	..	*T. F. Townend.
Blackburn (Conservative).....	1880	Church Street	450	..	5 & 7s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	..	*H. Buckhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	Church Street	120	12	8	Herbert A. Smitten.
Bognor (The Club).....	1877	Sudley Road	90	..	..	Lt.-Col. A. Campbell (actg.)
Bolton (Conservative).....	1880	Mandley Street	250	..	3 & 2	T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	32 The Crescent	150	5	3	*R. G. Holden, M.D.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R. B. Bideley.
Bradford (Conservative).....	1877	Market Street.....	450	7	5	*Alfred Holmes.
(The Club)	1885	Manor Row	190	..	20	H. H. Blackburn.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	550	..	5 & 1	Spm. Mestley, M.A.
Brecon (County).....	1881	Lion Street	85	3 & 2	5 & 3, 5 & 1	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (West Shropshire)	1837	Bridgnorth	65	..	..	R. F. Haslewood.
Bridport (South Dorset).....	1873	East Street	40	..	2 & 1	Charles Edwards.
Brighton (County).....	1901	7 Middle Street	200	3 & 1	5 & 3	W. W. Hensby.
(New)	1874	King's Road	350	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(Union)	1883	138 King's Road	400	10	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century).....	1890	Colston Street	100	..	..	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton)	1885	22 The Mall	370	5	6	H. Reid.
(Constitution)	1885	St. Stephen Street	500	..	3 & 1	H. H. Han.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1	A. J. Gardner.
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	250	..	3 & 1	O. Morton.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	472	3	..	F. W. Watson.
Corinthian Yacht)						
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey).....	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	..	..	G. L. Bannister.
Buxton (Union).....	1886	Buxton	100	3	4	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amateur Drama-	1885	Park Street	40	5 & 10s.	..	*V. O. Clinton-Baddeley.
tic)						
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	100	1	3	H. Rottenburg.
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints' Passage	160	5 & 1	5 & 6	P. B. Outhbertson.
(Pitt)	1880	Jesus Lane	200	3	aper term	*A. D. B. Pearson.
(Union)	1885	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club).....	1875	St. George's Street	400	..	2 & 1	F. Ames.
(East Kent)	1888	St. George's Street	150	5	5 & 5 & 1	W. H. Miskin.
Cardiff (County).....	1886	Westgate Street	324	21	10, 7, & 5	T. J. Tyrrell.
(Exchange Club, Ltd.).....	1886	Exchange Buildings	510	15	3	K. G. Lumley.
(County)	1900	3 The Crescent	160	..	..	Thos. Holmes.
Carlisle (Border).....	1870	Lowther Street	100	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Maj. Hubert W. Sewell
Cardarvon (Royal Welsh Yacht)	1847	Port-y-r-aur	170	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New).....	1874	Imperial Square	400	20	5	A. Brown.
(Union)	1881	Cambray Street	135	..	2 & 1	J. H. Boulter.
Chesham (City).....	1886	St. Peter's Churchyd	135	..	4 & 2	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor).....	1886	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	*G. Symons.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex).....	1873	East Street	120	..	..	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club).....	1874	High Street	150	..	2 & 1	G. C. B. Butt.
(St. Runwald's).....	1881	Head Street	100	5	3 & 2	.....
Covey (Banner House).....	1909	Little Park Street	115	..	..	S. Read.
(County)	1895	Stoneleigh Terrace	380	5	3	A. Grinyer.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1835	Cowes .....	..	100	5 & 6	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht).....	1890	The Parade	200	Nd	..	G. H. L. Walter.
Cromer (The Club).....	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	..	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Walter.
Derby (County).....	1886	The Warwick	177	5	5 & 2	*Gordon H. Smith.
Derizes (North Wilt).....	1886	St. John's Street	150	..	2 & 1	E. Thorp.
Dorchester (County).....	1880	Dorchester	135	..	3 & 2	*Capt. D. Granville, O.B.E.
Dover (The Club).....	1886	Waterloo Crescent	100	..	..	*Reginald W. Ord. [M.V.O.]
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht).....	1873	Marine Parade	170	Nd	4	*T. A. Terson.
Durham (County).....	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	5	*N. W. Apperley, M.V.O.
Eastbourne (Devonshire	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 2	4 & 2	W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1886	Grand Parade	208	..	5 & 2	*Col. N. O. H. Stainforth.
Exeter Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	200	..	..	T. N. Dainty.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter).....	1885	Northernhay Place	303	2 & 7	6 & 5	J. W. W. Mathew.
(Exeter and County).....	1876	High Street	130	..	2, 2, & 2	A. N. Pitts.
(Northernhay).....	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	..	R. F. Holmes.
Exmouth (The Club).....	1885	Esplanade	120	3	2	*Frederick White.
Falmouth (The Club).....	1885	Church Street	150	..	..	R. H. Mearns.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht).....	1877	Greenbank	200	1	2 & 1	E. G. Jones.
Folkestone (Radnor).....	1874	Sandgate Road	150	3	5	*E. S. Jewison.

Town.	Estab-lished.	Address.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Powey (Royal Powey Yacht).	1894	Fowey	225	1	2	*Herbert D. Phelps (temp.).
Gloucester (City and County).	1894	Westgate Street.	250	5	2 1/2 & 4	H. H. Scott.
Guernsey (B.O.I. Yacht).	1893	St. Heller, Guernsey	94	1	1	*Major Newman Taylor, C.M.S.
Guildford (County).	1893	High Street	100	5	5 & 4	*Major W. B. Harris, C.M.S.
Halifax (The Club).	1893	Fountain Street.	240	5	5	*C. S. Walker.
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe).	1894	Trowlock Island.	120	5	5	*Alfred R. Evans.
Harrgate (The Club).	1897	Victoria Avenue	120	5	3	*O. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht).	1893	Gt. Eastern Hotel.	120	1	1	*G. Naylor.
Hereford (Herefordshire).	1875	Broad Street	250	5	5 & 4	C. H. Lomax.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	300	4 & 2	3 & 2	T. S. D. Selby.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1897	The Drive	80	1	21	*A. H. Seales.
Hull (Exchange)	1893	Lowgate	750	5	4	*Noel A. Watson.
(Hull and E. Riding)	1893	Anlaby Road	250	5	4 & 2	W. Smalle.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht).	1897	Jameson Street	100	5	1	*G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1890	High Street	120	1	3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe, Hants. (Royal Motor Yacht)	1895	Hythe Pier, South-ampton	350	1	5 & 3	T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	180	1	5 & 4	*A. James Pearce.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1895	Northgate	270	5	3	R. Edwards.
Jersey (Victoria)	1893	St. Heller	200	6	5	Lt.-Col. E. Waller.
Kendal (County)	1893	Highgate	127	5	5	H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1895	Kingswear	120	1	3 & 2	*A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Launceston (Tamar)	1895	Exeter Street	150	1	2 & 1	O. L. Hart-Smith.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1897	Bedford Street	100	1	5 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1897	The Parade	50	1	5	W. K. Ekins.
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	12 & 6	R. G. Emsley.
(Exchange)	1875	City Square	150	5	6	J. Wilkinson.
Leicester (County)	1870	Market Street	150	5	5	A. T. Draper.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1876	High Street	200	3	3 & 2	F. Holman.
Lincoln (The Club)	1880	St. Mary's Street	200	1	2	W. Cunningham.
Liverpool (Athensium)	1878	Church Street	300	1	5	Capt. E. D. Hay Currie
(Conservative).	1880	Dale Street	550	5	10 & 3 1/2	*"Hon. Secretary."
(Exchange)	1840	Fenwick Street.	280	7	10	*R. D. Holt.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	A. P. Vlasto.
(Raquet)	1877	Upper Parliament Street	480	7	10	W. Williams.
(Reform)	1879	Dale Street	480	1	8	*C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumbold Place	60	Nil	1	*W. P. Davidson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford, Rock Ferry	417	3	4	*C. W. Bally, m.a.
(University)	1895	Mount Pleasant.	435	5	6, 4 & 3	Maj. C. M. Crogan.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1899	Lowestoft	350	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	K. McAlpine.
Maldstone (Kent)	1867	Week Street	200	5	5 & 4	*W. I. Davies.
Manchester (Arte)	1870	South St. Peter St.	330	5	6 & 4	Francis K. Fenton.
(Braconoe)	1889	Mosley Street	300	15	9 & 3	Noel Heywood.
(Clarendon)	1869	100 Mosley Street	300	15	10 & 8	W. H. Snook.
(Constitutional)	1866	St. Anne's Street	1,050	10 & 2	10 & 3	Miss K. Moorhouse.
(Ladies)	1871	Deansgate	270	1	2 & 4	F. Milnes.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,200	10	8	L. H. Walker.
(Union)	1865	Mosley Street	450	10	15	J. R. Winpenny.
Middlebrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	O. W. Pratt.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	100	1	3 & 2 1/2	*J. T. Vizard.
Mommouth (County)	1873	Ardincourt Square.	75	1	2	Maj. G. B. Stephens.
Netley Abbey (Royal Motor Yacht)	1895	Hythe Pier, South-ampton	440	3	5 & 3	*Philip A. Cross.
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1892	Wallasey	120	1	1	*Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	105	3	4	Andrew Thompson.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties)	1890	Eldon Square	300	15	8	*Alfred E. Carr.
(Union)	1896	Westgate Road	375	21 & 15	15 & 7 1/2	Maj. H. Achewon.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	150	5	8	John Woods.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	3	4 & 3	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	H. Gandy.
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 4 1/2	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
(Notte County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	300	10	5	C. Hurcombe.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	Corn Market Street	150	1	3 & 2	*Alan Howland.
(Oxford and County)	1905	Holywell Street	250	2	44	John A. Mackay Scobie.
(O.U.D.S.)	1881	George Street	1,200	5	53 1/2	William Gill.
(Union Society)	1883	Frewin Court	1,200	5	54 1/2	O. A. Gladstone.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	245	5	54 1/2	F. P. Adey.
Penarth (Yacht)	1891	The Beach	100	1	2, 2 & 1 1/2	T. Stapleton.
Peterborough (City and County)	1894	Friestage	150	1	1	*R. H. Edmonds.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	300	1	2 & 1	R. Bruce Harding.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1897	The Hoe	380	7	57 1/2	*Norman Short.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	120	1	2	*Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	150	2	3	Col. E. G. Curtis, C.M.S.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	250	7	6, 2 & 1	Frederick Winder.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	145	1	4	*Richard Wilks (Lond.)
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1897	Ramsgate	400	3	3 & 2	*F. C. Lawellon (Ramsgate).
Reading (Athensium)	1848	Friar Street	270	21 & 1	3 & 2	E. J. Ventris.
(Berkshire)	1875	Blagrove Street	300	5	4	B. A. Collins; A. G. West.
(Wellington)	1882	Station Road	350	5	4 & 3	*J. H. Jones.

Town.	Estab- lished.	Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	4	*A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1885	The Esplanade	124	...	4	*Percy G. Frunch
(Medway Yacht)	1880	Willis Avenue	120	ros. 6d.	1	*George W. Watson.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	...	4	S. I. Pritchett, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	130	...	4	E. B. Marshall
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	Ryde	300	5	6	Lt.-Col. A. P. Browne, D.S.O.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	120	5	5 & 1	*C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	55	3	4	*G. H. Hensley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	25	25	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athensum)	1847	George Street	600	1	54 ros.	J. E. Fordike.
(Reform)	1884	Church Street	600	1	5	*Alan Brower.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	100	...	5	E. Pritchard.
(Shropshire)	1878	The Square	130	10	3	*T. E. Kynerley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1877	Bugle Street	140	4	5	L. M. Aoland.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar Street	400	3	4 & 3	F. Shalders.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1867	Calshot	130	5	5	W. Campbell.
Southend (Alexander Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	275	5 & 1	5 & 1	*A. E. McConchie.
Southport (Savage)	1885	Lord Street	120	3	5	*W. D. S. Crowther.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	4	W. W. P. Shatwell.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1865	Orlton Road	190	...	7	Col. W. D. Sanderson, C.M.G.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	100	...	...	Thomas Dale. [D.S.O.]
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	60	...	5 & 1	G. H. Burton.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	150	1	...	W. H. Bishop.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1907	Castle Square	300	5	...	Thomas Elford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Murholes	120	...	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (County)	1880	Fore Street	245	5	4 & 3	S. H. Serrall.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1890	Tavistock	67	2	54 ros.	*Capt. M. Hay Chapman
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1889	East Cliff Promenade	90	...	4	*H. Young.
Tenby (Tenby and County) ..	1871	The Croft	90	...	4	Lt.-Col. F. E. Trower.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	High Street	120	3	4	*H. J. Benham.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht) ..	1868	Torquay	174	5	4	C. S. Wollen.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties) ..	1878	London Road	178	5	4 & 3	F. A. Spencer.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	200	1	...	*T. H. Sledhall; *P. Wickenden.
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	157	3 & 1	5 & 2	Maj. J. W. Norwood, V.D.
Walsall (The Club)	1888	Brick Street	100	3	7	C. Guggan.
Warwick (County)	1825	Church Street	100	...	4	*Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tilt.
Westcliffe-on-Sea (Welcome) ..	1900	Shoredale Gdns.	900	1	...	H. L. Davis. [Units]
Westward Ho! (Union)	1876	...	150	...	4	R. S. Owen.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht) ..	1875	Charlotte Row	120	4	4	E. B. Beck.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland) ..	1908	New Lowther Street	70	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1895	Southgate Street	120	1	3	*A. L. Body.
Windsor (Royal Windsor Yacht) ..	1860	Windsor	120	5 & 1	3, 5, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1900	23 The Crescent	30	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative) ..	1877	Lichfield Street	154	5	6	T. E. Laws, O.B.E., T.D.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	108.	55	*Arthur E. Lord.
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	...	5	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	175	...	5	*G. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	4 & 2	4 & 1	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht) ..	1876	Yarmouth, I. of W.	120	5 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*E. T. Carlyon, M.A.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1	H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1813	Museum Street	353	55	7	Col. H. Mostyn Owen, C.B.
(Yorkshire Ladies)	1889	Stonegate	60	...	3	John Lane.

On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 8,994 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 945 (11.74 per cent.) since Jan. 1, 1919.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Exchequer of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 is the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whip. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (from an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 200 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1864	204, Union St.	250	50s	7 Ga.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1873	Sandgate Street	200	25s	5s	D. W. Shaw.
Forbes (Mariners)	1886	3, Albert Square	273	20 Ga.	6 Ga.	W. L. Patullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian) ..	1867	23, Archibald Pl.	120	None	2 Ga.	H. E. Kavanagh.
" (Caledonian U.S.)	1865	4, Shandwick Pl.	450	25 Ga.	6 Ga.	Capt. J. R. Hay.
" (New)	1877	85, Princes St.	550	25 Ga.	20 Ga.	James Falknor.
" (Northern)	1839	21, George St.	300	20 Ga.	7, 4s & 5s	Alexander Morrison, c.a.
" (Queen's)	1867	77, Frederick St.	650	6 Ga.	6s 5 Ga.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
" (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1835	27, Queen Street	200	2 Ga.	None	A. N. G. Aitken.
" (Royal Forth Yacht)	1866	Granton	200	2 Ga.	2 Ga.	R. G. Angus.
" (Scot. Conservative)	1877	122, Princes St.	2,400	10s & 5s	3 Ga.	J. M. M. Halliday.
" (Scot. Liberal)	1836	109, Princes St.	800	Supp.	7 & 3 Ga.	O. T. Nightingale.
" (University)	1864	127, Princes St.	750	25 Ga.	11 & 7 Ga.	A. W. Sansome.
" (University Union)	1868	Park Place	2,100	5s.	3 & 2 Ga.	T. E. Hastings.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	235, Bath St.	430	7 & 2s	4 Ga.	Lawrence Scoble.
" (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,500	10s	20, 5s & 3 Ga.	George H. Ross.
" (Junior)	1888	121, Douglas St.	220	None	5 Ga.	*W. Beckett, junr.
" (Kelvin)	1897	27, Buchanan St.	550	8 Ga.	4 Ga.	Miss M. Logie.
" (Liberal)	1886	41, George's Pl.	1,200	8s & 4 Ga.	8s & 4 Ga.	Matthew W. White.
" (New)	1866	440, W. George St.	300	30 Ga.	22 & 6 Ga.	William G. France, c.a.
" (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1835	Hunter's Quay	800	4 Ga.	2 Ga.	W. York; A. Christie.
" (R. W. & T. of Scot. Yacht) ..	1875	154, St. Vincent St.	122	1 Ga.	1 Ga.	M. A. Downes.
" (Scot. Constitutional)	1891	65, Renfield St.	1,100	12 Ga.	5 Ga.	A. J. Ferguson.
" (Western)	1823	147, Buchanan St.	600	40 Ga.	20, 12s & 8 Ga.	Maj. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland)	1870	35, High Street	250	22 Ga.	4 Ga.	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht) ..	1870	Corran Esplanade	240	5 Ga.	3 Ga.	Alex. MacLennan.
Paisley	1860	102, High Street	174	20 Ga.	5 & 3 Ga.	Thomas MacRobert.
Rotherham (R. Northern Yacht) ..	1884	Rotherham	300	3 Ga.	3 Ga.	A. H. Arpin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht) ..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	500	6 Ga.	3 Ga.	Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Ulster)	1847	Castle Place	320	4 Ga.	10 & 7 Ga.	Harold V. Coates.
" (Ulster Reform)	1865	Royal Avenue	470	15 & 8 Ga.	20 & 5 Ga.	Samuel Ross.
" (Union)	1837	Donnegall Place	230	20 Ga.	7 Ga.	*William McCullen.
Cavan (County)	1830	Church Street	50	2 Ga.	3 Ga.	*O. A. Jackson.
Cork (County)	1868	South Mall	250	5s	5s	R. H. Leslie.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1830	133-3, St. Stephen's Gn.	300	1 Ga.	3 Ga.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
" (Royal Irish Automobile) ..	1902	34, Dawson Street	1,400	5 Ga.	5 & 3 Ga.	Capt. L. M. Hernandez.
" (Catholic Commercial)	—	42, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Ga.	2 Ga.	James P. Murphy.
" (Dawson Street)	—	42, Dawson Street	200	1 Ga.	2 Ga.	J. Corcoran.
" (Dublin University)	1830	27, St. Stephen's Gn.	450	25 Ga.	8 Ga.	Standish H. Mason.
" (Friendly Brothers)	—	27, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	W. Vaughan.
" (Hibernian Catch)	1860	122, Grafton Street ..	80	20 Ga.	2 Ga.	Erskine West.
" (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1830	8, St. Stephen's Gn.	50	20 Ga.	2 Ga.	Charles Kelly.
" (Kildare Street)	1870	Kildare Street	750	32 Ga.	12 Ga.	C. MacDermott.
" (Leinster)	1845	29, Clare Street	200	3 & 2 Ga.	6 & 3 Ga.	D. Henry Bailey.
" (Sackville Street)	1874	50, Upper Sackville St.	250	—	20 Ga.	E. Magennis, m.d.
" (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	50, St. Stephen's Gn.	500	5s	5s	F. M. Bellens.
Kilkenny (County)	1882	Patrick Street	135	2s	2s	H. Harrison.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht) ..	1864	Kingstown	230	2 Ga.	1 Ga.	Major Lincoln Knox.
" (Royal Irish Yacht)	1846	Kingstown	390	20 Ga.	5 Ga.	J. B. Stevens.
" (Royal St. George Yacht)	1845	Kingstown	400	5 Ga.	7 Ga.	T. J. Duncan.
Limerick (County)	1833	George Street	127	5s	5s	D. Henry Bailey.
Londonderry	—	—	—	—	—	G. E. Farmer.
" (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street	250	8 Ga.	5s	*H. E. McCoy.
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1846	Omagh	65	5 Ga.	3 Ga.	Capt. T. E. Miller.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht) ..	1790	Queenstown	200	7 Ga.	5 Ga.	Col. H. Irvine, c.a.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Ga.	7 Ga.	H. B. Bruce.

NOTE.—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1922 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 602 pages, and is sold for 3s. net; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 900 pages, and is sold for 6s. 6d. net.

The Indian Empire.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-8 Vict., c. 68, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the former Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885; as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Mustagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrain, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (sq. m.).	PERSONS.				Difference per cent. 1921 & 1911.
		1921.			Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,867	266,022	535,889	591,308	+ 11.2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,323	6,440	26,763	20,489	+ 1.4
Assam	58,815	3,985,066	3,542,196	7,527,262	6,744,119	+ 11.6
Baluchistan	54,228	255, 66	124,123	389,789	414,412	+ 1.8
Bengal	74,690	24,130,621	22,322,550	46,453,171	45,428,402	+ 2.6
Bihar and Orissa	63,181	16,707,122	17,821,666	34,528,788	32,486,844	+ 1.8
Bombay (Presidency)	123,090	19,124,924	9,172,624	28,297,548	29,026,222	+ 2.6
Bombay	75,093	8,201,860	7,713,230	15,915,090	16,130,660	+ 0.7
Bred	20,080	1,836,160	1,442,397	3,278,557	3,123,435	+ 0.7
Aden	80	36,878	18,043	54,921	46,785	+ 17.0
Burma	230,230	6,750,782	6,484,793	13,235,575	12,116,227	+ 9.0
Central Provinces and Berar	99,222	6,948,985	6,959,590	13,908,575	13,225,116	+ 0.2
Coorg	1,222	50,622	74,068	124,690	174,976	+ 6.0
Delhi	287	280,709	260,038	540,747	412,447	+ 29.7
Madras	124,336	20,822,733	21,438,037	42,260,770	41,696,404	+ 2.2
North-West Frontier Province	73,418	1,226,791	1,226,791	2,453,582	2,190,332	+ 2.3
Punjab	99,222	11,300,985	9,777,432	21,078,417	20,676,372	+ 2.5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,257	22,524,715	21,696,184	44,220,900	43,867,490	+ 0.8
Total Provinces	1,003,074	126,441,215	120,197,121	246,638,336	233,023,176	+ 1.2
Assam State	8,450	107,951	295,791	363,742	365,000	+ 10.8
Baluchistan States	80,410	205,988	172,011	377,999	422,021	+ 9.8
Barots State	8,122	1,008,044	1,003,821	2,111,865	2,022,022	+ 4.4
Bengal States	5,302	476,644	419,590	896,234	822,252	+ 8.9
Bihar and Orissa States	22,622	1,947,688	2,007,793	3,955,481	3,942,809	+ 0.3
Bombay States	62,222	3,771,122	3,641,715	7,412,837	7,222,022	+ 2.3
Central India Agency	59,222	3,072,769	2,931,822	6,004,591	6,122,022	+ 2.0
Central Provinces States	1,474	1,000,507	1,000,000	2,000,507	2,122,022	+ 6.1
Gwalior State	22,222	1,622,122	1,422,000	3,044,122	3,022,022	+ 0.7
Hyderabad State	22,222	6,122,000	6,122,000	12,244,000	12,244,000	+ 0.0
Kashmir State	24,122	1,722,000	1,722,000	3,444,000	3,444,000	+ 0.0
Madras States	20,222	2,722,000	2,722,000	5,444,000	5,444,000	+ 0.0
Mysore State	29,222	3,044,000	3,044,000	6,088,000	6,088,000	+ 0.0
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas)	22,222	1,222,000	1,222,000	2,444,000	2,444,000	+ 0.0
Punjab States	22,222	2,444,000	2,444,000	4,888,000	4,888,000	+ 0.0
Rajasthan Agency	22,222	2,444,000	2,444,000	4,888,000	4,888,000	+ 0.0
United Provinces States	22,222	2,444,000	2,444,000	4,888,000	4,888,000	+ 0.0
Total States and Agencies	702,022	37,122,000	36,444,000	73,566,000	71,222,000	+ 2.0
Total India	1,705,096	163,563,215	156,641,121	320,204,336	304,245,176	+ 5.3

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 15,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapi flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapi; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Canvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The provisional census returns gave a population of 319,075,132, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details see p. 603), an increase in the ten years of about 1 1/2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,138,396 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,936,736 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 30 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions in 1911* includes 217,586,892 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,299 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,006 Parsis, and 10,295,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911* dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1911*

* Census figures for 1921 not yet available.

over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,544,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonnments).

	In 1921	In 1911		In 1921	In 1911
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,263,292	1,222,313	Amritsar	160,409	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,172,953	979,445	Allahabad	152,970	171,697
Madras City	522,951	518,660	Nagpur	149,522	101,415
Hyderabad	404,225	501,646	Mandalay	147,429	138,299
Rangoon	339,527	293,316	Srinagar	141,631	130,207
Delhi	303,148	332,837	Madura	132,894	135,115
Lahore	279,558	228,687	Bareilly	127,939	120,452
Ahmedabad	274,202	321,777	Meerut	122,567	116,631
Lucknow	243,553	252,114	Jaipur	120,196	137,098
Bangalore	238,111	189,485	Patna	120,109	152,153
Karachi	215,781	151,903	Trichinopoly	119,521	123,512
Cawnpore	213,044	178,557	Surat	112,299	114,868
Benares	199,933	203,804	Dacca	117,304	108,551
Agra	185,946	185,449	Ajmer	114,196	86,222
Poona	176,671	159,400	Jubbulpore	106,973	100,651

India under the Crown.

For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B.C. the date of Alexander's invasion of India, to 1858, see WHITTAKER'S ALMANACK for 1917, page 566 et seq.

IN 1857, during Earl Canning's administration, a mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of

Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. Lord Canning was succeeded in 1862 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of Lord Northbrook (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were:—Statistical Abstract, 1909-10 to 1918-19 (Cmd. 1245); Moral and Material Progress Report, 1920 (H.C. 202); Indian Financial Statement for 1921-22 (H.C. 133); Home Accounts, 1919-20 (H.C. 119); Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1921-22 (Cmd. 1,517); Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1917-18 to 1919-20 (H.C. 126); Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1920-21 (H.C. 118); Constitutional Reforms in Burma (Cmd. 1,194); Elections in India (Cmd. 1,261); Report of Jails Committee (Cmd. 1,302); Indians in Kenya and Uganda (Cmd. 1,311); Proposed Settlement of Indian Agriculturists in Tanganyika Territory (Cmd. 1,312); Report of the Indian Railway Committee (Cmd. 1,312); Report of Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (H.C. 86, 125, 177, 180); East India Press Acts—Report of Committee (Cmd. 1,299). They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (12. to 18. 6d. each).

1875 the reigning Gackwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of Lord Elgin (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms. with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 Lord Ampthill occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905

the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an

attempt on the life of the Viceroy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1912, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency. The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops were despatched for service in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Mesopotamia Commission strongly criticised the administration from India of the early stages of the campaign. The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. As regards indentured Indian labour in the Colonies, the Dominions' representatives accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment. Action was taken against the Mahads and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced. During the year the Viceroy made the following important announcements.—The grant of King's Commissions to Indians, a contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the war, and further grants towards the improvement of education. The special conditions arising from the war induced the Government of India to anticipate the findings of the Commission by organising at once, as far as was possible, the resources of the country, with a view to making India more self-contained. It also devoted itself to the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field, and a Munitions Board was created for the purpose of mobilising the resources of India for the war.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress, for some time under consideration by the Home and Indian Governments.

The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Bowlett Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the assassination of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. Recruiting for the Army broke all records; the

operations against the Maris were closed; a War Conference was held at Delhi with the object of stimulating India's efforts in the war. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report; its broad general conclusions were that—India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing accomplishment. The deficiencies in her industrial system are such as to render her liable to foreign penetration in time of peace and to serious dangers in time of war. Her labour is inefficient, she relies almost entirely on foreign sources for foremen and supervisors; and her educated people have yet to develop a right tradition to industrialism. Her stores of money lie inert and idle. The necessity of securing the economic safety of the country, and the inability of the people to secure it without the co-operation and stimulation of Government impose on Government a policy of energetic intervention in industrial matters. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. A strike, of brief duration, of mill-hands, due partly to economic and partly to political causes, occurred in Bombay. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to disport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an invasion of Afghan and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. Hostilities were terminated in August and a treaty of peace concluded (see p. 632). The attitude of the frontier tribes was, however, on the whole good. Committees were appointed (1) to enquire into the organization and procedure of the civil secretariat of the Government of India; (2) to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the campaign on the North-West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised; and (3) to advise in regard to the future of currency and

exchange: (a) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. After the publication of the report, the Government of India, in October, introduced a Bill for the establishment of the proposed University at Dacca. A scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks was formulated; the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, appointed in 1927, for the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India, aroused much interest; there was an awakening of interest in industrial enterprise in India, attended, however, by some reckless speculation; and, as elsewhere, the rise in prices necessitated improvement of pay in the various branches of the public service. The Union Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the Indian question in South Africa. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 613-4), and in furtherance of which elections were held during the year, preparatory to the inauguration of the new Councils early in 1921 by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. In consequence of the agitation in support of more lenient Peace terms for Turkey, some Muhammadans, estimated to number over 20,000, emigrated to Afghanistan, but many of these *Muhajirins* returned greatly disabused by the reception accorded to them. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahands on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-support-

ing, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works' programmes were sanctioned. A committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. 20 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

The recommendations of the Army in India Committee postulate:—(1) control by the Government of India over Indian military affairs; (2) giving to India a voice in Imperial defence; and (3) allowing to the Imperial General Staff a considered influence on Indian military policy. To ensure uniformity of military policy between Great Britain and India the Committee recommended:—a diminution of detailed control by the India Office; abolition of the Military Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, either directly or through the Military Secretary at the India Office (appointed on his recommendation) to be the sole military adviser of the Secretary of State for India; the attendance of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at meetings of the India Council; the attendance of the Military Secretary of the India Office at meetings of the Army Council; the Commander-in-Chief in India to be the administrative and executive head of the Army, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council; the appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation of, and with the right of communicating with, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; a Military Council of high staff and other officers to assist the Commander-in-Chief in India; the abolition of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department; decentralisation of responsibility by the creation of four commands. A majority of the Committee recommend the placing of production and supply under a Civilian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, instead of under a Surveyor-General, responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, as recommended by the Minority. The Committee also recommend:—Closer relations, co-operation in training, distribution of high appointments, and adjustments of pay, between the British and Indian Armies; a corps of officers fitted to serve with either British or Indian

troops; the amalgamation of certain Corps; the removal of grievances, more sympathetic treatment of all ranks; re-organisation of existing, and the development and equipment of new, services.

In January, 1922, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The struggle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the All brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the All brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation (see p. 623). Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Sugar Commission, appointed to examine conditions of sugar growing and manufacture in India, reported. A Fiscal Commission was set up to examine, among other questions that of Imperial Preference; its appointment marked, in Lord Reading's words, "the recognition of India's advance towards fiscal autonomy." The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andaman penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act (1773)*, which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act (1784)* left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1800 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1858 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1860, 1867, 1885 and 1890, at least one-half of the members of

Council must have served in India for 20 years, and must not have left India more than 3 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 9. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut. Governors. The Government of India Act (1919) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1925. The Government of India Act, 1929, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the 8 major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (a) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (Imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (b) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (c) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (d) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, P.C., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (see pp. 120, 124).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 8 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1858, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see pp. 613-4 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 11 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other neighbouring countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The *Political Residents* in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, ports, post-office, telegraphs, &c. The department of *Industries* deals with munitions, industries, stores, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Burma will be, in future, under a Governor.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

<i>Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., b. 1866, (assumed charge April, 1902)</i>	<i>per mensem</i>	<i>Rs. 20,000</i>
<i>Private Secretary, S. R. Hignell, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 9,750</i>
<i>Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. Kennedy Craufurd-Stuart, C.B.E., D.S.O., 1/157th Q.M.O. Baluch Lt. Infantry</i>		<i>Rs. 1,250</i>
<i>Controller of the Household, Major W. W. Muir, 1/157th Sikhs</i>		<i>Rs. 1,300</i>
<i>Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. S. Fraser, 18th Lancers; Capt. H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., Rifle Corps; Capt. A. E. C. Harris, M.C., 7th Hariana Lancers; Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt. R. T. Lawrence, M.C., 10th Lancers; Flight-Lieut. R. F. S. Lealle, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Major Dalpat Singh, Bahadur, L.O.M., 1/6th Jat. L. Infy.; Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., 1/157th Q.M.O. Baluch Lt. Infantry. Surgeon, Major T. J. Carey-Evans, I.M.S., M.C.</i>		<i>Rs. 1,800</i>
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.		
<i>Members, General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India (1909)</i>		<i>Rs. 8,333</i>
<i>Hons. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Finance); Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma (Rev. and Agri. and Pub. Wks.); Khan Bahadur Muhammad Shah, C.I.E. (Education); Sir G. Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Commerce); C. A. Innes (temp.) (Industries); Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru (Law); Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I. (Home)</i>		<i>each Rs. 6,667</i>
SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
<i>Finance Sec., E. M. Cook, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Jnt. Secs., J. E. C. Jukes, C.I.E.; G. G. Sim, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Financial Adviser (Military), E. Burdon, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Political Sec., Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Dep. Sec., Major G. D. Ogilvie</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>Foreign Sec., Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; (off.) D. de S. Bray, C.I.E., C.B.E. each</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Dep. Sec., A. N. L. Cater</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Home Sec., S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Dep. Sec., H. D. Craik</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Legislative Sec., H. M. Smith, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Jt. Sec., W. T. M. Wright</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Army Dept. Sec., Sir G. Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,500</i>
<i>Deputy do., Lt.-Col. A. Sharp, O.M.G.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>* Revenue & Agric. Sec., J. Hullah</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Under Sec., J. W. Hearn</i>		<i>Rs. 1,600</i>
<i>* Insp.-Gen. of Forests, P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,250</i>
<i>* Public Works Sec., Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,750</i>
<i>Deputy do., E. B. Ewbank</i>		<i>Rs. 2,150</i>
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, Sir T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,500</i>
<i>Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Comm. Sec., H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E. (off.)</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Deputy do., E. C. Anson, O.M.G.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intell., C. G. Freke* (off.)</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>Director of Statistics, Rai D. N. Goah, Bahadur (off.)</i>		<i>Rs. 1,200</i>
<i>Industries, Sec., A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Dep. Secs., J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E. (Rs. 1,500); F. D. Ascoli</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Controllers—(Patents, &c.) V. Lough,</i>		<i>Rs. 1,400</i>
<i>(Printing, &c.) M. J. Cogswell, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Education Dept. Sec., H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Dep. Sec., Kunwar Mahara Singh, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 1,500</i>
<i>Rail. Bd.: Pres., Col. W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G.</i>		<i>Rs. 5,000</i>
<i>Other Members, E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.; A. M. Clark</i>		<i>each Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Sec., H. L. Cole; Jt. Sec., S. C. Tomkins</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Air Board—Sec., A. H. Parker</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>Advocate-Gen., T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Solicitor to Govt., Lt.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,500</i>
<i>Compt. and Auditor-Gen., M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,500</i>
<i>Controller of Currency, A. C. McWatters, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Dir. Central Intelligence, Lt.-Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Director-Gen. of Posts & Telegraphs, G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,700</i>
<i>* Dir.-Gen., Indian Medical Service, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,500</i>
<i>Sanitary Commr., Lt.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Mint Masters, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, C.I.E., R.E. (Rs. 3,000); Bombay, Maj. G. H. Willis, M.V.O., C.I.E., R.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,500</i>
<i>* Surveyor-Gen. of India, Col. C. H. D. Ryder, C.I.E., D.S.O.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>* Dir. Geol. Survey, Sir H. H. Hayden, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Dr. E. H. Pascoe (off.)</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>* Dir. Bot. Survey, Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, I.M.S.</i>		<i>Rs. 1,800</i>
<i>* Dir. Zool. Survey, N. Annandale, B.A.</i>		<i>Rs. 1,750</i>
<i>Dir.-Gen. of Arch., Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>Explosives Chief Insp., Dr. N. L. Sheldon</i>		<i>Rs. 1,450-50</i>
<i>Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares</i>		<i>Rs. 2,800</i>
<i>* Agricul. Adviser, &c., S. Milligan</i>		<i>Rs. 2,750</i>
<i>* Dir.-Gen. of Observatories, G. T. Walker, C.S.I., F.R.S., D.Sc.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>Chief Insp. of Mines, R. R. Simpson, M.Sc.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>Actuary, H. G. W. Mellick</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>
<i>Agents to Gov.-Gen.: Central India, Lt.-Col. F. G. Beville, C.S.I.; Rajputana, Hon. Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,</i>		<i>each Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Residents: Hyderabad, Hon. C. L. S. Russell, (Rs. 4,000); Mysore, Hon. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); Kashmir, Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); Baroda, Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); Nepal (Envoy), Lt.-Col. R. L. Kennion, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); Guwahar, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); Jaipur, Lt.-Col. S. C. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500); Morar (Udaipur), W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500); Waziristan, J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>		<i>Rs. 3,000</i>
<i>Political Residents: Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (see also p. 621)</i>		<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Aden, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.</i>		<i>Rs. 2,000</i>

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal,

Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. Lower Burma has a *Chief Court*. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE
INAUGURATED IN 1921.

The Council of State.

President, The Hon. A. P. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members elected by constituencies to represent;	In.									Total.
	Madras	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	..	..	1	19
Muhammadans	1	2	2†	2	2	1	..	..	..	10
European Commerce .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
General Population .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2†	1	..	3
Total, elected	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, nominated * .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Grand Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59

* Of whom 19 are officials.

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly.

President, The Hon. A. B. Whyte.

Deputy-President, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Members elected by constituencies to represent.	In.										Total
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	
Non-Muhammadans ..	10	7	6	8	6	8	4†	2	..	..	58
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	..	3	2	2	..	..	30
Europeans	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	7
Indian Commerce ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Non-Europeans .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
General population ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total, elected	16	16	17	16	12	12	6†	4	4	1	104†
Total, nominated* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30*
Grand Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143

* Of whom 22 are officials.

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, etc., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governor's" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council

for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE EIGHT MAJOR PROVINCES.

(Note.—The constitution of the new Legislative Council of Burma is under consideration.)

Members elected by constituencies to represent :	Legislative Councils of							
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	20
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12
Indian Christians .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans .....	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...
Anglo-Indians .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders .....	...	3	5	6	4	5	3	...
Universities .....	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Planting Interests .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	...	...	2	1
Sikhs .....	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Mining Interests .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
General Urban Population .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total elected	98	86	113	100	71	76	53†	39
Total nominated, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials] ...	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7

* 22 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans.

† 2 seats reserved for Mahatras.

‡ Including 27 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1921 comprised over 5,000,000 persons.

(1) **MADRAS** (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 42,322,270) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. Madras (12,894) and Trichinopoly (110,521) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 522,951.
Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Rotton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (April, 1919) Ra. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith Ra. 1,800
Milkt. Sec., Major K. O. Goldie, O.B.E. Ra. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E.; Capt. N. S. de Brath; Rissalder Yakub Khan.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Ra. 1,500

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir L. Davidson, K.C.S.I.; Sir C. G. Todhunter, K.C.S.I.; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ud-Dah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E.; K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.....each Ra. 5,333

Ministers, Hons. Rao Bahadur A. Parasuramdas Petre; P. Ramaswainaga; Rai Bahadur K. Venkata R. Nayudueach Ra. 5,123

Legislative Council:

Presdt., Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavur Rajagopala Acharyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Ra. 2,500
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (per annum) Ra. 2,000
Sec., Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamimikanna Pillai Avargal Ra. 1,500

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., A. R. Knapp, C.B.E. Ra. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec. and offg. Chief Sec., N. E. Majoribanks, C.I.E. Ra. 3,750
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., F. J. Richards Ra. 2,650
Law Sec., Diwan Bahadur E. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.I.E. Ra. 2,400
Finance Sec., P. L. Moore, C.I.E. Ra. 3,000
Development Sec., J. M. Turing Ra. 1,000
Public Works Sec., W. Hutton (Bldgs and Roads) (Ra. 3,250); Major A. H. Morin, D.S.O. (Irriga.) (Ra. 3,000); Lt.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., B.E. (Rlys.) duty allowance, Ra. 250
Board of Revenue, L. E. Buckley, C.S.I. (Ra. 1,750); M. E. Couchman (Ra. 3,500); R. A. Graham, C.S.I.; L. T. Harris Ra. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. W. G. S. Schwabe Ra. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir W. B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; W. W. Phillips; C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan, V. Ramesan Pantulu; C. E. Odgers; A. E. Martineau; Mutha Venkata Subba Rao Garu Ra. 4,000

(2) **BOMBAY.**—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,977 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,253,763. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 75 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,202), Poona (276,671), Surat (121,299), and Karachi (215,721), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 619.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,172,922.

Governor, H.E. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (Dec. 1918) Ra. 12,500
Private Sec., C. G. Adam Ra. 1,250
Military Sec., Lt.-Col. J. G. Greig, C.I.E.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. Brooke-Short; Lt. K. H. Grant, R.F.; Lt. the Hon. J. A. P. Verney, M.C.; *Indian A.D.C.*, Capt. Balakrishna Ray, Sardar Bahadur.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. G. J. Grafton Young, I.M.S. Rs. 1,200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir L. Bahimtoola, C.I.E.; M. H. H. Hayward; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; H. S. Lawrence, C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah; Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta; Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye each Rs. 5,333

Legislative Council: Presdt., Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, K.L. Rs. 3,000

Dep. Presdt., Hardal Desai Rs. 500
Sec., G. Davis.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., P. J. Meade, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Political, &c., Sec., A. Montgomerie Rs. 2,500
Gen., Educal. Sec., J. C. Ker Rs. 2,500
Revenue Sec., C. M. Baker, C.I.E. Rs. 3,125
Home Sec., J. Crear, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500
Public Works Sec., F. St. John Gebbie, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); R. T. Harrison Rs. 3,000
Legal Sec., A. C. Wild Rs. 2,500
Commr. in Sind, J. L. Rieu, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; A. B. Marten; E. M. Pratt; A. M. Kajiji; C. G. H. Fawcett; N. W. Kemp each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. L. C. Crump (Rs. 3,500) *addl. Judl. Commr.*, C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O.; E. Raymond; B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy Rs. 3,000

(a) **BENGAL** (area of newly-constituted province, 74,699 sq. miles, with population of 46,523,177) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugra, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (127,304), now the second capital, and Howrah (192,756), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CITY, Calcutta. Pop. including suburbs and Howrah, 1,503,202.

Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, C.S.I. (March, 1917) Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., Sir W. R. Gourlay, K.C.I.E. Rs. 2,000

Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E. Rs. 2,000

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. C. B. Lyon, 1st Ltanoers; Lieut. M. A. Carthew-Yorston, M.B.E., 1st Black Watch.

Indian A.D.C., Biscaldar Major Hira Singh Bahadur, I.D.S.M., 19th Ltanoers

Surgeon to the Governor, Major J. D. Sanders, I.M.S. Rs. 4,200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir H. Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.; J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Abdur Rahim. each Rs. 5,333

Ministers, Hons. Sir S. N. Banarji, Kt. (*Local Self-Govt.* &c.); P. C. Mitra, C.I.E. (*Educal.*); Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (*Agric. and Industries*) each Rs. 5,333

Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Dep. Presdt., S. N. Ray (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., H. P. Duval Rs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., M. C. McAlpin Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. and Edn. Sec., L. S. O'Malley, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Fin. Sec., A. Marr Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E. Rs. 2,300
Agric. and Industries (Transferred) Sec., J. A. L. Swan Rs. 2,750
Land Rev. &c. (Reserved) Sec., W. S. Hepkyns, O.B.E. (offg.) Rs. 2,750
Pub Wks. Secs. (Irrign. Reserved) (offg.), Rai Amar Nath Das Bahadur, Rs. 3,000; (*Roads and Bldgs. (Transferred)*), G. D. Dey (offg.) Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. Rs. 6,000

Judges, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; Sir N. B. Chatterji; Sir W. Teunton; T. W. Richardson; H. Walsley; W. E. Greaves; B. R. Newbould; G. C. Rankin; C. O. Ghose; P. L. Buckland; Z. B. Zahid Suhrawardy; A. H. Cumming; H. G. Pearson (*addl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(a) **THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH**, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 127,267 sq. miles; pop. 45,500,046), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1825 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is varied by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1874 a Legislative Council was established. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (125,046), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (225,000), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (123,046), Bareilly (127,250), and Meerut (122,257).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 133,974.
 (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 243,553.
Governor, H.E. Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 (Jan., 1922)Rs. 20,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. V. F. Gamble.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir L. C. Porter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 (Finance); **Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.**
 (Home)Rs. 5,333

Ministers, Hons. C. Y. Chintamani (Educ. and Industries); Pandit Jagat Narayan (Local Self-Government and Public Health)

each Rs. 5,333
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. M. Keane, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Sarup,
 p.a., Rs. 5,000

Sec., W. K. PorterRs. 3,000
Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. LambertRs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., G. B. F. MuirRs. 2,300
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, O.B.E.Rs. 2,600
Judicial Sec., C. H. B. KendallRs. 2,550
Industries Sec., H. S. CrosthwaiteRs. 2,500
Educ. Sec., K. Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E.Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., (Bldgs., &c.) H. M. Willmott
 (Rs. 3,125); (Irrign.) W. E. Standley
 Rs. 2,250

Board of Revenue, H. M. R. Hopkins, C.S.I.; S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. Burn, C.S.I.
 each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Grimwood Meers
 Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, I.C.O.; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji, C.I.E.; Sir W. Tudball; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott; C. H. Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay (actg.); A. E. Ryves (actg.); Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad (actg.); W. Wallach (actg.)each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, Rai Bahadur Kanhaiya LalRs. 3,500
Add. D., L. Stuart, C.I.E.; S. R. Daniels (offg.); B. J. Dalal (offg.)Rs. 3,333
 (g) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 20,678,393) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikh number about 2,000,000 in the Punjab and Frontier States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and

Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 260,499 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 279,928.
Governor, H.E. Sir Edward D. Mactagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Jan. 1922)Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major G. C. S. Black, O.B.E.

Rs. 2,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. K. O'Brien Harding, O.B.E.; Capt. R. St. B. Emmott; Risaldar Major (Hon. Lt.) Amar Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, C.I.E.

Rs. 5,000
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain; Lala Harkishan LalRs. 5,000
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. M. S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.Rs. 3,000
Dep.-Presdt. (vacant)p.a., Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Offg. Chief Sec. L. French, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., D. J. BoydRs. 2,650
Financial Sec., B. T. GibsonRs. 2,750
Transferred Depts. Sec., E. A. A. Joseph Rs. 2,750
Home Sec., V. ConnollyRs. 2,750
Public Works Secs. (Irrign.) H. W. M. Ives, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,125); W. P. Sangster (Rs. 2,750); (Bldgs. and Roads) A. S. Montgomery (Rs. 3,250)
Financial Commrs., P. J. Fagan, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,250)
C. J. Hallifax, C.B.E.Rs. 3,300
Dir. of Agric., C. A. H. TownsendRs. 2,650

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir R. B. Shadil Lal
 Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. W. Chevis; H. S. Smith; W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; S. Wilberforce; C. L. Dundas (offg.)each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,205,564. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbaws, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 20 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Frome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overlaid from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jade-stone, and

wolfman. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Salween, and the Myittha, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin. Burma is to be constituted a Governor's province.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 339,547.
Lieut. Governor, The Hon. Sir Reginald Hy. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Feb. 1918).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. P. W. Heanly, Rifle Brig.Rs. 1,500

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. T. Drake-Brockman, 7th Lancers; Hon. Capt. Sardar Bahadur Musaffar KhanRs. 2,000
Chief Sec., F. LewisohnRs. 3,165
Revenue Sec., W. Booth-GravelyRs. 2,465
Sec., W. B. Brander, C.B.E.Rs. 2,565
Leg. and Jud. Sec., B. CassonRs. 2,465
Public Works Sec., H. E. W. Martindell, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,425; C. E. RushtonRs. 2,565
Financial Commr., W. E. LowryRs. 3,665
Development Commr., J. Mackenna, C.I.E.Rs. 3,665

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. S. M. Robinson.....Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. Maung Kin; C. P. R. Young; H. S. Pratt; B. H. Healdeach Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), L. H. Saunders.....Rs. 3,665

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,182 sq. miles, with pop. of 33,998,778). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1902, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1906. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 120,109.

Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha, of Balpur, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C. (Dec. 1902).....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., W. B. BrattRs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. A. Haskett-Smith, Worcester Regt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. W. L. Mearns, C.S.I., C.I.E.; H. McPherson, C.S.I., S. Sinhaeach Rs. 5,000
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (Revenue); Madhusudan Das, C.I.E. (Local Self Govt.).....each Rs. 5,000

Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. S. Sinha.
Dep. Presdt., Sayid Hassan Inam.....Rs. 3,000
Sec., Sanhara Balaji Dhanu.....Rs. 1,500
Chief Sec., G. Rainy, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., J. D. Sifton, C.I.E.Rs. 2,500
Revenue and Judl. Sec., J. A. Hubback Rs. 2,500
Judl. Sec., H. L. L. Allanson.....Rs. 2,500
Public Works Sec. (Irrig.), W. S. Bremner; (Bldgs. and Rds.), E. Blaber (temp.).....each Rs. 3,125

Local Self-govt. Sec., M. G. HallettRs. 1,500
Educn. Sec., H. K. Briscoe (actg.).....Rs. 1,500
Board of Revenue, Member of, L. F. Morshead (s.p.t.).....Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir T. F. D. Miller.....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir B. K. Mullick; Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad; W. S. Coutts, C.I.E.; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill,each Rs. 4,000

(8) THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,827,302). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,021,222), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £169,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 149,522.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Governor, H. E. Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1902).....Rs. 8,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E.; M. V. Joshi,each Rs. 4,000
Ministers, Hons. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar; S. M. Chitnavis, I.S.O.each Rs. 3,000
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. Sir Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis, K.C.I.E.Rs. 2,500
Dep. Presdt., M. R. Dixit (per annum) Rs. 3,000
Sec., Rao Bahadur Kesho Vaman Bhanusa
Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.B.E.Rs. 3,000
Finl. Sec., H. C. GowanRs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., E. GordonRs. 2,500
Legal Sec., D. G. MitchellRs. 2,500
Public Works Sec. (Bldgs. & Roads), Lt. Col. H. de Pollard-Lowrey, C.M.G., C.I.E., S. S. S. (Rs. 3,000); and (Irrig.), Lt. Col. S. G. Bhatnagar, R.E.each Rs. 3,125

Judicial Commrs. Sir H. V. Drake-Brookman; J. K. Batten (Rs. 3,500); H. F. Hallifax; F. W. A. Priddleaux, O.B.E.; P. S. Kotval; Ras Bahadur Wasudeo Ramchandra Dhole (temp).

each Rs. 3,000

(9) **ASSAM** (area, 52,035 sq. miles; pop. 7,258,841), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1826. It was combined in 1892 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 600,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Sir W. Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

(Mar. 1921)Rs. 5,500

Priv. Sec., Major R. C. B. WilliamsRs. 1,250

A.D.C., Capt. E. O. ChamierRs. 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. W. J. Reid, C.S.I.; Abdul Majid, C.I.E.,

each Rs. 3,500

Ministers, Hons. Ras Bahadur Ghansayam Barua;

Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Majid, each Rs. 3,500

Legislative Council: Presdt. Hon. J. C. Arbuthnot,

C.I.E.Rs. 1,000

Dep. Presdt., Khan Bahadur Muhib-ud-din

AhmedRs. 2,500 a year

Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., A. Mellor C.I.E.Rs. 2,500

Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E.Rs. 2,900

Second Sec., A. R. EdwardsRs. 2,650

Public Works Sec., J. N. Taylor, C.I.E. (offg.)Rs. 3,000

(10) **THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE** was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,247,696, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 92,384.

Chief Commr., The Hon. Sir A. H. Grant,

K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Sept. 1919)Rs. 4,000

Hon. Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (offg.).

Secretary to Chief Commr., E. A. F. Metcalfe,

Rs. 1,950

Judicial Commr., F. P. Rennie (offg.)Rs. 2,750

Asst. Sec., H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 2,750

Public Works Sec., Col. E. A. D. Fraser, R.E.

(Bdgt.), Rs. 2,000; N. White (Irrig.), Rs. 2,150

(11) **AJMER-MERWARA** (area, 6,751 sq. miles; pop. 1,000,000), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 114,926.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lieut-Col. E. E.

Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 4,000

(12) **COORG** (area, 1,220 sq. miles; pop. 164,490), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., The Hon. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Rs. 4,000

(13) **BRITISH BALUCHISTAN** (area, 94,008 sq. ms.; pop. 421,679) was constituted a separate administration in 1883, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagal, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Hon. Lt.-Col.

Sir A. B. Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.Rs. 4,000

Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. H. Stewart,

C.I.E.Rs. 2,950

(14) **DELHI**.—This province (area, 537 sq. miles; pop. 486,742) was constituted on October 1, 1911, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. C. A. Barron, C.S.I.,

C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

(15) **THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS** (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,833) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1860. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E.,

Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 20,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an entrepot for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian

Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1827—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 54,727. Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total trade in 1919-20 was £13,545,000. In 1919-20, 1,205 vessels called at Aden, and 430 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the

Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: *Political Resident*, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.... *per mensem* Rs. 3,000. The Kuria Muria Islands, to the S. of Omã, have been in British possession since 1824. In 1834 the East India Company occupied Sokatra (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £200 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. An allowance of £40 on account of passage to India (£50 in case of passage to Rangoon) will be paid to newly appointed civilians. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,000 a year. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Army or Navy, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the War Office, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equale £42 10s. at the statutory

exchange of 2s. per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres in the summer of 1922, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a larger fee from those examined in other centres. At the time of a candidate's birth his father must have been a natural-born British subject, but exceptions to this condition may be made in the case of candidates who served in His Majesty's Armed Forces during the war. Candidates must be above 21 and under 25 years of age on Aug. 1, 1922; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than May 10, 1922. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay for officers recruited in the United Kingdom is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 675, and thence to Rs. 1,450 per month, subject to efficiency bars. There are superior appointments (not reserved, however, exclusively for officers so recruited), with pay proceeding from Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 3,000 per month. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seem to be most suitable by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are

in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs. 250 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplains Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

The superior Engineer establishment of the *Indian Public Works Department* is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. In 1922 the Europeans appointed by the Secretary of State for India were selected from among candidates who had served in His Majesty's forces during the war and who were in possession of certain University engineering degrees or diplomas, or, not being able to produce one of the recognised degrees or diplomas, had received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the engineering profession, had received some technical education in engineering, and had some practical training and experience in engineering as civilians and in military or quasi-military service. In 1922 only those who had been born on or after Aug. 2, 1894, and on or before Aug. 1, 1899, were considered. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 325 a month in case of men under 24 years of age, but candidates, if above 24, are credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,425 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund. Appointments are usually made in June in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—The date of the next recruitment may possibly be about July, 1923. No information can be given at present as to what regulations will be in force for this recruitment, but it is expected that further details will be available about March or April, 1923. The ordinary regulations, under which appointments were made in 1922, were briefly as follows:—

The Regulations apply to all candidates, other than those eligible under Regulation 2 of the Special Regulations for Officers and Men who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war. In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the aid of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed

form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Candidates must be not less than 22 but under 32 years of age on the 1st January. Applicants whose course of study has been interrupted owing to the War, but whose total war service is not sufficiently long to enable them to qualify under the special regulations, will be admitted as candidates, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, subject to the condition that their age does not exceed by more than one year the limit fixed above. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character: to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office. Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service are not admitted to the examination, and before appointment a probationer is required to undergo a special course of instruction and to pass examinations in special subjects. The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £200 a year, not exceeding a total of £400. The grant of the allowances is subject to certain conditions. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 in the case of officers in non-Indian domicile) per mensem, and rises by increments to Rs. 1,400, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Finance, Medical, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pensions Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

**THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH,
1910, 1920, AND 1921.**

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1910-11.	1919-20.	Revised Esti- mate, 1920-21.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue:</i> (000 omitted)			
Land Revenue.....	£21,090	£22,610	£21,751
Opium	3,269	3,038	2,415
Salt	4,278	3,832	4,457
Stamps	6,019	7,274	7,522
Excise	11,558	12,840	13,477
Provincial Rates.....	26	36	41
Customs	12,121	14,989	22,164
Income Tax	7,758	15,472	14,045
Forest	3,121	3,572	3,798
Registration	573	724	768
Tributes (Native States)	594	621	615

Total £70,429 £85,014 £91,053

Interest..... £3,830 £3,372 £2,465

Posts and Telegraphs ... £5,343 £6,136 £6,558

Mint £1,267 £1,787 £473

Receipts by Civil Departments:

Law and Justice	£933	£911	£921
Police.....	186	222	263
Ports and Pilotage.....	132	140	159
Education.....	304	324	323
Medical and Sanitation	145	161	194
Minor Departments	395	496	472

Total £2,095 £2,264 £2,332

Miscellaneous:

Superannuation.....	£217	£214	£218
Stationery & Printing...	120	133	145
Exchange and Miscellaneous	6,391	1,458	7,221

Total £6,728 £1,805 £8,184

Railways:

State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£24,856	£21,066	£17,014
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.).....	106	158	179

Total £24,962 £21,224 £17,193

Irrigation:

Direct Receipts	£3,442	£3,888	£4,060
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,905	1,945	2,138

Total £5,347 £5,833 £6,198

Other Civil Public Works £347 £370 £458

Receipts by Military Depts. £2,350 £2,603 £2,247

Total Revenue ... £123,258 130,408 137,121

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE)

	1910-11.	1919-20.	Revised Esti- mate, 1920-21.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues:</i> (000 omitted)			
Refunds and Drawbacks	£1,252	£1,493	£2,122
Assignments & Compens.	1,220	2,314	1,372
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	4,104	4,297	5,497
Opium	1,308	866	824
Salt	553	540	573
Stamps	220	201	257
Excise.....	539	610	806
Customs	393	311	378
Forest.....	1,927	2,733	2,432
Other Heads.....	345	437	548

Total £11,797 £12,192 £14,977

Interest:

On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£7,000	£6,430	£6,192
On other Obligations.....	1,127	1,248	1,576

Total £8,127 £7,678 £7,768

Posts and Telegraphs..... £3,975 £4,565 £6,391

Mint £306 £324 £200

Civil Departments:

Gen. Administration.....	£2,490	£2,401	£3,248
Law and Justice	4,859	5,280	6,172
Police.....	6,110	6,890	8,022
Ports and Pilotage	221	308	290
Education	3,974	4,568	5,145
Ecclesiastical	137	134	172
Medical and Sanitation ..	1,740	2,140	2,556
Political	2,654	2,111	2,143
Minor Departments	1,503	1,768	2,115

Total £23,688 £25,560 £29,874

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

Territr. & Pol. Pensions	£125	£201	£195
Civ. Furlough Allowances	141	390	730
Superannuation	3,525	3,009	3,122
Stationery and Printing..	1,110	1,214	1,327
Miscellaneous	1,332	740	1,724

Total £6,293 £5,554 £8,212

Famine Relief and Insurance £1,000 | £1,128 | £1,000 |

Railway Revenue Account:

State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c.)	£14,079	£11,392	£13,225
Other Railway Exp.	315	562	281

Total £14,394 £11,954 £13,506

Irrigation..... £3,947 £4,222 £4,676

Other Civil Public Works £5,622 £7,091 £8,123

Army & Marine Services £46,830 £28,169 £49,579

Exchange..... £7,265

Total Expenditure £125,099 125,722 125,072

Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments } +1,079 +254 +770

Total Expenditure from Revenue £126,078 125,468 124,302

In 1915-16 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,222,662, in 1916-17 a surplus of £7,478,720, a surplus of £3,087,000 in 1917-18, a deficit of £3,280,000 in 1918-19, a deficit of £13,768,000 in 1919-20, an estimated deficit of £2,622,000 in 1920-21.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, provision was made for the definite assignment to each of the Provincial Governments of a part of the revenues of India. The revenues so allocated consist, in the main, of the receipts accruing from provincial loans and from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing, the principal heads of which are land revenue, irrigation, stamp duties and excise. In addition, a local government is given a share in any expansion of income tax due to an increase of the assessed incomes within the Province. This division of the sources of revenue leaves the Central Government, under present conditions, insufficiently provided. It has, therefore, been arranged that an annual contribution shall be made by eight of the nine local governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregate 983 lakhs of rupees (Madras 348, Bombay 66, Bengal 63, United Provinces 240, Punjab 175, Burma 64, Central Provinces 22, Assam 15, Bihar and Orissa nil), but these contributions will cease at the earliest possible moment. The revised financial arrangements came into force from 1 April, 1921, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government.

BUDGETS 1921-22.

	Estimated Revenue	Estimated Expenditure	Estimated Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	lakhs of Rupees*	lakhs of Rupees*	lakhs of Rupees*
Central Government	12,831	12,760	+ 71
Madras	1,671	1,708	- 37
Bombay	1,446	1,605	- 159
Bengal	1,048	1,260	- 212
United Provinces ..	1,350	1,374	- 24
Punjab	1,127	1,158	- 31
Burma	1,015	1,087	- 72
Central Provinces and Berar	528	544	- 16
Assam	236	257	- 21
Bihar and Orissa ..	482	509	- 27
Total	21,734	22,262	- 528

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue, on State Railways, Irrigation Works and the new capital at Delhi.

	1919-20. (see omitted)	1920-21.	Budget Estimate 1921-22.
State Railways	£9,456	£16,287	£11,277
Irrigation Works	164	415	21
New Capital at Delhi ..	336	828	773

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1918-19 was 2s. 3d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin

to rent) be added, 2s. 20d. per head. The Budget for 1919-20 introduced a super-tax on large incomes, enhanced the export duties on raw jute, increased the import duties on cotton manufactures, and imposed, as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods and traffic. The Budget of 1919-20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920-21. The Budget for 1920-21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921-22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31 March, 1921, the debt of India amounted to Rs. 57,351 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 8,056 lakhs, besides a charge of Rs. 383 lakhs for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 874 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £38,921,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £7,093,000 and Rs. 1,387 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *ryotwari* tenure prevails, and each ryot, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *ryotwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1919-20 amounted to £24,555,000, of which £1,945,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1919-20, 3,600 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 7,797 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies), &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £3,037,421. The expenses of production, &c., were £869,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth

and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from 31 March, 1907, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

LICENCE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly increased in recent years, and amounted to £12,554,000 net in 1913-14.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £14,297,000 in 1913-14. (For tariff see page 627.) The export duty on rice yielded £248,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £1,034,000 in 1913-14. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on 1 March, 1912, 1 March, 1917, and 1 March, 1921.

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	Rate of Tax. Per Rupee *
Ra. 2,000 and over	5 ples
" 5,000 "	6 "
" 10,000 "	9 "
" 20,000 "	12 "
" 30,000 "	14 "
" 40,000 "	16 "

* 12 ples = 1 anna, 20 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = 1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Ra. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Ra. 75,000, at 1 to 4 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Ra. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £7,194,000 (net) in 1913-14. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Ra. 2½ to Ra. 2 a maund (Salb.) in 1903, to Ra. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Ra. 1½ with effect from 1 March, 1916.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 250,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1913-14 conveyed 4,329 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 20 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on 31 March, 1920, was 353,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1919-20 was over 25 millions. Their capital cost to the end of 1919-20 was £9,792,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The combined services yielded for the year 1919-20 a net income of £1,381,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 21½ per cent. on its capital expenditure of £1,231,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for

traffic on 31 March, 1920, was 36,722, while the mileage under construction was 1,222. Of this mileage open about 90 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 10 per cent. on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1920, the total capital at charge was £428,462,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1919-20 amounted to £29,664,000. The number of passengers increased to 533 millions, and the goods traffic dropped to 25 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net working profit from State railways was £9,207,000 in 1919-20. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1919-20 was about £6,586,000.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1920, was £1,447,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £1,275,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was over 25 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 150 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1919-20 to £21,043,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,336,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £5,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,223,000; other Debt Services, £1,855,000; Stores, £3,303,000, of which £1,217,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,070,000; Army non-effective charges, £2,978,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,803,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,274,000; home administration, £387,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 13 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 178 grains troy. Up to 1823 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1902 was practically stable at 1s. 4d. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 20 rupees in 1900. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1920, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by

exchange up to 31 March, 1921, amounted to £42,075,000. Of this sum £1,121,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31 March, 1921, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £38,951,000 (estimated value), while £4,883 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1921 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 75,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 180,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1905-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1 June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £30,000,000 in 1912-13 to about £57,985,000 in 1919-20. During the war of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 105,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. It is proposed to form an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. The "Escher" Committee, appointed in 1919, reported in 1920, and made various recommendations (see p. 609), which are now under consideration. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B.Rs. 2,500

EDUCATION.—The main features of the Indian educational position are:—A middle class widely instructed in those arts which qualify for the learned professions; a proletariat, of which only a fraction is literate; a whole sex almost totally devoid of any education whatever. Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially

in stimulating practical application. There are eleven Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad and Mysore. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1919-20 numbered 202,000 and the scholars 8,206,000, including 1,377,000 females. Of the institutions, about 28 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1919-20, £9,926,000, £2,459,000 came from fees, and £5,631,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per thousand can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1919-20 numbered 739, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of £4,968,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,639,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 10,187 members of municipal bodies 9,389 were Indians, and 8,967 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of about £5,918,000 in 1918-19 was devoted to civil works, one-fourth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1918, 2,150,000 civil suits were instituted; 1,930,000 persons were tried, and 919,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 454 were sentenced to death, 2,149 to transportation, and 163,724 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1918 was 14,385 officers and 188,973 men. There were 774 prisons, with a daily average of 127,000 prisoners, in 1919. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,553 prisoners on 31 March, 1920.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·1 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·7 in 1913; it was 25·9 per 1,000 in 1919. There were over 7 million deaths from influenza during 1918. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1919 were about 10,540,000 in India as a whole. Over 20,000 people were killed by snakes in 1919. In 3,242 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 35,870,000 patients were treated in 1919. The number of persons vaccinated in 1919 was 10,740,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 120,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archaeological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1923-24 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920-21 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

In 1923-24 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1924-25 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1926-27. The rise in prices was a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1920-21 as compared with 1919-20 the value of the imports increased by £53,743,000 and the exports decreased by £36,366,000. These figures exceed all previous records. In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—cotton goods (£28,548,000), iron and steel (£9,980,000), machinery (£8,906,000), railway plant (£6,366,000), cotton yarn (£6,346,000), motor cars, &c. (£5,610,000), paper, &c. (£3,906,000), hardware (£3,148,000), woollen goods (£2,681,000), instruments (£2,304,000), haberdashery, brass, and dyes. There were decreases in amber (£2,993,000), grain (£2,023,000), silk goods and seeds.

In the export trade grain and pulse increased by £4,997,000, opium by £317,000, lac by £222,000, metals by £1,122,000. The other principal items show considerable decreases.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1920-21:—

IMPORTS.

(see omitted.)	(see omitted.)
Cotton Goods ... £29,000	Cigarettes, &c. £1,972
Iron and Steel 20,800	Chemicals 1,779
Machinery, &c. 14,418	Copper 1,730
Sugar, &c. 12,326	Rubber Manuf's 1,580
Railway plant... 9,480	Salt 1,582
Cotton Yarn ... 9,024	Build'g. &c. Mat's 1,507
Motor cars, cycles, &c. ... 8,229	Drugs & Medicines 1,409
Hardware, &c. 6,060	Pakets 1,308
Mineral Oils ... 5,522	Spices 1,274
Paper, &c. 4,860	Stationery 1,214
Instruments, &c. 3,874	Fruits and Vegetables 1,119
Silk Goods 3,729	Matches 1,114
Woollen Goods 3,687	Silk (raw) 1,088
Liquors 3,266	Wood & Timber 992
Brass, &c. 2,880	Beltting 974
Dyes 2,422	Soap 920
Provisions 2,407	
Glass 2,251	
Apparel 2,176	
Haberdashery, &c. 2,013	

Government Stores:

Rly. plant, &c. ... £1,908
Metals 1,186

EXPORTS.

(see omitted.)	(see omitted.)
Jute Manuf's ... £25,329	Rubber 2,102
Cotton (raw) ... 27,722	Coal, Coke, &c. 1,008
Grain, Pulse & Flour 17,094	Coffee 982
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures 12,181	Manures 866
Seeds 11,223	Wood 822
Jute (raw) 10,907	Oilcake 777
Tea 8,109	Brass, &c. 761
Lac 5,985	Paraffin Wax 744
Hides and Skins 3,499	Dyes 732
Metals & Ores 2,834	Mica 674
Leather 2,197	Hemp 574
Opium 1,684	Spices 550
Wool (raw) 1,505	
Oils 1,186	

Re-Exports:

Sugar 4,115
Cotton Manuf's 2,828

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	(see omitted.)	(see omitted.)	(see omitted.)	(see omitted.)	(see omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	99,757	100,283	112,689	128,647	222,672
Government Stores	7,076	9,287	13,019	9,153	7,006
Total Merchandise	106,833	109,570	125,708	147,800	229,678
Treasure—Private	9,928	17,370	814	7,416	15,178
Government	13,702	17,139	46,763	44,744	7,827
Total Treasure	23,630	34,509	47,577	52,160	23,005
Total Imports	130,463	144,079	173,285	199,960	252,703
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	158,049	155,609	159,530	206,010	158,874
Foreign Goods (re-exports) ..	5,308	6,081	9,705	11,852	12,038
Government Stores	1,440	1,560	909	3,077	6,328
Total Merchandise	164,807	163,250	170,244	221,839	177,240
Treasure—Private	3,294	3,621	1,792	5,023	17,025
Government	926	1,408	4,215	4,107	288
Total Treasure	4,220	5,029	6,007	9,130	17,313
Total Exports	169,027	168,279	176,251	230,969	194,553
Total Sea-borne Trade	301,600	312,358	349,536	430,929	447,256
Net Imports of Treasure	21,287	29,430	41,279	48,240	5,804
Net Exports of Merchandise	28,041	23,700	44,966	74,229	59,004
Excess of Exports	39,328	24,270	2,687	26,000	53,200

* Information not available.

† Net Imports of Merchandise.

‡ Excess of Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1929-30:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£223,679	£158,074
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	60.9	25.0
Belgium	1.6	5.3
Ceylon	0.6	4.8
China (excluding Hong Kong)	0.9	3.6
Egypt	0.4	1.5
France	1.1	3.4
Germany	1.4	3.7
Holland	0.9	0.5
Hong Kong	0.7	3.0
Italy	1.2	2.8
Japan	7.9	10.1
Java, Borneo and Sumatra ...	5.1	1.3
Mauritius	0.3	0.8
Straits Settlements	1.4	3.7
Switzerland	0.7	0.1
United States ...	10.5	14.6
All other countries	4.4	18.8

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs 15 = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1916 and 1917, and the Finance Bill of 1921, introduced new and enhanced Customs duties with effect from 1 March, 1916, 1 March, 1917, and 1 March, 1921, respectively. The general import tariff, which stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1854, was raised to 7½ per cent. in 1916, and to 11 per cent. in 1921. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition, and certain "luxury" articles, including silver manufactures, pay 20 per cent., sugar 15 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 75 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 18 As. 12 a gallon, salt Rs. 1½ a maund (56 lb.), silver plate, silver thread and wire 20 per cent., refined petroleum As. 1½ a gallon (with an additional As. 6 per gallon on motor spirit; an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Iron and steel goods, grain, tea- chests, printing materials, machinery, railway materials, and a few other articles pay 1½ per cent. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As. 4 per lb., matches As. 12 per gross, beer As. 6 p. 6 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 30 a gallon. Gold, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1½ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hemstems, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

SHIPPING.—In 1929-30 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 8,222, with a tonnage of 12,000,000. Of this tonnage, 84 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Mangalore, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1929-30 were £12,072,000, and the exports £10,544,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1929-30, 255 million acres were cropped, an increase of 27 million acres as compared with 1918-19. Of the total area cropped about 9 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 28 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 49 million acres. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1929-30 there were in British India and Indian States 1,394 central, 36,726 agricultural and 2,662 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,521,148 and a capital of £14,270,000.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1929 was 22,628,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 millions in 1929. The production of salt is about 1,821,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1929 was about 538,000 tons, and of saltpetre 18,000 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 507,000 oz. in 1929. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1929 was 2,024 tons, and of the latter 3,577 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 623 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1929-30, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,724,000 spindles and 128,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1929-30 was 626 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 354 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 76 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 840,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. There were, in 1929, 3 woollen and 9 paper mills, 25 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succes- sion.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approx- imate.
<i>Salutes of 21 Guns.</i>					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,128	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	25,107	3,093,088	"	905,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,000,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,158,125	Muhammadans	750,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
<i>Salutes of 19 Guns.</i>					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,469	1,004,561	"	420,000
*Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	Muhammadans	51,000
*Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	380,000
*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,293,776	"	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,129	3,428,975	{ Hindus and Christians }	761,000
<i>Salutes of 17 Guns.</i>					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	558,785	Hindus	210,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,151	700,983	"	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218,730	"	46,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,361	918,110	{ Hindus and Christians }	254,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	513,429	Hindus	167,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	"	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	"	40,000
†Kota, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	639,089	"	224,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1912	34,963	2,057,553	"	440,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,699	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1912	13,000	1,514,843	Hindus	187,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	"	130,000
<i>Salutes of 15 Guns.</i>					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232,000
Banawara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	165,463	Animists	15,000
Deoli, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of ..	1899	441	74,290	"	25,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of ..	1892	417	63,015	"	26,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,793	154,070	"	50,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	"	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1912	1,447	159,192	"	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202,811	"	44,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	86,311	"	14,000
Khalapur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	898	87,191	Hindus	56,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	"	50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	"	28,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	531,217	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	240,000
Sikim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,812	87,920	{ Buddhists and Hindus }	15,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1900	1,964	129,127	Hindus	34,000
<i>Salutes of 13 Guns.</i>					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus	112,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,260	441,367	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	127,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,397	592,952	"	264,000
Dhrangadra, The Maharaja of	1921	1,196	79,142	"	40,000
Jaura, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	"	50,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	820	96,271	Muhammadans	22,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	87,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Sup-cession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year received, or approxi- mate.
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	120,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	242,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,766	226,250	Hindus and Muhammadans	35,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	82,090	Hindus	55,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	161,588	"	67,000
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75,297	"	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1909	4,086	289,613	"	112,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	87,093	"	15,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	135,873	"	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	132,530	"	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,985	"	30,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	642	130,294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	161,916	Muhammadans	94,000
†Janjira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	"	33,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	"	39,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	346,222	"	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230	"	78,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1919	2,506	228,880	"	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,178	411,886	"	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	1,486	212,860	"	12,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	26,885	"	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1913	1,198	138,520	"	57,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	"	44,000

N.B.—There are also 12 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £222,222 (£222,222 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1919-20. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a

group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 71,936,736. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1920, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 628-9 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,253—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1722, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1882, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1923, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted

heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. *The Himalayan Hill States*, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 241,631) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1860, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. *The Sikh States*, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,857,012) extends some 400 miles from north to south, and is 230 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. *The States of Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. *The Malayalm States of Travancore and Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. *The three northern Muhammadan States of Khatwar (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur*. 11. *Kalat* (including Makran and Kharan) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. *Gujarat*, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. *The Southern Marhatta States*. 14. *The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier*, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Sulaiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. *The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes*, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vijaypatnam) Agency. 16. *The Indo-Chinese group of States*, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *etc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H. H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,629,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1900-1 its exports to British India were £4,112,000, while its imports amounted to £1,913,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (56 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, cloths, ghee, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu (pop. 50,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut.-Col. E. L. Kennion, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 30,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1900 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £73,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1900-1 was £129,474. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H. H. Amir Amanulla Khan; *etc.* 1909. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India.

Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakhshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits, sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (225 miles). The Shikhar railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of

Afghanistan with India in 1900-01 was over £1,014,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £750,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1900-01 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1860 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nusrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanullah Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August.

The treaty provided that the privilege enjoyed by former Amirs of importing arms and ammunition through India should be withdrawn; the arrears of the late Amir's subsidy were confiscated, and no subsidy is to be granted to the present Amir; the British Government expressed willingness, conditionally, to receive another Afghan mission, after six months, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest and the re-establishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis; the Afghan Government agreed to the Indo-Afghan frontier accepted by the late Amir and agreed to the early demarcation by a British Commission of the West Khyber where the Afghan aggression happened, and to accept such boundary as the British Commission may lay down. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external. All previous treaties have been cancelled by the war. Representatives of the Indian Government and of the Amir met at Mussoorie in 1902 to discuss questions affecting the relations between the two governments, and further negotiations are now proceeding at Kabul.

CAPITAL. *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is *Kandahar* (80,000). Other provincial capitals are *Herat* (20,000) and *Tashkurgan* (17,000). *British Agent* (vacant), Rs. 1,000.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by

Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Bahrain (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1918-19 the value of the exports was £1,328,000, and of the imports £1,330,000. The people (about 200,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1820 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. F. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. *per mensem* Rs. 2,500
Pol. Agent, Muscat, R. E. L. Wingate Rs. 1,500
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. Moore, D.S.O., Rs. 1,500
Do., Bahrain, Capt. C. K. Daly Rs. 1,000

PERSIA (g.v.) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1879 and 1893, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andjan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 20 miles of Herat, and within 400 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways.

Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkistan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkistan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkistan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt. Col. P. T. Etherton). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1900-1 was about £700,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1909, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the

British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese, and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,552,000 in 1901-2. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yueh and Saumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (S.E.) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chienmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1900-1 the value of the total trade was about £627,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1893-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1900-1.

(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

	Imports.	Exports.
Persia	239,080	708,087
Afghanistan	885,678	1,088,790
Tirah	41,121	68,833
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	276,066	256,668
Buner	27,385	44,799
Waziristan	394,752	492,723
Kurram Valley	6,459	60,286
Badakshan	103	...
Kashgar	4,310	121
Chinese Turkistan	934,125	276,732
Central Asia	193,205	301,247
Tibet	427,054	242,200
Nepal	4,111,841	1,912,179
Sikkim	374,837	101,774
Bhutan	78,548	50,930
Towang	3,694	3,126
Naga and Mishmi Hills	16,654	35,300
Duffia and Aka Hills	41	27
Western China	803,263	742,202
Siam	430,413	606,414
Kachin Country	14,550	16,004
Shan States	3,302,241	3,609,626
Karennee	217,293	65,222
	22,272,241	10,543,202

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1921.	Census, 1901.
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	374,663	650,000 [§]
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	718,000 [§]
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	455,614	625,000 [§]
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	358,092
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,428	492,338	524,579
Ontario (Toronto).....	407,262	2,523,274	2,630,000 [§]
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) ...	2,184	93,728	88,536
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,003,232	2,550,000 [§]
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	...
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	...
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,242,224	18,481	...
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	...

Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1918-9, 2,477 were from England, 54 from Wales, 473 from Scotland, and 174 from Ireland; 52,000 came from the U.S.A. and 4,582 from other countries. In 1918-9 the immigrants numbered 117,600.

§ Estimate.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,321	1,721,480	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,128,854	2,135,956	4,264,810	638,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	568,429	82,165
1901	2,731,708	2,619,607	5,351,315	538,076	40,149
1921	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,633,523	321,064

Races and Religions.

Countries of Birth.	1901.	1921.	Religions.	1901.	1921.
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics.....	2,229,500	2,823,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	218,886	1,079,822
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,727	Church of England	681,492	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,322	Baptists	318,003	362,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,664
Lower Isles	256	1,860	Congregationalists	28,293	31,020
Other British	30,693	48,806	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States.....	127,599	303,622	Mennonites	31,797	44,621
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	26,402	74,264
Russia	31,221	100,972	Greek Catholics	15,620	28,927
Norway and Sweden	20,266	49,194	Pagans	15,127	11,320
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	21,220
Italy	6,824	34,739	Brethren	8,614	9,120
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,432	Buddhists	20,407	20,422
China	17,043	27,063	Salvation Army	20,226	20,226
Elsewhere	21,824	59,226	Doukhobors	8,772	10,122

The Indian Population was 127,922 in 1901, 126,422 in 1921, and 126,922 in 1921. The Eskimo numbered 2,222 in 1901.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 40° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 40° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 12, 1883	Oct. 25, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 12, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 12, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1926	Nov. 11, 1926
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	June 3, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General.

<i>Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief</i> , General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921).....	£10,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Capt. O. H. C. Balfour.	
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. E. A. Greene, M.C., T.D.; Capt. Hon. W. G. H. Joliffe; Capt. Hon. F. W. Erskine.	
<i>Honorary Aides-de-Camp</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Capt. E. H. Martin, R.C.N., C.M.G.; Lt.-Comm. Stephen Morres, R.C.N.; Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.; Col. G. Godson, D.S.O.; Col. J. L. R. Parsons, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O.; Col. F. M. Gaudet, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., C.M.G.	

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE NEW DOMINION CABINET
(Sept. 1921).

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.	*\$15,000
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals</i> , Hon. John A. Stewart, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Soldier Civil Re-establishment</i> , Hon. Robert James Manion, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, K.C., M.P.	10,000
<i>President of Privy Council</i> , Hon. L. G. Norman, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Customs and Excise</i> , Hon. J. B. W. Baxter, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens, M.P.	10,000
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. L. de G. Belley, M.P.	10,000
<i>Secretary of State</i> , Hon. R. Monty, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Health, Immigration and Colonisation</i> , Hon. J. W. Edwards, M.D., M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson, Senator	10,000
<i>Minister of Naval Service, Marine and Fisheries</i> , Hon. O. C. Ballantyne, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister of Interior</i> , Hon. Sir James A. Loughead, K.C.M.G., Senator	10,000
<i>Minister of Militia and Defence</i> , Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P.	10,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Hon. E. K. Spinney, M.P.; Hon. Edmund Bristol, M.P.; Hon. J. Wilson, M.P.	
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i> , Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G. (b. 1874)	10,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

<i>Clerk of the Privy Council</i> , Rodolphe Boudreau, C.M.G.	\$6,000
<i>Assistant do.</i> , F. K. Bennetts, I.S.O.	4,000
<i>Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspondence</i> , William Mackenzie	2,850

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.	10,000
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S.	6,000
<i>Commissioner of Patents</i> , George Finlay O'Halloran	6,000
<i>Chief, Patents Branch</i> , W. J. Lynch, I.S.O.	3,500
<i>Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks</i> , P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L.	3,700
<i>Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census</i> , R. H. Coats	3,900
<i>Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant</i> , T. J. Code	3,700
<i>Chief Trade Statistician</i> , W. A. Warne	2,800
<i>Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures</i> , E. O. Way	3,300
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer</i> , O. Higman	3,800
<i>Grain Statistician</i> , J. Byrnes	2,700
<i>Secretary, Census Branch</i> , E. H. St. Denis	3,400
<i>Supt. of Compilation</i> , E. S. MacPhail	3,200
<i>Editor</i> , E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S.	2,600

SECRETARY OF STATE.

<i>Secretary of State</i> , Hon. R. Monty, M.P.	10,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> ,	3,600
<i>Under Sec.</i> , Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.	6,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , P. Pelletier	3,850
<i>Asst. Dep. Registrar Gen.</i> , A. G. Learoyd	2,800
<i>Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch</i> , A. Brophy	3,000
<i>Dominion Archivist</i> , A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.	6,000
<i>Accountant</i> , M. J. Birdwhistle	1,700
<i>Legal Officer, Companies Branch</i> , W. J. O'Meara	2,100

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

<i>Secretary of State</i> , The Prime Minister.	
<i>Under Sec. of State for External Affairs</i> , Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	\$6,000
<i>Asst. Under-Sec.</i> , W. H. Walker, I.S.O.	4,000
<i>Accountant</i> , F. M. Baker	3,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

<i>King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. de L. Taché</i>	\$6,000
<i>Asst. King's Printer, Fred Cook</i>	4,500
<i>Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman</i>	4,000
<i>Supt. of Stationery, J. O. Patenaude</i>	4,000
<i>Accountant, J. A. Frigon</i>	3,400

MINES.

<i>Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir James Lougheed, K.C.M.G.</i>	10,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Charles Camsell, B.Sc., F.R.S.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Director of Mines Branch, John McLeish, B.A., F.R.S. (Acting)</i>	4,000
<i>Director, Geological Survey, W. H. Collins, B.A., Ph.D.</i>	3,700
<i>Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Wm. McInnes, LL.D., F.R.S.C.</i>	3,500
<i>Accountant, P. R. Marshall</i>	
<i>Chief Inspector of Explosives, Col. Gordon Ogilvie, C.M.G., R.A.</i>	

JUSTICE.

<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.</i>	10,000
<i>Private Sec., P. T. Ahern, M.A.</i>	3,300
<i>Solicitor-General of Canada</i>	5,000
<i>Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B.</i>	10,000
<i>Supt. of Penitentiaries, W. St. P. Hughes</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police, (vacant)</i>	5,000

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne</i> ..	10,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston</i>	6,000
<i>Asst. do., Cameron Stanton</i>	4,500
<i>Chief Accountant, A. Boyle</i>	3,600
<i>Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan</i> ..	3,000
<i>Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G.</i>	4,000
<i>Asst. do., B. H. Fraser</i>	3,600
<i>Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood</i>	3,700
<i>Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc.</i>	3,600
<i>Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers</i>	3,600
<i>Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (Deputy Minister)</i>	
<i>Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart</i>	4,000

NAVAL SERVICE.

<i>Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.E.</i>	6,000
<i>Director, Capt. Walter Hose, C.R.E.</i>	5,000
<i>Secy., Paymaster-Lt.-Com. J. R. Hemsted, R.N.</i>	
<i>Asst. Director, Comm. R. M. T. Stephens, C.M.G., R.C.N.</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D.</i> ..	4,000
<i>Supt. of Fisheries, W. A. Found</i>	3,600

POST OFFICE.

<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. de G. Belley, M.P.</i>	10,000
<i>Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.</i> ..	6,000
<i>Asst. Deputy Minister, Hector B. Verret</i>	4,500
<i>Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone</i>	4,000
<i>Secretary, A. W. Throop</i>	3,400
<i>Accountant, W. J. Glover</i>	4,000
<i>Supt., Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout</i> ..	3,300
<i>Supt., Savings Bank Branch, J. H. Fairweather</i>	3,000

<i>Compt., Stores Branch, Sidney Smith, I.S.O.</i> ..	\$4,000
<i>Supt., Dead Letter Office, Robert Fowler</i> ..	3,700
<i>Supt., Mail Contracts, G. C. Anderson</i>	5,000
<i>Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire</i> ..	3,500
<i>Comptroller, Railway Mails, B. M. Armstrong</i>	4,000
<i>Supt., Staff Branch, B. M. Northrop</i>	4,000
<i>Supt., Annuities Branch, S. T. Bastedo</i>	4,000
<i>Supt., Rural Mail Delivery Branch, W. E. Bennet</i>	2,900

AGRICULTURE.

<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.P.</i>	10,000
<i>Deputy Minister, J. H. Gridsdale, D.S.A.</i> ..	6,000
<i>Asst. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O.</i>	4,000
<i>Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick</i>	4,000
<i>Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A.</i>	5,000
<i>Director of Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald</i>	4,000
<i>Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell</i> ..	3,600
<i>Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc.</i> ..	3,600
<i>Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, D.Sc.</i>	3,500
<i>Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun</i>	3,400
<i>Dominion Cerealists, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D.</i> ..	2,800
<i>Dominion Agrostologist, M. O. Maite, Ph.D.</i> ..	2,700
<i>Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford</i>	2,700
<i>Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark</i>	5,000
<i>Commr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L.</i> ..	3,400

PUBLIC WORKS.

<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, K.C.</i>	10,000
<i>Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A.</i>	6,000
<i>Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E.</i>	4,500
<i>Secretary, R. C. Desrochers</i>	3,700
<i>Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E.</i>	4,000
<i>Asst. do., A. R. Dufresne, C.E.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Architect, R. C. Wright</i>	5,000
<i>Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley</i> ..	3,500
<i>Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston</i>	3,950
<i>Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien</i>	3,600
<i>Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith</i>	3,500

FINANCE.

<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C., M.P.</i>	10,000
<i>Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board, T. C. Boville, C.M.G.</i>	6,000
<i>Asst. Deputy do., J. C. Saunders</i>	5,000
<i>Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J. E. Bourke</i>	5,000

INSURANCE.

<i>Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A.</i> ..	6,000
<i>Chief Clerks, A. O'Reilly, \$2,800; A. N. MacTavish, W. H. Gilliland</i>	each 3,800

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

<i>Auditor-General, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O.</i> ..	6,000
<i>Asst. do., Wm. Kearns</i>	3,600
<i>Chief Clerks, F. Hayter, B.A., \$3,700; J. W. Read, \$3,400; J. S. Stevenson</i>	3,300

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. John A. Stewart, M.P.</i>	10,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Graham A. Bell, C.M.G.</i> ..	6,000
<i>Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Kossuth Jones, I.S.O.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E.</i>	5,500

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

<i>Chief Commissioner</i> , Hon. F. B. Carwell, K.C.	\$22,500
<i>Asst. do.</i> , S. J. McLean, Ph.D.	9,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Hon. W. R. Nantel, K.C., LL.D.; J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G.	8,000
<i>Secretary</i> , A. D. Cartwright	4,000

INTERIOR.

<i>Minister of Interior</i> , Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G., K.C.	10,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , J. G. Mitchell	3,500
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	6,000
<i>Secretary</i> , L. C. Pereira	2,800
<i>Superintending Accountant</i> , C. H. Beidoo	4,000
<i>Commissioner, Dominion Lands</i> , J. W. Greenway	4,000
<i>Comm.</i> , <i>Dominion Parks</i> , J. B. Harkin	3,600
<i>Controller of Land Patents Branch</i> , N. O. Côté, I.S.O.	3,950
<i>Do.</i> , <i>School Lands Branch</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , E. Deville, I.S.O., LL.D.	4,000
<i>Chief Astronomer</i> , Otto J. Klotz, D.Sc.	3,600
<i>Director of Forestry Branch</i> , R. H. Campbell	4,000
<i>Controller of Timber and Grazing</i> , B. L. York	3,600
<i>Controller of Mining Lands</i> , H. H. Rowatt <i>Supt.</i> , <i>Railway and Swamp Lands</i> , F. C. C. Lynch	3,800
<i>Supt.</i> , <i>Water Powers Branch</i> , J. B. Chailles	3,500
<i>Chief Geographer</i> , J. E. Chalfour	4,000

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

<i>Supt.-General</i> , The Minister of Interior (no extra salary).	
<i>Dep do.</i> , Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.E.	6,000
<i>Asst. Dep. do. and Sec.</i> , J. D. McLean	3,950

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

<i>Minister of Customs and Excise</i> , Hon. J. B. W. Baxter, M.P.	10,000
<i>Commissioner of Customs and Excise</i> , R. R. Barrow	6,000
<i>Asst. Commissioner of Customs and Excise</i> , George W. Taylor	4,500
<i>Chief and General Inspector</i> , S. W. McMichael, I.S.O.	4,000
<i>Chief Dominion Appraiser</i> , J. A. Watson	3,400
<i>Chief Analyst</i> , Anthony McGill	3,800
<i>Law Clerk</i> , C. P. Blair	3,400

LABOUR.

<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson	10,000
<i>Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette</i> , F. A. Acland	6,000
<i>Accountant</i> , E. A. Thomas	2,200

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

<i>Minister</i> , Hon. J. W. Edwards, M.D., M.P.	10,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , W. W. Cory, C.M.G. (acting).	
<i>Asst. do.</i> , W. D. Scott	4,000
<i>Commissioner of Emigration</i> , London (Eng.), J. Obed Smith	4,500

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

<i>Minister of Militia</i> , Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P.	10,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Maj.-Gen. Sir Eugene Flael, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.	8,000
<i>Asst. Deputy do.</i> , Ernest F. Jarvis, I.S.O.	4,000
<i>Director of Contracts</i> , H. W. Brown	4,000
<i>Inspector General and Military Counsellor</i> , Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.	
<i>Chief of Staff</i> , Maj.-Gen. J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	7,000

Master General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen.

Sir E. W. B. Morrison K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	\$7,000
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , R. P. Brown	3,600
<i>Departmental Secretary</i> , Lt.-Col. Charles L. Panet	3,600

CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

<i>Chief of Staff</i> , Air-Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. Gwatkin, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

<i>Chairman</i> , Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D.	7,000
<i>Commissioners</i> , Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C., LL.D.; Clarence Jameson	6,000
<i>Secretary</i> , William Foran	4,000

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.
This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

United States Commissioners.

<i>Chairman</i> , Obadiah Gardner	\$7,500
<i>Comms.</i> , R. B. Glenn; C. D. Clarke	7,500
<i>Sec.</i> , Whitehead Klutz, Washington, D.C.	4,000

Canadian Commissioners.

<i>Chairman</i> , Charles A. Magrath	7,500
<i>Commissioner</i> , Henry A. Powell, K.C.	7,500
<i>Secretary</i> , Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa	4,000

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 19 Victoria
St., Westminster, S.W. 1): Hon. Sir George
Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith

Chief Trade Commissioner in U.K., Harrison
Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
Superintendent of Emigration, J. Obed Smith,
1 Regent Street, London, S.W. 1

Commissaire-Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1917-1922 Parliament consists of 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 15 for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 3 for Prince Edward Island, 12 for Alberta, 16 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

Speaker of the Senate Hon. Joseph Bolduc \$4,000
Clerk of the Senate, Austin Blount, C.M.G. 6,000
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers 3,500
Serjt.-at-Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine, I.S.O. 2,800
Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, K.C. 4,000
Clerk of the House, W. B. Northrup, K.C. 6,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. H. W. Bowie... 3,400
Parliamentary Counsel, Francis H. Glisborne, I.S.O., K.C. 5,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judiciary.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Rt. Hon. Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G. \$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poore Duff; Hon. F. A. Anglin; Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault..... each 9,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Walter Cassels 8,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, I.L.D. 7,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C. 5,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L. 3,900

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8-16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Force of 7,000 officers and men, and about 100,000 Active Militia. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,200,000.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Up to Nov. 30, 1918, the total outlay for the War was \$1,068,607,000.

Militia Council.

Pres., Maj.-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., M.P.
Vice-Pres., Surg.-Gen. Sir E. Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector-Gen. and Military Counsellor, Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Adjutant-Gen., Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.
Quartermaster-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
Finance Member, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton.
Secretary, A. B. Goldwyer-Lewis, B.A.
Asst. Sec., E. J. Boag.

Royal Canadian Navy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H.M.C.S. *Aurora*, *Niobe*, and *Rainbow* (cruisers), and *Patriot* and *Patrician* (t.b.d.) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1917) 28,007 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with over 1,385,722 pupils; and 65 universities and university colleges with about 24,050 students. The 22 universities had about 16,000 students in 1917.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1917	232,701,294	148,599,343
1918	260,778,953	178,284,313
1919	312,946,747	224,332,110
1920	391,148,396	351,765,491
1921		440,406,122

RECEIPTS.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
	\$	\$
From Taxes—		
Customs	47,166,188	168,796,823
Excise	30,348,034	43,608,083
War Tax	56,177,508	82,079,802
Post Office	21,603,422	24,471,709
Railways, Canals, &c.	38,751,870	42,323,076
From various sources ...	18,902,605	30,778,903
Total Receipts...	312,946,747	391,148,396

EXPENDITURE	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	78,119,508	142,281,028
Provincial Subsidies	12,369,148	11,400,860
Civil Government	8,143,633	9,180,007
Pensions	16,146,575	27,520,486
Railways and Canals ...	33,071,387	49,941,074
Post Office	19,116,261	22,423,143
Soldiers' Land Settlement ..	..	50,017,000
Other Expenditure	58,365,604	127,648,705
Total Expenditure...	224,332,110	440,406,122

DEBT.

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1916	936,087,802	615,146,171
1917	1,224,002,268	879,186,298
1918	1,863,335,899	1,192,884,063
1919	2,676,628,725	1,574,531,022
1920	3,014,483,774	2,234,496,026

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1920 the acreage under the principal crops was:—wheat 12,532,000 acres, oats 15,850,000, barley 5,550,000, corn 230,325, potatoes and other roots 785,000, hay and clover 10,375,000. The live stock (1920) included 3,400,000 horses, 2,530,000 milch cows, 5,947,000 other cattle, 3,721,000 sheep, and 3,577,000 pigs. The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1919 was 101,554,000 lb., valued at \$55,128,000, and the total production of factory cheese was 167,735,000 lb. valued at \$44,806,000.

Cereals, Etc.	PRODUCE.	
	1901.	1920.
Wheat.....(bushels)	55,572,368	263,129,000
Barley....."	22,224,366	63,320,000
Oats....."	151,497,467	530,710,000
Rye....."	8,316,793	11,306,000
Corn (Maize) ..	25,875,919	14,335,000
Buckwheat..	4,547,159	8,995,000
Peas....."	12,348,943	3,528,000
Flax....."	172,222	7,997,000
Mixed Grains ..	—	32,421,000
Beans....."	861,347	1,265,000
Potatoes....."	55,362,635	133,832,200
Turnips, man- golds, &c.	76,075,622	116,391,000
Hay and Clover ... (*tons)	7,852,211	13,339,000
Hops.....(lb.)	1,004,736	11,208,000
Tobacco....."	11,266,732	127,664,897
Fodder Corn (tons)	—	5,622,000
Sugar Beet... "	—	120,000
Alfalfa....."	—	524,000
Wool Clip ... (lb.)	—	15,000,000

The total value of farm property in Canada was \$4,231,840,656 in 1911; the total value of all field crops was \$2,445,000,000 in 1920.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in the calendar year 1918 being \$80,250,544.

Forestry.—The forest products of Canada in 1918 had a total value of \$190,000,000. The value of cross ties and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1917 was \$4,413,965. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1917 was valued at \$28,817,483; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

Postal Census of Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds in 1917 had a total capital of \$2,772,517,680, the value of the products being \$3,015,506,869; 623,071 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to \$533,222,962. The above statistics cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1919 were valued as follows:—Gold, 767,167 oz. (\$15,822,749); silver, 13,675,134 oz. (\$27,343,219); copper, 37,506 tons (\$13,992,356); nickel, 44,452,253 lb. (\$17,871,121); lead, 43,895,888 lb. (\$3,037,788); pig iron; coal, 23,586,300 tons (\$24,000,000).

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	618,487,144	455,437,222	1,073,924,366
1914-15	455,446,312	461,442,599	916,888,911
1915-16	507,817,139	779,300,070	1,287,117,209
1916-17	845,356,306	1,179,211,200	2,024,567,506
1917-18	908,543,746	1,566,169,792	2,474,713,538
1918-19	876,745,829	1,272,925,643	2,149,671,472
1919-20	1,150,654,652	1,299,208,294	2,449,862,946

The special trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce exported*):—

Classification.	Exports,* 1918-19.	Exports,* 1919-20.
	\$	\$
Agricultural Produce...	271,110,210	365,393,000
Animals and Produce .	198,598,437	258,998,000
Fisheries and Produce .	37,137,072	42,225,000
Forest Produce	70,551,901	14,822,000
Manufactures	555,429,130	694,579,000
Mineral Produce	77,514,508	61,953,000
Miscellaneous	6,102,528	2,022,000
Total	1,216,443,806	1,299,392,000

The principal imports into Canada in the fiscal year 1918-19 were:—

Iron and Steel Manufactures	\$191,025,056
Coal and Coke	78,788,097
Cotton Manufactures	40,753,443
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	39,595,730
Drugs, Dyes and Chemicals	35,923,329
Cotton (undyed)	34,008,824
Petroleum and products	32,652,769
Woolen Manufactures	31,070,716
Breadstuffs	27,334,991
Fruits and Nuts	26,208,686
Silk and Manufactures	23,053,261

External trade of 1919-1920:—

Countries.	Exports of Merchandise to.	Imports of Merchandise from.
British Empire.	\$	\$
+United Kingdom	495,968,000	126,269,000
Australia.....	11,539,000	...
British South Africa ...	9,832,000	...
India .....	...	16,235,000
West Indies	12,243,000	12,093,000
British Guiana .....	...	7,413,000
Newfoundland	16,941,000	...
New Zealand.....	7,010,000	...
Foreign Countries.		
United States	501,228,000	801,623,000
Argentina .....	...	3,382,000
Belgium	28,599,000	912,000
China .....	...	1,202,000
France	61,226,000	10,604,000
Italy.....	16,969,000	...
Japan	7,890,000	13,636,000
Netherlands.....	5,790,000	2,222,000
Peru .....	...	5,072,000
Russia	1,499,000	...
Santo Domingo.....	...	10,672,000
Switzerland.....	...	7,758,000

* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

† Details of the trade between Canada and the U. K. are given on pp. 525-526.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1919, was 38,896 miles, the total capital involved being \$2,065,000,000, the earnings being \$391,363,000, and the working expenses \$351,363,000, in 1918-9; there were also 1,696 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$171,894,556, earnings \$35,696,532, and working expenses \$26,839,070. In 1919 the passengers carried numbered 78,375,716, and the freight 119,174,464 short tons.

Name	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines:—		
Intercolonial	1,592	\$141,636,812
P.E. Island	279	11,901,180
Transcontinental	2,003	164,488,237
International Ry. of N.B.	111	
Canada Southern	381	37,630,000
Canadian National	9,320	419,358,227
Canadian Pacific	13,295	620,291,139
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,681	198,724,100
" " Branch Lines	1,033	17,788,440
Grand Trunk Ry.	3,567	429,589,117
Other Lines	5,617	276,499,471

Total, 1918 38,879 *1,999,880,494

Canals.—In 1919 the Canadian vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 24,774, of 13,995,146 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,290 post-offices in 1919. The net postal revenue was \$21,602,713 in 1918-19. At the end of the fiscal year 1919 there were 3,705 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 181,505 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1919 was 13,095 miles, and of other lines 40,288 miles. In 1920 there were 57 radio-telegraph land and coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of about 270 nautical miles. There are long-distance stations at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and at Barrington Passage, N.S., with a range of 1,500 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 279,881 in 1918-19. Thirty-nine Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 162 miles.

On June 30, 1919, there were 779,000 telephones and 1,951,562 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 1,304,222 miles were urban and 647,340 rural. The earnings amounted to \$24,100,536, and the expenses to \$16,167,992.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1918, consisted of 4,204 sailing vessels and 4,366 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,016,778). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1919 were: Canadian 11,215 (3,758,528 tons), British 6,099 (24,054,166 tons), Foreign 15,132 (7,448,699 tons); total tonnage 25,261,393. The entrances of coasting vessels (almost entirely Canadian and British) were 28,407,871 tons and the clearances 26,095,454 tons. The principal seaports are Halifax, N.S., Victoria, B.C., Montreal, Que.,

Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., Louisburg, N.S., Quebec, Que., and Prince Rupert, B.C.

CANADIAN CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,068. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities:—

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,068
Montreal, Que.	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, Ont.	59,000	208,040	376,338
Winnipeg, Man.	241	42,340	163,000†
Vancouver, B.C. ....	...	27,010	100,401
Hamilton, Ont.	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, Que.	59,699	68,840	78,710
Halifax, N.S.	29,582	40,832	57,674†
London, Ont.	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, Alta. ....	...	4,392	56,314†
St. John, N.B.	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, B.C.	3,270	20,919	31,660
Regina, Sask. ....	...	2,449	26,127†
Edmonton, Alta. ....	...	2,666	53,846†
Brantford, Ont.	8,107	16,619	23,122
Saskatoon, Sask. ....	...	113	21,048†
Kingston, Ont.	12,407	17,961	18,674
Malsonneuve, Que. ...	...	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, Ont. ...	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, Que.	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, Ont.	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, N.S. ....	...	9,909	23,527†
Glace Bay, N.S. ....	...	6,945	16,920†
Fort William, Ont. ...	...	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, Que.	4,432	11,765	16,405
Kitchener, Ont.	2,743	9,747	15,196
Guelph, Ont.	6,876	11,496	15,175
Westmount, Que.	200	8,896	14,579
St. Thomas, Ont.	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, Man. ....	...	5,620	15,215†
Moosejaw, Sask. ....	...	1,558	16,934†
Three Rivers, Que. ...	7,570	9,681	13,691
New Westminster, B.C. ....	...	6,499	13,299
Stratford, Ont.	4,131	9,659	12,946
Owen Sound, Ont.	3,369	8,776	12,558
St. Catharines, Ont. ...	7,864	9,946	12,484
Verdun, Que. ....	...	1,898	11,629
Moncton, N.B.	600	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, Ont. ....	...	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ...	8,807	12,080	11,196
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. ...	879	7,169	10,934
Chatham, Ont.	5,673	9,068	10,770
Lachine, Que.	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, Ont.	3,827	7,866	10,299

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents, the exchange value of which is shown on pp. 456 and 457. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 18 incorporate banks of issue in 1919, with liabilities \$2,495,322,568 and average assets \$2,724,968,122. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post-Office Government, and other savings banks on March 31, 1920, amounted to \$95,452,865.

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

† Including Stratheona. † Census of 1920.
‡ Census of 1921.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,263 sq. miles, with a population (1929) of 2,622,782, an increase since the last census (1921) of 98,482. Of the total population 1,560,993 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,061,889 in cities.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921) \$10,000
Official Sec., A. Fraser 1,400

Executive.

(Nov. 12, 1929.)

Premier and President of the Council,
 Hon. E. C. Drury \$9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C. 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Peter Smith 6,000
Education, Hon. R. H. Grant 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. Manning W. Doherty 6,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. Beniah Bowman 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Nixon 6,000
Public Works, Hon. F. C. Biggs 6,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Walter R. Rollo 6,000
Mines, Hon. H. Mills 6,000
Minister without Portfolio, Lt.-Col. Hon. D. Carmichael.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Nelson Parliament \$2,500

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission,
 Sir Adam Beck \$12,000
Do., Workmen's Compensation Board,
 Samuel Price 10,000
Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M. McIntyre, K.C. 6,000
Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon, B.A. 6,000
Chairman, Ontario Govt. Railways, George W. Lee 7,500
Do., Board of License Commrs., (vacant) .. 6,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William Meredith, born 1840 (1921) \$8,000
Chief Justice of the King's Bench and President of the High Court, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge 8,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. 8,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith 8,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. MacLaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson each 7,000
Prize Judges, Hon. R. C. Olute; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. F. R. Latchford; Hon. R. F. Sutherland; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. E. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie; Hon. J. F. Orde each 7,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,030 acres, and in 1920 the area of cleared land was 14,897,839 acres, of which 10,108,872 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1929 was \$397,238,400. In 1920, 886 cheese factories produced 98,847,769 lb. of cheese valued at \$24,615,290, and 1950 creameries made 37,148,898 lb. of butter valued at \$21,245,664. In 1920 there were 704,640 horses, 2,881,827 cattle, 1,120,084 sheep, 1,614,356 pigs, and 11,005,645 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Tamiakaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1926 to \$42,260,053, or 24 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1925 was \$715,431,839, an increase since 1920 of \$136,000,000. There were, in 1925, 6,538 factories with nearly 250,000 employees, an invested capital of \$946,619,114, and an annual wage bill of \$144,609,691.

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the mines yielding \$68,456,781 in 1920, and non-metallic minerals \$22,227,984. The principal metals are: gold, output in 1920 \$11,665,735, silver, \$10,819,678, nickel, \$15,690,131, and copper, \$2,928,750.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 237,733 horse-power, and a further development of 300,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1919) 499,278, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (208,143); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,739), with a large lumber trade and woodware manufactures; London (59,120); Brantford (32,199); Kingston (32,261); Peterborough (21,290); Windsor (31,629); Port William (19,886); Kitchener (21,056); Guelph (17,032); St. Thomas (17,759); Stratford (12,106); Owen Sound (12,218); St. Catharines (19,195); Port Arthur (15,094); Sault Ste. Marie (21,095); Chatham (15,122); and Galt (12,434).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 703,653 square miles, with a population (1920) of 2,350,000, an increase since the last census of 547,000. In 1921 the Province was enlarged by 251,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as Ungava (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of

24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., born 1851 (1915).....\$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. J. Papineau hon.

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. Alex. Taschereau \$7,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier... 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. G. Mitchell 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galigneau 6,000
Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Parreault..... 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron..... 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine, Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. J. Lacombe and Hon. E. Moreau.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon \$4,000
President, Legislative Assembly, L. N. Francoeur 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench :—
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. J. Lamothe ... \$8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. Lavergne; W. Greenshields; L. Martin; Alphonse Bernier; A. Riard; E. Dorion; E. E. Howard each 8,000

Superior Court :—

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., born 1851..... \$8,000
Do. (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald..... 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. Belleau; M. F. Hackett; J. E. Robitoux; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; J. C. McKorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; Victor Allard; J. M. Tellier; J. Désy; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; L. A. Panneton; G. Globensky; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil each \$8,000

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1919-20 was \$14,498,661 and the actual expenditure \$13,520,740. The Debt is stated at \$44,153,714.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1915 was \$387,900,585 (1900, \$158,287,994), the principal manufacturing centres being (1915): Montreal (\$443,237,575), Quebec (\$18,933,777), Hull (\$6,737,574), Maisonneuve (\$5,033,541), and Lachine (\$3,257,812). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organize an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great im-

portance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$2,516,683 at the Census of 1921, was, in 1916, \$6,840,489. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1917, was 7,297,471 acres. In 1920 there were 1813 cheese and butter factories. The total value of dairy industry products was \$35,708,621.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1919-20, 7,589 schools with 516,968 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Laval University (Quebec) and Montreal University, Roman Catholic.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 116,000), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 775,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (30,586), Sherbrooke (32,212), Westmount (19,000), Trois Rivières (26,000), Verdun (28,310), St. Hyacinthe (12,491), Sorel (9,229), and Lévis (9,672).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,907 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 544,579, an increase since the last census of 32,241 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant.

Executive.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (Premier).

Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B.

Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C.

Deputy Minister of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.E.

Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C.

Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Highways, Hon. H. H. Wickwire, K.C.
Without Office, Hon. R. M. MacGregor, Wm. Chisholm, R. E. Finn, A. Cameron K.C., J.C., Tory, and J. W. Comeen.
Provincial Highway Board (Chairman), A. S. Macmillan; (*Engineer*), A. W. Hendry, C.E.
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W. B. MacCoy, LL.B., K.C.
Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming, LL.D.
Commissioner of Forests and Game, J. A. Knight, K.C.
Chief Health Officer, W. H. Hattie, M.D.
Workmen's Compensation Board, V. J. Paton, *Chairman*.
Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, Robert T. McIlreith, LL.B., *Chairman*.
Power Commission, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, *Chairman*.
Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd.
Deputy King's Printer, F. W. Smith.
Factory Inspector, Philip Ring.
Deputy Registrar-General, W. B. MacCoy, LL.B., K.C.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Robert Irwin.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris.
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie.
Pulvis Judges, Hon. Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish.
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish.

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1920 there were 5,260,455 acres of land occupied, of which 3,093,633 acres were under crop, 3,166,822 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, of which about 70,000 acres were in gardens and orchards. Hay is the most important crop of the Province. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world. The principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The total returns from the agricultural industry in 1920 were \$49,456,500. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Manufactures.—In 1917 there were 2,147 industrial establishments with a capital of \$236,521,655, paying 31,298 wage-earners' salaries amounting to \$23,533,090. The value of the total output in 1917 was \$75,766,000 (1900, \$23,520,513).

Fisheries.—Up to March 31, 1918, the sum of \$6,695,812 represented the amount invested in

the fisheries. The total value of the fish marketed in 1920 was \$13,890,000 and the number of persons employed was 35,000.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and of quality ranging up to 14,000 B.T.U.; 5,687,970 gross tons were produced in 1920; 249,993 tons limestone, 174,520 tons of gypsum, and 5,069 tons of calcined gypsum. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—**CAPITAL, HALIFAX** (population 57,674), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is the principal winter port of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,527); Glace Bay (16,992); Amherst (9,975); Sydney Mines (8,328); Truro (7,651); Yarmouth (7,062); New Glasgow (8,959); Spring Hill (4,955); North Sydney (6,780); and Dartmouth (11,700).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 230,000 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,527), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 358,092 (199,867 males and 178,022 females in 1911), an increase since the last census of 6,203 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Hon. Walter E. Foster 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. W. Robinson 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. J. E. Hetherington 3,000
Public Works, Hon. Peter J. Veniot 3,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James P. Byrne 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Mersereau 3,000
Health, Hon. W. F. Roberts 3,000
Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits 2,200
Dep. Provincial Treasurer (actg.), Robt. Bayley.
Dep. Minister of Lands and Mines, T. G. Loggie, I.S.O.
Secretary, Board of Works, Peter Hughes.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Harvey Mitchell
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon.
Comptroller-General, W. A. Loudoun.
Receiver of Revenue, A. B. Delyea.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, A. Allison Dysart.

*The Judiciary.**Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.*

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G.	\$7,000
<i>Judges</i> , A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer	each 6,000

King's Bench Division.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Harrison A. McKeown	7,000
<i>Judges</i> , J. H. Barry; O. S. Crockett; William P. Chandler	each 6,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

<i>Judge</i> , Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen	1,000
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Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

<i>Judge</i> , Hon. O. S. Crockett	500
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Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1920, 29,485 acres were under wheat, 309,071 under oats, and 66,366 under buckwheat, with 8,177 acres under barley. The produce in 1920 was 464,400 bushels of wheat, 9,177,600 bushels of oats, and 1,509,800 bushels of buckwheat. 78,335 acres of potatoes produced 15,510,300 bushels, and 20,030 acres of turnips 7,070,600 bushels. The total value of the field crops in 1920 was \$47,257,290. The live stock (1920) included 232,988 cattle, 280,090 sheep, 92,925 pigs, and 76,737 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and albacore; the capital invested in this industry is upwards of \$5,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 persons. In 1920 there were 23 cheese factories in operation, producing 1,207,964 lb., value \$308,496, and from 17 creameries 1,064,365 lb. of butter.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1920 was \$35,422,302 (1900, \$20,972,470), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$10,082,667). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921) 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1916 Census) of 553,860 (294,609 males and 259,251 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403. The population was estimated at 625,000 in 1921.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members.

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Hon. Sir James Aikins (1 Aug., 1926)	\$9,000
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Executive.

<i>President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands</i> , Hon. T. C. Norris ...	\$7,000
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Provincial Secretary and Municipal Com-

<i>missioner</i> , Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D.	\$6,000
<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. Edward Brown	6,000
<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Tele-</i>	
<i>phones</i> , Hon. Thos. H. Johnson	7,200
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Hon. E. S. Thorn-	
<i>ton</i> , M.D.	6,000
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. C. D. McPherson	6,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. George H. Malcolm	6,000
<i>Public Utilities Commissioner</i> , P. A. Mac-	
<i>donald</i>	6,000

*The Judiciary.**Court of Appeal.*—

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. W. E. Perdue	\$8,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. D. Cameron, Alexr. Haggart, R. W. Dennistoun	each 7,000

King's Bench.—

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. T. G. Mathers	7,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran	each 6,000

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile and productive; immigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1920 6,000,310 acres were cultivated, of which 2,705,622 acres were under wheat, and 37,542,000 bushels of wheat were produced. 1,873,954 acres were under oats, 839,000 under barley, 328,000 under flax, rye, and peas, &c., and 27,000 under potatoes. *Dairy Products* (1920): 17,200,000 lb. butter, value \$2,320,000; cheese, 226,000 lb.; total value, including milk and cream, \$15,940,000. In 1920 there were 256,800 horses, 758,000 cattle, 157,000 sheep, 213,000 pigs, and 3,373,000 turkeys, geese and chickens. The production of honey was 1,000,000 lb.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output in 1920 was \$90,000,000 (1900, \$12,927,430), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1919), 186,000 (with suburbs, 276,000), the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,215), St. Boniface (11,021), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 390,344 square miles, with an estimated population in 1920 of approximately 718,000; the Census of 1921 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Hon. W. C. Nichol	\$9,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , H. J. S. Muskett	2,400

Executive.

<i>Premier, President of Council & Minister of Railways and Industries</i> , Hon. John Oliver	\$9,000
<i>Provincial Sec. and Minister of Education</i> , Hon. J. D. MacLean	7,500
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. John Hart	7,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. E. D. Barrow	7,500
<i>Minister of Lands</i> , Hon. T. D. Pattullo	7,500
<i>Attorney-General & Labour</i> , Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, K.C.	7,500
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. J. H. King, M.D.	7,500

Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. William Sloan \$7,500
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Mary Allen Ralph Smith

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. M. Manson.

The Judicature.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter \$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. H. P. Clement, Aulay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald each 9,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Eberts each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, Hon. F. C. Wade, K.C. (1918), British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1917 (estimated) was \$68,500,000 (1900, \$19,447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1900 was: minerals, \$35,580,645; lumber, \$92,628,807; fisheries, \$22,320,161; fruit and farm products, \$68,906,090. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$670,650,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tons, valued at \$25,000,000. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Revenue, 1920-21 \$15,219,264

Expenditure, 1920-21 15,236,931

Education.—There are 48 high schools, 98 city, 122 rural, 575 rural district and assisted schools, with a total of 78,943 pupils and a University.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1920 (estimated), 50,000. Other centres are Vancouver (150,000), New Westminster (17,000), Nanaimo (8,000), North Vancouver (8,000), Nelson (5,500), Prince Rupert (8,000), Kamloops (4,000), and Fernie (5,000).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Canada, 1921) 88,536 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1921), a decrease since the last census of 4,808 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1755, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon (1919) \$7,000

Executive.

Premier Hon. John H. Bell \$2,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James J. Johnston 1,800
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commis. of Agriculture, Hon. Walter M. Lea 1,500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Cyrus W. Crosby 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hon. George E. Hughes, Benjamin Gallant, Robert N. Cox, David McDonald, Frederick J. Naah

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, (vacant).

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson \$1,500
Sup. of Education, Robert H. Campbell, M.A. 1,500
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.R.O. 1,500
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,500
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan 1,000

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson \$6,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart
Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Hon. Francis L. Hazard 5,000
Asst. Judge and V.-C., Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald 5,000
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson 1,250

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There were (1918) 709,644 acres of improved land, of which 429,306 acres are under crops, 217,927 acres of pasture land, and 2,411 acres of gardens.

Production and Industry.—The value of the field crops in 1918 was estimated at \$17,000,000, including oats (5,839,000 bushels), \$4,535,200; wheat (606,000 bushels), \$1,344,000; potatoes (5,362,310 bushels), \$3,27,386; roots (5,008,800 bushels), \$1,023,370.

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity, after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by about 300 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was \$3,136,470, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington, and Alberton.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 257,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1926) of 498,127, estimated at 650,000 in 1920.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members, elected for five years, representing 55 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Treasurer, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Greenfield ... \$8,500

Attorney-General, Hon. Brownlee 6,000

Public Works, Hon. Ross 6,000

Municipal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. Reid

Education, Hon. Baker 6,000

Agriculture, Hon. Hoadley 6,000

Railways and Telephone, Hon. Winfield Smith 6,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. Irene Parby 4,800

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Charles S. Pingle \$2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey \$7,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy each 6,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1919, was 7,654,981 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. Animals slaughtered and sold, \$50,000,000; dairy products, \$31,625,000; wool clip (2,114,319 lb.), \$1,268,591; game and furs, \$2,250,000; poultry, \$5,000,000. There were, in 1919, 800,380 horses, 445,858 swine, 364,498 sheep, 336,596 dairy cows, 1,247,448 other cattle, and 4,426,375 poultry.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1910 was \$18,788,806, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$7,751,011) and Edmonton (\$4,493,304).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 60,000; Calgary (70,000). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an estimated area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1916 being 647,825, an increase of 636,556 persons since the Census of 1901. The estimated rural population for 1916 is 477,673.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 60 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. \$9,000

Premier, Attorney-Gen., Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs and of Railways, and Pres. of Council, Hon. W. M. Martin 7,000

Minister of Highways, Hon. C. M. Hamilton \$6,000

Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab 6,000

Municipal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. George Langley 6,000

Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Maharg 6,000

Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Secretary and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. C. A. Dunning 6,000

Minister of Education and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta 6,000

Clerk Executive Council, J. W. McLeod ... 4,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (vacant).

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Mantle.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, born 1857

Puisne Judges, Hons. C. Johnstone, J. I. Lamont, and W. F. A. Turgeon... each

Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown

Puisne Judges, Hons. J. McKay, H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, and D. MacLean

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area, 152,340,320 acres are land; and of the total area surveyed, 78,981,681 acres are land, 1,909,800 are water, and 1,466,400 roads. Forest reserves and parks extend to 5,953,700 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,078,454 acres, while 408,812 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 27,373,200 acres in 1900, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,183,200 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,938,500 acres were school land endowment, and 76,672 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1900 was 17,021,928 acres.

The principal products are grain and cattle. The estimated crop area for 1911 was: wheat, 10,363,000 acres; oats, 4,980,000; barley, 540,000; and flax, 685,000 acres.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1916), 26,127.

Territories.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,512 males and 2,000 females). Mining is the chief industry. The Government is administered by an executive officer, styled the Gold Commissioner, with an elective Legislative Council of three members. In 1919-20 the revenue of the Territory was \$120,979, and the expenditure \$186,391, the exports being valued at \$2,857,000 in 1917-8 and the imports at \$530,000. The gold output in 1919-20 was valued at \$1,660,050.

Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, George P. Mackenzie \$6,500

Territorial Secretary, J. A. M. H. Maltby.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES comprise the present unorganised part of British North America north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1911, 17,296. For administrative purposes the Territories have been formed into the three districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin.

Commissioner, N.W.T., William Wallace

Cory, C.M.G.

Secretary, J. P. Duane

Newfoundland.

/ AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast.....	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1917	6,905	11,543	18,448	4,571	12,952	17,523	1,784
1918	7,465	9,929	17,394	5,183	9,886	15,069	1,865
1919	7,280	14,550	21,830	4,339	12,260	16,599	2,184

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37' N.$ latitude and $52^{\circ} 44' - 59^{\circ} 30' W.$ longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 370 miles long and 250 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1708, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Chas. Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1917) \$15,000
 Private Sec., Capt. John Hamilton.
 Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Philip Saltmarsh.

THE MINISTRY (November 23, 1919).

Premier & Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C. \$8,000
 Minister of Justice, Hon. William R. Warren, K.C. 4,000
 Finance & Customs, Hon. Henry John Brownrigg 4,000
 Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Wm. F. Coaker 4,000
 Agriculture & Mines, Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.D. 4,000
 Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. Walter W. Halfyard 4,000
 Education, Hon. Arthur Barnes 4,000
 Without Portfolio, Hon. George Shea, Samuel J. Foote.

Not in the Cabinet

Public Works, William J. Jennings 4,000
 Shipping, William H. Cave 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the *Legislative Council*, Hon. James D. Ryan.
 Speaker of the *House of Assembly*, Hon. William F. Peakey \$750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...\$8,000
 Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon.
 J. M. Kenteach 7,000

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,000 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1919 by 51,217 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,776 students. The Government grants in 1919 amounted to \$544,637.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Various	2,505	2,767

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1918, are stated as under (\$1 at par = 4s. 2d. or \$4.86 = £1 sterling; Nov. 20, 1919, \$4.23 = £1):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	3,980,176	3,980,178	30,450,765
1914-15	3,950,790	4,008,623	31,454,678
1915-16	4,728,000	4,250,000	35,450,000
1916-17	5,206,648	4,554,891	34,489,705
1917-18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918-19	9,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1920, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1915-16 ...	16,833,500	19,466,400	36,379,900
1916-17 ..	21,318,310	22,381,762	43,700,072
1917-18 ..	27,640,000	30,990,000	58,630,000
1918-19 ..	33,297,184	36,784,616	70,081,800
1919-20 ...	39,982,947	34,391,688	74,374,635

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1919-20 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	\$4,637,074	\$6,411,967
United States	13,414,067	4,426,142
Canada	18,767,238	5,602,859

The principal imports in 1918-19 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports were codfish, value \$24,316,830; cod and seal oil, value \$3,128,251; pulp and paper, \$2,080,522; herrings, \$2,535,534; seal-skins, \$228,575; tinned lobsters, \$102,334; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, \$723,844; total value of the fishery products in 1918-19 was upwards of \$26,784,612.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 904 miles of railway open in 1919. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassay, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 891 post-offices in 1919, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 248,123 parcels. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 665 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1919, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,226 sailing vessels of 149,197 tons, and 136 steam vessels of 22,205 tons. In 1918-19 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 1,711,668 tons, of which 1,315,704 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 34,650), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Bonavista (3,911), Carbonear (3,540), and Twillingate (3,348).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring (1918).

Secretary, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. *		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Decennial Increase.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,646,734	2,099,763	453,029
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,529	215,978
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	408,558	495,336	86,778
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	757,634	151,821
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,877	22,666
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,213	50,099
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	3,310	3,870	560
Federal District (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858
Total †	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,436,794	981,789

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1915	134,871	70,961	205,832	52,782	162,014	214,796	45,254
1916	131,426	63,403	194,831	54,197	197,297	251,494	40,289
1917	129,665	65,089	195,054	48,009	87,039	135,068	33,666
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	59,247	109,496	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,930	62,776	128,706	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	89,969	146,258	51,552

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

* † Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871 ... 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,333	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ... 37,111
1921	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794	981,789	1911-1921 ... 201,689

Races and Religions (Not yet available for 1921).

Races.	1901.	1911.	Religions	1901.	1911.
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,168	26,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,534	3,576	Methodists	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	219,731	450,329
Aborigines (estimated) .....	...	120,000	Roman Catholics...	290,620	921,425
Do. half-caste .....	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,287

* The Aboriginal inhabitants of Continental Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, &c. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed 200,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

† Exclusive of Native inhabitants of the Territories of Papua, New Guinea (late German) and Norfolk Island, which are Dependencies of the Commonwealth, estimated at 490,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) £10,000

Military Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Leonard L. Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. J. Traill, M.C.; Capt. A. Lawrence; Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers.

Official Secretary, J. H. Starling.

Executive Council (Jan. 10, 1928).

Prime Minister and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, K.C.	£2,100
Treasurer, (vacant)	1,650
Minister for the Navy, Hon. William Henry Laird Smith	1,650
Minister of Defence, Hon. George Foster Pearce	1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. E. J. Russell	1,650
Minister for Repatriation, Hon. Edward Davis Millen	1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. Littleton Ernest Groom	1,650
Minister of State for Home and Territories, Hon. Alexander Poynton	1,650
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon. Walter Massey Greene	1,650
Postmaster-General, Hon. George Henry Wise	1,650
Assistant Ministers, Hon. Sir Granville de Laune Byrie, K.C.M.G., O.B., V.D.; Hon. Arthur Stanislaus Rogers.	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.**Prime Minister's Department:—**

Sec., P. E. Deane, C.M.G.	£600
Public Service Comm., W. B. Edwards (acting)	1,500
Sec. Public Service Comm., H. A. Earl (acting)	1,000
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.B.O.	1,000
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse.	600

Treasury:—

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, J. R. Collins, C.M.G.	£1,050
Asst. Sec., O. J. Cerutti	700
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw	700
Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing	1,250
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, Sir D. S. K. Miller, K.C.M.G.	

Attorney-General's Department:—

Secretary and Solicitor-General, Sir Robert R. Garran, K.C.M.G.	£1,000
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles	580
Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle	1,000
Commr. of Patents, R. G. Ferguson	900
Public Service Arbitrator, Atlee Hunt, C.M.G.	

Home and Territories:—

Sec. to Dept., J. G. McLaren, B.A.	£900
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan	600
Commonwealth Statistician, (vacant)	1,000
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham	700
Chief Surv. and Estates Officer, J. T. H. Goodwin	600
Administrator, Northern Territory, F. C. Urquhart.	
Administrator of Nauru Island, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.	
Administrator, New Guinea, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	
Lieut. Governor, Papua, Hon. J. H. Murray, C.M.G.	
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt	750

Postmaster-General:—

Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham	£1,000
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon; P. Howe each	624
Chief Electrical Engineer (vacant)	£900
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane	624

Defence:—

Secretary, T. Trumble, O.B.E.	£900
Asst. Secretary, W. A. Newman	700
Chief Accountant, Col. T. J. Thomas	700
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell	1,200
Sec. to Navy, Paymr.-Capt. A. M. Treacy, O.B.E. (acting).	
Finance and Civil Member, Navy, A. Martin.	

Trade and Customs:—

Comptroller-General, P. Whitton, I.S.O. (acting)	£1,200
Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston, M.D.	1,000
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson.	
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham	800
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davies	800
Director, Bureau of Science and Industry, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.	
Director, Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Stirling Taylor.	
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davis.	

Works and Railways:—

Secretary, W. D. Bingle.	
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen.	
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell	£1,800
Repatriation Commissioners, Col. J. M. Lemmens, O.B.E., V.D.; Maj. J. E. Barrett; Major A. H. Teece, M.C.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1921, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and Country Parties. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Sir Elliott House, K.C.M.G.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox, P.O., K.C.M.G.	£3,500
Judges, Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke	each 3,000
Arbitration Court, Pres., Hon. Charles Powers.	

DEFENCE.

On Dec. 31, 1920, there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 276,525. Military force in Australia 129,788 (57,797 riflemen and 69,990 cadets). The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1919-20 was £1,277,274.

this does not include Navy expenditure, the Estimates for which in 1919-20 amounted to £1,825,000. The total expenditure on defence, including war expenditure, was estimated at £79,823,942.

Navy.

Under the *Australian Defence Scheme*, the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (*His Majesty's Australian Ship*), and served with the Royal Naval forces throughout the war. The Commonwealth fleet consists of the *Australia*, Melbourne (flag-ship), Sydney, Brisbane, 2 sloops, 6 destroyers, and 6 submarines. *H.M.A.S. Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces on June 30, 1918, consisted of approximately 400 officers and 4,500 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. The Commonwealth had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 415,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705; South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231; Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To Aug. 5, 1918, their War record was 36 V.C., 370 D.S.O. (14 bars), 1,258 M.C. (48 bars), 920 D.C.M. (10 bars), 5,206 M.M. (267 bars and 2 double bars), 248 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. from the outbreak of the War to July 31, 1920, were: killed, 59,302; missing, 1; prisoners of war, 4,087; wounded, 166,819; sick, 87,957; not specified, 212—total, 318,384.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of March, 1921, was £473,390,950, of which amount upwards of £107,558,115 was charged against revenue.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1916-17	34,067,434	27,797,015	6,270,419
1917-18	36,839,868	30,499,494	6,340,374
1918-19	44,718,928	38,202,985	6,454,333
1919-20	52,783,302	46,052,610	6,730,492
1920-21	56,489,700	62,007,376	...

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1916-17, £53,124,227; 1917-18, £58,898,599; 1918-19, £53,802,780; 1919-20, £47,387,382.

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 95s. per head of the population.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodanatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £4,915,397 at June 30, 1920. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on March 31, 1921, was £402,795,667, including a War Loan from the British Government of £49,082,059, and a debt of £42,696,500 for expenses incurred by the Imperial Government for A.I.F. and Naval Services. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government, the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1920) to about £770,000,000, or about £145 per head of the population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1918 and 1919-20 was:—

	1918.	1919-20.
Agriculture	£58,080,000	£72,834,000
Pastoral	98,297,000	109,062,000
Dairying, &c.	33,738,000	38,830,000
Forests and Fisheries	7,137,000	19,725,000
Mining	26,156,000	10,170,000
Manufacturing	75,261,000	98,162,000

£298,669,000 £348,123,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 13,298,516 were under cultivation in 1919-20.

Crop.	Acres	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat	6,419,299	45,978,805
Oats	1,068,520	12,559,366
Barley	267,309	4,267,927
Maize	265,469	6,764,407
Hay	3,127,324	(8,989,232)
Sugar Cane	159,037	1,350,021

Live Stock.

	1918.	1919.
Sheep	87,086,226	75,554,022
Cattle	12,738,852	12,711,067
Horses	2,528,243	2,421,201
Pigs	913,902	635,968

In 1920 the Commonwealth produced 666,528,774 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 657,911,710 lb. in 1919; 165,648,791 lb. of butter in 1919; 26,196,272 lb. of cheese in 1919, and 57,747,092 lb. of bacon and hams in 1919.

Minerals and Minerals.—In 1920 the value of gold produced was £4,008,545 (in 1919 £4,550,459); silver and lead, £1,975,783 (1919); copper, £1,838,124 (1919); tin, £1,050,435 (1919); coal, £6,761,129 (1919); the value of all minerals produced in 1919 being £19,725,432.

Manufactures.—In 1919-20 there were in the Commonwealth 16,292 industrial establishments, employing 367,734 hands; wages paid amounted to £32,115,558; the value of plant and machinery, lands and buildings, £113,027,165; of materials used, £187,725,877; value added by manufacture, £104,813,732; and total value of final output £292,530,602.

Trade Unions.—In 1920 there were 368 Trade Unions with 2,464 branches and 642,450 members, of whom 62,422 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years

of age in 1919 was 1,217,147 males and 240,807 females.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the six years 1914-15-1919-20 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914-15	£64,431,837	£60,592,576	£125,024,413
1915-16	77,744,566	74,778,321	152,522,887
1916-17	70,228,679	97,955,482	174,184,161
1917-18	62,334,449	81,429,221	143,763,670
1918-19	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
1919-20	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801

Total trade of 1914-15 £25 6s. 1d. per head, 1915-16 £30 18s. 6d. per head, 1916-17 £35 14s. 7d. per head, 1917-18 £29 2s. 7d. per head, 1918-19 £42 19s. 1d. per head, and 1919-20 £47 8s. 4d.

Exchange of trade, 1919-20:—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£38,516,000	£20,784,000
Germany	13,000	17,000
United States	23,826,000	11,130,000
Belgium	277,000	4,264,000
France	2,428,000	6,672,000
New Zealand	1,930,000	7,744,000
India	4,778,000	2,440,000
Ceylon	1,675,000	355,000
Japan	4,223,000	7,230,000
South Africa	964,000	3,044,000
Canada	2,640,000	312,000
Argentina	53,000	6,000
Java	6,328,000	2,620,000
Switzerland	960,000	148,000
Italy	581,000	3,772,000

Principal articles (£ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Imports.		1918-9	1919-20
Apparel and Textiles		31,962	24,554
Metals and Machinery		16,996	21,573
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers		4,425	3,649
Timber		1,837	2,475
Paper and Stationery		5,544	4,157
Bags and Sacks		3,935	1,928
Motor Spirit		1,791	2,401
Kerosene		709	752
Indiarubber and Manufactures		1,688	1,460
Sugar		1,052	4,359
Tea		1,955	3,704
Spirits (potable)		1,174	1,021
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives		877	1,227
Tobacco		1,865	2,744
Exports.		1918-20	1919-20
Wool		50,544	52,599
Wheat		22,599	20,618
Skins and Hides		10,618	3,302
Butter		3,302	2,767
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore		2,767	2,883
Tallow		2,883	12,631
Meat		12,631	8,997
Flour		8,997	468
Timber		468	849
Coal		849	2,655
Lead (Pig and Matte)		2,655	951
Tin (Ingots)		951	

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1919-20 was as under:—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£44,691,959	£55,027,065
Victoria	33,768,287	43,124,940
Queensland*	7,212,694	14,493,922
South Australia	7,473,893	20,539,355
Western Australia	4,959,068	14,559,097
Tasmania*	813,341	2,010,503
Northern Territory	29,056	277,627

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1920, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.
New South Wales	5,377 (362)
Victoria	4,285 (71)
Queensland	6,947 (1,261)
South Australia	3,458 (50)
Western Australia	4,846 (854)
Tasmania	840 (211)
Federal Territory	5 —
Northern Territory	199 —
Total	25,957 (2,809)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1919-20 were £32,109,319, working expenses £24,768,949, and net earnings £7,340,370, being at the rate of 2s. 2d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£32,115,722) of 3.18 per cent., as against 2.8 per cent. in 1918-19.

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 1,051 miles, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year. A scheme is under consideration to connect north and south by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S. Aust.), a distance of 1,011 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the 6 years 1915-1920 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year.	Entered	Cleared.
1914-15	1,568 (4,174,955)	1,643 (4,444,303)
1915-16	1,654 (4,269,484)	1,670 (4,268,838)
1916-17	1,486 (3,851,292)	1,500 (3,843,130)
1917-18	1,079 (2,456,757)	1,118 (2,574,993)
1918-19	1,350 (3,239,060)	1,264 (2,941,422)
1919-20	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)

Of the vessels entered (1919-20), 1,047 were under the British flag (Australia, 260, of 395,865 tons; U.K., 626, of 2,533,850 tons; N.Z., 117, of 147,585 tons); and 429 under foreign flags (Dutch, 26, of 70,966 tons; French, 93, of 121,899 tons; Japanese 130, of 307,896 tons; Norwegian, 16, of 39,760 tons; United States, 126, of 122,805 tons; other foreign, 38, of 104,543 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1920, there were 8,299 post and receiving offices, dealing with 768,000,000 letters, &c.; there were 6,251 telegraph stations, with 143,400 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 24,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1919-20. **Telephones** are highly organised and generally used.

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transshipment to an overseas country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland is credited to New South Wales and of Tasmania to Victoria.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANNBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth, £150,000 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1910-11. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

The following cities and towns had a population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1911, viz.:—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)	857,100*
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	743,000*
ADELAIDE (S.A.)	255,318*
BRISBANE (Q.)	209,699*
PERTH (W.A.)	155,129*
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	84,350*
HOBART (Tas.)	52,385*
Ballarat (Vic.)	34,665*
Geelong (Vic.)	31,689*
Bendigo (Vic.)	30,403*
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	26,337*
Fremantle (W.A.)	25,528*
Launceston (Tas.)	24,318*
Rockhampton (Q.)	24,122*
Ipswich (Q.)	20,526*

Banking.—On June 30, 1910, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the

* Including Suburbs.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 320,372 square miles—i.e., more than five times the area of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734
1921	1,068,767	1,027,626	2,096,393

Increase of the Population.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1913	52,134	19,732	16,311
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1915	52,685	19,610	18,129
1916	52,073	19,854	18,320
1917	52,467	17,969	13,261
1918	50,700	18,840	13,199
1919	48,528	26,385	15,818
1920	53,974	20,961	20,183

Vital Statistics.—Rates per 1,000 of population in 1920:—Births, 26.65; Deaths, 10.35; Marriages, 9.96. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 69.79.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1911, numbering 734,000; Roman Catholics numbering 412,012. Presbyterians 122,321, Methodists 121,274, Congregationalists

Commonwealth amounted to £272,702,552, and the Australian assets to £269,874,273. At the close of the financial year 1919-20 there were 3,122,982 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £186,741,343.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON.

Australasia House, Strand, W.C.2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O.	1,000
Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.	
Chief Clerk, Maj. A. W. Arkill.	648
Military Adviser, Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.H.	950
Naval Representative, Capt. A. S. Littlejohns, C.M.D., R.N.	950
Director of Migration and Settlement, Percy Hunter	
Gen. Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, H. B. Larkin	

Commissioner for the Commonwealth in America.

Commissioner, Mark Sheldon, 61, Broadway, New York

Trade Commissioner in China.

Commissioner, E. S. Little

22,655, Baptists 20,679, Salvation Army 7,412, and Jews 7,660.

Payments to ministers of religion ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1919-20 the amount paid was only £22 to 1 recipient.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the Muntong Range in the south—the highest points being Mount Kosciuszko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend (7,260 feet)—in the centre the Main Range, and in the North the Liverpool Range, New England Range and Macpherson Range.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tueras, Bega, Tumbarumba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,719 miles, 1,250 miles forming the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 57° to 62°, northern tableland 54° to 60°, southern tableland 56°. Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 65° in the north to 60° in the south; in the summer from 82° to 74°, and in the winter from 53° to 49°. Western Plains from 60° in the north to 60° in the south; in the summer from 82° to 74°, and in the winter from 53° to 49°.

* GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1842. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., born 1859 (1917) £5,000

Private Secretary, Maj. J. Egerton.

Aide-D.C. (vacant).

Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Forster Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., born 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (Oct. 8, 1921.)

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Hon. James Dooley, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing,

Hon. Carlo Camillo Lazzarini, M.L.A.

Min. for Agric., Hon. Wm. Fraser Dunn, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests,

Hon. Peter French Loughlin, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and

Industry, Hon. George Cann, M.L.A.

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John T. Lang, M.L.A.

Minister for Education and Local Government,

Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon.

Edward Aloysius McTiernan, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for

Railways, Hon. John Estell, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Health and Motherhood, Hon.

John Joseph Gregory McGirr, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister for Justice, Hon. William

John McKell, M.L.A.

Solicitor-General, Hon. Robert Sproule, M.L.C.

Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon.

Edward John Kavanagh, M.L.C.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (Chairman), £2,500; W. D. Loveridge;

J. Leslie Williams, C.M.G. £1,500

Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept.,

Department of Public Health and

Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness 1,000

Treasury, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. 1,120

Lands, J. T. Keating 1,120

Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper 1,000

Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice,

G. Whitfeld 1,120

Mines, R. H. Cambage 1,000

Agriculture, George Valder 1,120

Dept. of Labour & Industry, E. J. Payne, 1,000

Education, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A. 1,300

Local Government, J. Garlick 1,000

Secretary, Premier's Dept., Clifford Hen-

derson Hay, C.M.G., M.V.O. 870

Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly

Societies and Trade Unions, H. A.

Smith, F.S.S. 800

Chief Railway Commissioner, J. Fraser, C.M.G.	£3,000
Deputy Commissioner (vacant)	2,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox	each 1,500
Secretary, W. J. Morris	2,000
Chief Accountant, T. J. Hartigan	2,000
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E. Lucy	1,400
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, Robert Kendall	1,250
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A. Hodgson	1,200
Goods Supt., F. Meiklejohn	800
Comptroller of Stores, Hugh Mortimore	1,000
Solicitor, John S. Cargill	1,250
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ..	1,000
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles	800
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen	900
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward Doran ..	1,200
Chief Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain	1,200
Engineer (Tramways), Geo. R. Cowdery ..	900
Estates Agent, P. S. Hunt	1,100
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield	1,200
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson	1,200
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams ..	1,250
Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan	1,250
Parliamentary Draftsman, C. E. Weigall, B.A.	1,000
Public Trustee, T. W. Garrett	1,250
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon ..	1,100
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, F. W. Walther	830
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick	1,000
Director-General of Public Health, W. G. Armstrong, M.B., D.P.H.	1,250
Comptroller of Accounts, A. P. Pearson	925
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King (Chairman); J. B. Cramsie; J. P. Osborne	each 1,500
Board of Trade, Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B.	1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Willington; T. Routley; A. G. Cooper	each 750
Additional Commissioners to represent Rural Industries, T. I. Campbell; C. J. McRae; J. Andrews; T. C. Arthur ..	
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. Fergus Cumming	870
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell ..	1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M.D.	1,250
Comptroller-Gen. of Prisons, R. G. D'Arcy ..	860
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, Hon. W. F. Dunn (Chairman); H. H. Dare; G. J. Evatt	each 1,250
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan	1,250
Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce	1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae	960
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S.	825
Valuer-General, E. J. Slevens	1,000
Surveyor-General and Chief Surveyor, J. Broughton	1,200
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh	1,250
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows	1,000
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin	930
Chief Engineer, Public Works, A. E. Cutler, M.INST.C.E.	1,250
President, Water & Sewerage Board, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E.	1,000

* In 1922 a project was revived for the creation of a new State in North-Eastern N.S.W., with an area of 56,000 square miles and a population of 450,000. The boundaries of the proposed state are the Queensland border from Goodooga to the coast on the N. and a line from Goodooga across the Darling River to Newcastle (inclusive) on the south-west. The proposal has not been sanctioned by the Legislature.

<i>Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C. C. Lance</i>	£1,500
<i>Commissioners, Thomas W. Keels, M.I.C.E., £500; H. F. Norrie</i>	900
<i>Secretary, E. W. Austin</i>	900
<i>Engineer-in-Chief, W. E. Adams, M.INST. C.E.</i>	1,100

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

<i>Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 (and allowance, £500)</i>	£1,850
<i>Secretary, Thomas George White</i>	650
<i>Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.</i>	

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (67 in September, 1921), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £875 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. At the last General Election in March, 1920, of 593,244 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote 363,115, or 61.2, voted, and similarly of 561,193 female electors 285,504, or 50.9, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

<i>F. Flowers</i>	£1,800
<i>Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Connor, LL.B.</i>	700
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper</i>	740
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Levy</i>	1,675
<i>Chairman of Committees, R. J. Stuart-Robertson</i>	1,115
<i>Leader of Opposition, in addition to remuneration as M.P.</i>	250
<i>Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle</i>	900
<i>Librarian, Francis Walsh</i>	600

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges), an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. R. D. Fring; Hon. P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. Sir Charles G. Wade, K.C.M.G.; Hon. A. G. F. James</i>	2,600
<i>Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street.</i>	

Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. A. Gordon.

Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

<i>Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds</i>	£2,500
<i>Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rollin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beehy</i>	each 1,500

District Courts.

<i>His Honour Judge Backhouse, His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Hamilton, His Honour Judge Armstrong and His Honour Judge White</i>	each 1,500
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(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

<i>Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett</i>	1,800
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EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1919 in 3,326 State schools was 288,931, and the average daily attendance 225,790. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £2,670,593. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1919, 677 private colleges and schools, with 74,306 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1920, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1916	19,703,518	19,553,927	130,514,018
1917	20,522,017	20,790,895	128,138,347
1918	21,543,742	21,519,918	126,584,693
1919	23,448,166	23,233,298	147,174,530
1920	28,650,496	30,310,013	152,776,082

To the total revenue during 1919–20, Railways and Tramways contributed £15,997,584; and other Business Undertakings, £1,967,459. A sum of £2,472,717—equal to £1.42. 0d. per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £4,962,528. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt, £1,074,896 (exclusive of £3,258,576 charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £2,503,483; Business Undertakings, £12,851,432.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1921) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £120,433,933, including advances, £104,709,314; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £21,964,366; and liabilities, £111,409,428, including deposits, £207,676,412. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1921, amounted to £54,213,302, representing 1,111,222 depositors.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,030 vessels

entered ports of N.S.W. during 1900-01, the net tonnage being 7,157,639; the clearances were 3,056 vessels of 7,190,594 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1900-01 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 8,698 vessels of 7,226,253 net tonnage. The dock accommodation includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 157 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1901, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,043, the capital cost amounted to £88,304,194, and the net earnings for the year 1900-01 to £3,234,528, or *as. 10d.* per train mile. There were also 227 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £9,060,757, and the net earnings £528,486, or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per train mile.

The population to each mile of railway line open was 406, and the area 61 square miles.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1900-01 there were 2,593 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 256,062,161 letters, postcards, and registered articles, 61,407,865 newspapers, 28,989,399 books, packets and parcels, and 9,044,098 telegrams, including 528,199 cablegrams, were received and despatched. The telephonic line connections numbered 79,700.

TRADE.

The overseas imports into 'New South Wales during 1900-01 were valued at £78,129,934, and the overseas exports at £51,723,229.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,773,577 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1900, producing 4,388,022 bushels of wheat, 4,052,025 bushels of maize, 586,758 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 49,986 tons of potatoes and 19,236 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. The season was one of the worst ever experienced. Sugar-cane to the extent of 91,327 tons was crushed; and 717,893 gallons of wine, and 1,769,923 bushels of citrus fruit, and 322,266 cases of bananas; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1900-01 was 3,124,370 acres, which yielded 53,715,840 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1900, was 63,125,561 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 113,086,399 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On June 30, 1900, there were 662,264 horses, 769,931 dairy cows, 2,314,401 all other cattle, 29,249,253 sheep, 253,920 pigs, and 1,272 camels. In 1900-01, 296,621,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 636,974 cwt. of tallow, 63,125,000 lb. butter, 6,762,467 lb. cheese, and 18,669,998 lb. bacon and hams. During 1900-01 there were 121,625 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 226,909 being males, and 14,706 females.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1821. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, blismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum,

alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals raised during 1900 was £10,611,615, coal accounting for £7,723,355, silver, silver lead and ore £123,481 and gold £207,746. The mining industry gave employment to 29,163 miners during the year.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1900-01 there were 5,662 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 144,454, of whom 109,836 were males and 34,618 females, the amount of £21,681,196 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £18 12. 1d., and females £7 6s. 8d. The capital value of lands, buildings and fixtures amounted to £16,176,860, and of machinery and plant £26,366,083. The machinery in use represented 265,801 h.p., including steam, 171,590 h.p., electric, 78,287 h.p., and gas, 13,242 h.p. The value of goods manufactured and of work done was £123,213,480; materials used, £81,888,497, and fuel consumed, £2,720,666; the production, i.e., value added to raw materials, was £39,314,317.

The principal products of the factories during 1900-01 were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Saw-milling, native logs ..	25,114,039 sup. ft.	£1,797,119
Bacon and hams ..	14,938,318 lb.	920,686
Butter ..	59,636,489 lb.	5,003,533
Biscuits ..	44,081,100 lb.	1,167,715
Jams and preserves ..	45,007,686 lb.	1,206,212
Flour ..	348,691 tons	4,835,497
Beer and stout (quantity on which excise was paid) ..	216,740 cwt.	236,353
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes ..	26,485,407 gal.	2,247,573
Boots, shoes, and slippers ..	11,545,048 lb.	3,843,573
Gas ..	4,381,304 pairs	2,931,345
Electric light and power ..	9,244,861,036 cub. ft.	1,521,486
Wool, scoured ..	272,803,474 units	1,446,186
Meat, tinned, &c. ..	42,941,898 lb.	5,215,690
Soap ..	18,769,988 lb.	920,404
Tallow ..	387,171 cwt.	1,103,120
Leather ..	342,658 cwt.	1,115,728
Pig-iron ..	19,584,920 lb.	2,612,407
	86,090 tons	645,700

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were formerly made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1901, there were 271 awards and 225 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" was constituted in 1928 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare annually the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard by the Court in determining rates of wages.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,009 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 124 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1929 was £96,792,615 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £110,881,306 for shires.

Gross Revenue

Municipalities.

	Shires.
1915	£1,066,121
1916	1,093,023
1917	1,112,523
1918	1,161,093
1919	1,289,761

Gross Expenditure.

Municipalities.

	Shires.
1915	£1,018,870
1916	1,078,897
1917	1,140,727
1918	1,164,859
1919	1,307,998

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 134½ miles of streets, and a population of 208,000 (Dec., 1920); or, including suburbs, 2,124 miles of streets, and a population (Census 1921) of 897,640. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,728 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,322 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 65,780; Broken Hill, 22,500; Bathurst, 9,270; Goulburn, 11,500; Granville, 12,500; Parramatta, 12,800; Lismore, 9,230; Maitland, E. and W., 12,620; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,900; Albury, 7,200; Tamworth, 8,350; Lithgow, 21,270; Wagga Wagga, 8,000; Orange, 7,680; Auburn, 12,430;

Wollongong, 6,100; Katoomba, 7,600; and Lidcombe, 9,220.

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days.

DEPENDENCY.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 16" E. Pop., Dec., 1920, 112. The affairs of the island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 121st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,824 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year	Males.	Females.	Total.
1915	693,650	705,546	1,419,196
1917	671,382	730,622	1,411,004
1918	684,906	745,852	1,430,758
1919	740,884	785,054	1,495,938
1920	754,756	795,079	1,549,835
1921	754,629	776,900	1,531,529

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	34,235	16,489	11,341
1917	33,935	14,555	9,506
1918	31,601	15,177	9,136
1919	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	36,214	16,832	14,898

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,432.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Australian Alps and the Great Dividing Range pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 65 years was 59° 4" Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 137; and the average yearly rainfall was 25.60 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon.

The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D. (born 1866) ... (1920) £5,000

Private Sec., Lieut.-Comm. G. A. G.

Haggard, D.S.O., R.N.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. Anson, M.C.;

Capt. Keppel Palmer.....

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill

Irvine, K.C.M.G. (1918).

THE MINISTRY (October, 1920).

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and

Water Supply, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson ... 1,400

Chief Sec., Minister for Public Health,

Maj. Hon. M. Baird, M.L.A. 1,300

Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General,

Hon. A. Robinson, C.M.G., M.L.C. 1,000

Minister for Public Works, Hon. F. G.

Clarke, M.L.C. 1,000

Commissioner of Public Works & Minister

of Water Supply, Hon. F. G. Clarke 1,000

Education, Forests & Labour Hon. Sir

Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,000

Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. S.

Barnes, M.L.A. 1,000

Minister for Lands, Hon. D. S. Oman,

M.L.A. 1,000

Honorary Ministers, Hons. John McWhae,

A. Hicks, J. W. Pennington, H. Angus

unp.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison,

I.S.O. 1,250

Auditor-General, J. A. Norris..... 1,000

Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 750

Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott... 480

Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary,

C. S. McPherson 1,000

Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue..... 1,250

Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,250

Law Department, A. T. Lewis 1,000

Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar

of Titles and Master in Equity and

Lunacy, H. A. Templeton 1,000

Secretary Lands, W. Melver 1,000

Secretary Mines, W. Dickson 950

Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply

Commission, W. Cattanaach 1,500

Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron..... 1,000

Secretary Public Works, G. Clowser 1,000

Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson

Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy 950

Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General,

Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500

Victorian Railway Commrs., Harold Clapp

(chairman), £5,000; W. M. Shannon,

C. Miscamble 1,750

Chief Engineer for Railway Construction,

M. E. Kernot 1,000

Secretary, G. H. Sutton..... 950

Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton..... 750

Penal and Gaols Inspector - General,

B. Melver 700

Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector,

J. Molloy 730

Chief Commr. of Police, Brig.-Gen. Sir

John Gellibrand, K.C.B., D.S.O. 900

Public Librarian, R. La Touche Armstrong £750

Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin 700

Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 500

Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons,

W. B. House 750

Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins,

M.A. 1,250

State Insurance, Commissioner, W. H.

Holmes 700

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Peter

McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand,

W.C.2.

Secretary, H. G. W. Neale 604

Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to

37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legis-

lative Council of 34 members, elected for the

17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every

3 years, and the Legislative Assembly of 65

members, elected for a maximum duration of

3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal

adult suffrage. The electors for the Council

number 336,722, and those for the Assembly

862,072.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Sir Walter Synnot Manifold £750

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

Sir John Emanuel Mackey, LL.B. 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general

sessions and county courts; and a Supreme

Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne

Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine,

K.C.M.G. £3,000

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Joseph

H. Hood, £3,000; L. F. B. Cussen, F. W.

Mann, W. J. Schutt; W. G. A. McArthur

each 2,500

County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S.

Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Woin-

arski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge

each 1,500

Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon

900

Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M.

Murphy 900

Crown Prosecutors, H. C. G. Macindoe,

£1,000; J. A. Gurner, S. Leon 700

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,200

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and

free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being

235,292 children on the registers in 1919, the

average attendance being about 68 per cent.

Secondary Education is principally under private

control, 56,684 pupils being in attendance at the

486 schools in 1919. There is a State-aided

University at Melbourne, with four affiliated

colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman)

and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt

for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1916	11,470,875	11,683,353	75,324,562
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	76,822,110
1918	12,672,767	12,631,169	78,192,361
1919	13,044,082	12,973,407	80,696,644
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	86,324,454

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1920) 17 banks, with total assets £88,535,893, within the State, and Liabilities £68,049,730. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1921, amounted to £43,653,735.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,443,873 acres under cultivation in 1920-21, 2,295,865 were wheat crops and 443,636 oats, and 1,333,397 acres were cut for hay. In 1919-20, 1,634,680 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1919-20 was (including manufacturing values) £89,769,840.

Live Stock.—There were in 1921, 620,005 milch cows, producing 60,218,945 lb. of butter and 7,735,083 lb. of cheese; and 955,154 other cattle, 12,171,084 sheep, 139,275 pigs, and 487,503 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia, the amount produced in 1920 being 152,792 oz. (£648,969). Other minerals raised consisted principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (6,038 factories, &c., employing 136,522 hands in 1919-20) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports overseas are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (Census of 1921) a population of 748,506 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 38,500; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 33,170; Geelong, 36,170; Castlemaine, 7,762; Warrnambool, 7,400; Mildura, 6,500; Wonthaggi, 5,176; and Hamilton, 5,098.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1915	212,080	226,205	438,285
1916	201,998	230,711	432,709
1917	201,433	234,781	436,214
1918	205,623	236,865	442,488
1919	224,631	243,563	468,194
1920	247,960	246,907	494,867

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during war.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	11,857	5,077	3,600
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,825
1920	12,028	5,083	4,081

Birth rate 25.45, death rate 10.76, marriage rate 20.33 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 67.09 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,761; Methodists, 100,402; Congregationalists, 13,357; Baptists, 21,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 50,964; Presbyterians, 22,567; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 82 years' record, is 21.03 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Lieut.-Col. Sir William Ernest George
Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.G., born 1874
(1920) £4,000
Private Sec., Legh Winner.

A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Nigel Somerset,
D.S.O., M.C.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Robert
Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born 1853 (1916)

MINISTRY.

(£5,000 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. H. N.
Barwell, LL.B.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine,
Hon. J. G. Bice.
Treasurer and Minister of Education,
Hon. G. Ritchie.
*Commr. of Crown Lands, Immigration
and Repatriation*, Hon. G. R. Laffer.
*Commr. of Public Works, Minister of Rail-
ways and Industry*, Hon. W. Hague.
*Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and
Mines*, Hon. T. Pascoe.

HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council</i> , H. Bliman, M.V.O.	£700
<i>Sec. to Attorney-Gen.</i> , G. G. Martin, I.S.O.	650
<i>Under-Treasurer</i> , H. F. Peacock	800
<i>Controller of Accounts</i> , W. H. Selway	600
<i>Secy. Public Works and Member Supply and Tender Board</i> , C. H. Dewhurst	650
<i>Secretary of Lands</i> , E. J. Field	850
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , T. E. Day	700
<i>Secretary, Local Govt. Dept.</i> , T. Duffield	600
<i>Engineer-in-Chief</i> , J. G. Stewart	900
<i>Sheriff</i> , O. H. Schomburgk	700
<i>Commr. of Insolvency</i> , S. J. Mitchell, LL.B. <i>President Arbitration Court</i> , Hon. W. Jethro Brown	1,000
<i>Deputy President</i> , N. A. Webb	1,700
<i>Commr. of Audit</i> , E. W. Giles	800
<i>Do. of Railways</i> , J. McGulrie	800
<i>Do. of Police</i> , R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G. <i>Master of Supreme Court</i> , &c., W. L. Stuart <i>Public Service Commissioner</i> , S. P. Weir <i>Clerk Legis. Council</i> , J. P. Morrice	1,250
<i>Do. House of Assembly</i> , A. Searcy	750
<i>Police Magistrate (Adelaide)</i> , E. M. Sabine	650
<i>Dir. of Education</i> , W. T. McCoy, B.A.	600
<i>Supt. Technical Education</i> , C. Fenner, D.Sc.	1,000
<i>Supt. Primary Education</i> , C. Charlton	650
<i>Supt. Secondary Education</i> , W. J. Adey, B.A. <i>Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys.</i> , B. F. Rushton	650
<i>General Traffic Manager Rlys.</i> , A. N. Day <i>Chief Engineer Rlys.</i> , F. W. Stephen	900
<i>Chief Asst. do.</i> , A. E. Welburn	850
<i>Inspector Genl. of Hospitals</i> , B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S.	675
<i>Architect-in-Chief</i> , A. E. Simpson	1,000
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D. <i>Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , A. J. Hau- nan, B.A., LL.B.	800
<i>Hydraulic Engineer</i> , C. A. Bayer	900
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , A. J. Perkins	1,000
<i>Princ. Agricultural College</i> , W. J. Cole- batch, B.Sc.	625
<i>Horticultural Instructor</i> , Geo. Quinn	625
<i>Director of Irrigation</i> , S. McIntosh	800
<i>Government Astronomer</i> , G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S.	500
<i>Government Geologist</i> , L. K. Ward	825
<i>Chairman Central Board of Health</i> , &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B.	900
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.	650
<i>Commissioner of Taxes</i> , E. W. Smith	775
<i>Commissioner of Stamps</i> , E. H. Cornish	650

<i>Manager Produce Export Department</i> , G. A. W. Pope	6950
<i>Registrar-General of Deeds</i> , G. W. Anthony	700
<i>Supt. of Mental Hospital</i> , M. H. Downey	750
<i>Director Chemistry Department</i> , W. A. Hargreaves, D.Sc.	850
<i>Chairman S.A. Harbours Board</i> , Arthur Searcy	900
<i>Deputy Chairman do.</i> , J. B. Labatt	800
<i>Commissioner do.</i> , E. A. Farquhar	800
<i>Public Trustee</i> , W. Wright	800
<i>President Licensing Court</i> , E. G. Nesbit	650
<i>Public Actuary</i> , R. E. Stuckey	600
<i>Govt. Printer</i> , R. E. E. Rogers	550

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

<i>Agent-General in London</i> , Hon. Sir Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. 2	£1,200
<i>Secretary</i> , J. B. Whiting	625
<i>Trade Commissioner</i> , R. M. K. Lewis	600

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 5 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 23,048 (23,062 women) in 1920, those for the Assembly numbering 272,022 (137,931 women).

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G.	£600
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly</i> , Hon. Sir Richard Butler	600

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is provided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 10,000 of the population.

<i>Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty</i> , Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B.	£2,000
<i>Second Judge</i> , Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon	1,700
<i>Third Judge</i> , Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B.	1,700
<i>Fourth Judge</i> , Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B.	1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,010 State schools, with 2,856 teachers and 75,991 scholars; the expenditure in 1910-20 was £450,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 172, with 775 teachers and 14,142 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 774 undergraduates, and 1,054 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 5 country centres, and technical education is also provided. There are 5 Vocational Schools for the training of discharged soldiers. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1917-1921, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1917	4,874,603	5,190,453	39,364,280
1918	5,526,226	5,500,419	40,621,480
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,650,206
1920	6,582,788	6,457,039	43,753,146
1921	7,142,800	7,540,000	...

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 279 branches and agencies, and £32,468,875 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,186,867 and assets £17,717,783 in June, 1920. The Savings Banks on June 30, 1920, had 377,431 depositors with £15,494,143 to their credit. Nearly 80 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,925,789, averages over £80 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 5,000,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,200,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards 30,000, and potatoes 4,000 acres, with 1,500,000 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 24,000,000 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 33,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 5,500,000 gallons of wine; 60,000 cwt. of currants, and 45,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock.—There were 6,014,565 sheep in 1920, cattle number 349,562, horses 264,902, pigs 60,205, and goats 8,202.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total annual mineral output being valued at £1,200,000. Over £32,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1920 there were 1,368 factories, employing 29,442 hands, the gross value of the output being £30,454,539, and the wages paid £3,988,662. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £7,008,661. A Department of Chemistry has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand, and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

Value of Production, 1919-20.—Crops, total value, £13,728,224, average per head, £29 (cereals, hay, &c., £11,559,029; orchards, vineyards, and gardens, £2,169,195); manufactures, £7,375,484; pastoral, £5,224,577; minerals and quarries, £277,427; dal-ying, £1,706,624; poultry,

&c., £924,986; fisheries and game, £222,726; forestry, £431,197. Total value of production, £30,683,388, average £65 per head.

Exports of Produce.—A considerable quantity of the produce of South Australia is exported to Great Britain and other overseas countries, the average annual value being about £13,000,000. The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), jams and jellies, honey, manures.

Communication.—There are 3,342 miles of railway in South Australia, 114 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 792 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 59,000,000 letters, 11,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,200,000 telegrams.

Ships entered and cleared number annually about 2,000. The larger part of the trade is with the U.K. and other British possessions, besides the U.S., France, Italy, and Japan. The export trade is equal to about £50 per inhabitant.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1921) 255,318, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,000), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (13,000), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,500), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathalbyn (1,200) in the south, and Mt Gambier (4,500) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'—29° 8. and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1920, was 725,220.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1914	19,883	6,731	5,895
1915	20,165	7,560	6,141
1916	18,926	7,514	5,808
1917	19,764	6,550	4,866
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 222,700 Church of England, 127,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,220 Methodists, 24,225 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1919 was 69° 5', the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 99° 4' and 38° 4'; mean barometer, 30° 045. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1919 was 19'353 inches, and there were 98 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency
the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew
Nathan, G.C.M.G., born 1862 (1920) ... £3,000
Private Sec., Col. Parsons 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Harbord 300
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennor
(1920).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Vice-President of
Executive Council, Hon. E. G. Theodore £1,300
Home Secretary, Hon. W. McCormack 1,000
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works,
Hon. J. L. Fihelly 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. H.
Coyne 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon.
W. N. Gillies 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones,
M.L.C. 1,000
Secretary of Public Instruction, Hon. John
Huxham 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Lar-
come 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Wm.
Forgan Smith.
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief
Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson 450

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., P. J.
McDermott, C.M.G., I.S.O. £800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A. ... 800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.Inst.C.E. ... 900
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter 800
Treasury, G. L. Beal 800
Public Lands, G. L. Board 750
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven 800
Public Instruction, A. S. Kennedy 750
Mines, H. Marshall 800
Parliamentary Draftsmen, J. L. Wool-
cock, B.A. 800
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A. ... 800
Public Services Commissioner, J. D. Story ... 1,250

Commissioner for Trade, W. H. Austin,
F.F.I.A. £1,000
Crown Solicitor, W. F. Webb 800
Commissioner of Police, F. C. Urquhart 800
Commissioner of Taxes, H. D. Brennan ... 800
Comm. for Railways, J. W. Davidson 2,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L.
Archdall, £600; Wm. Harris, £550;
A. Dean 555
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris ... 600
Registrar, District Court, and Sheriff,
W. H. Carvosso 520
Public Curator, F. W. Mole 800
Government Statistician and Registrar-
General, N. J. Macleod 550
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I.
Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H. 800
Portmaster and Chief Inspector of
Fisheries, W. V. B. Forrester 600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills,
W. J. J. Short 1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1,000
Chief Inspector of Schools, O. Radcliffe ... 600
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming 850
Chief Commr. of Stamps, E. J. Fitzpatrick ... 600
Registrar of Titles, F. J. Bradfield 575
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brennan 525
Director of Museum, H. Longman 460
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee ... 550
Superintendent of Technical Education,
L. C. Morris, B.E. 600
Principal, Agricultural College, Cuthbert
Potts, B.A. 700
Insurance Commissioner, J. A. Watson ... 1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding,
J. Henderson, M.I.M.E. 500
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops,
F. E. Walsh 460
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E.
Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, H. E. A. Eklund ... 750
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers 750
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan 600
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle ... 600
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J.
Booth Clarkson, L.R.C.P. 650
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson ... 520
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley ... 425
Comptroller-General of Prisons, A. T. Pierson ... 650
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C. 630
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan ... 525

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John McEwan
Hunter, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.2 : £1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 560

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a Legislative Council of 49 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly of 75 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
W. Lennor £1,000
Clerk of Legislative Council, C. R. Gregory ... 520
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
W. Bertram 1,000
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, C. A. Barnaga ... 625

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; District Courts presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

<i>Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir</i>	
<i>Pope A. Cooper, M.A., K.C.M.G.</i>	£2,500
<i>Pres., Industrial Court, Hon. T. W.</i>	
<i>McCawley</i>	2,000
<i>Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Rea</i>	£2,000
<i>Puisne Judges, C. E. Chubb, K.C.</i>	
<i>(Southern), L. O. Lukin (Central),</i>	
<i>W. A. B. Shaud, M.A. (Northern),</i>	
<i>T. W. McCawley</i>	2,000
<i>District Court Judges, Allan W. Mac-</i>	
<i>naughton</i>	£2,000; Charles Jameson;
<i>Thomas O'Sullivan, K.C.</i>	each 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1919 there were 1,574 State schools and six High Schools in operation, with 4,194 teachers and an average daily attendance of 99,569 children; and 156 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,011 teachers and an average attendance of 19,783. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1916-20, are stated as follows:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1917	*7,880,893	8,134,387	61,303,136
1918	*8,491,488	8,900,934	62,296,986
1919	*9,415,000	9,587,000	65,581,122
1920	11,293,743	11,266,910	69,680,764

Banking—The banking assets (1919) £28,904,265; liabilities £28,385,843. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1919, were £27,017,576, apart from the £14,567,608 (equal to an average of £53 18s. 3d. to each depositor) in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank, and Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits, an average of £33 0s. 4d. per head.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 16,806,983 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 9,064,089 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 211,030,440 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 76,437,428 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 36,590,950 acres are held under occupation licence, 333,834 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 210,201 for special purposes, and 2,005,257 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 166,899 acres, leaving 76,379,196 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 25 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1919, 162,126 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1919 included 5,940,433 cattle, 17,379,332 sheep, 731,705 horses, and 99,593 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet-

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

makers, &c.; among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish; "bean" is also much in demand for furniture; black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1919 was £2,472,027. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1919 was valued at £514,103; silver, £23,772; copper, £952,501; tin, £143,167; coal, £612,307; wolfram, £40,556; molybdenite £52,234.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1917-18 were: Wool, £6,765,217; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £3,882,720; hides and skins, £264,562; tallow, £640,612; butter, cheese, and milk, £693,447.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population (1921), 209,699. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,128), Maryborough (12,500), Townsville (17,200), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,268), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 120 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'—43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'—148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,644	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,608	105,925	213,537

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1890-99	30.5	13.1	99	6.1
1900-09	28.9	10.8	84	7.6
1910-14	30.0	10.6	80	7.9
1905-19	28.0	19.0	70	6.9
1920	27.3	9.7	65	9.5

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 28,000 members of the Church of England, 20,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1900 the mean annual temperature was 55°·8°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 60°·6°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48°·1°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1896 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency
Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G.,
born 1861 (1900) £2,750
Private Sec., Capt. L. H. Pope 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier, Chief Sec., and Education, Hon.
Sir Walter Henry Lee £1,200
Treasurer and Minister of Mines, Hon.
Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G. 1,000
Att. Gen. and Railways, Hon. W. B.
Propington, C.M.G. 1,000
Works and Agriculture, &c., Hon. J. B.
Hayes, C.M.G. 1,000
Lands, Hon. Alexander Hean, C.M.G. 1,000
Honorary Ministers, Hon. Tasman Shields;
Hon. Herbert Hayes,

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.R.O.,
M.V.O. 650
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt 650
Auditor-General, E. Pretymann 850
Registrar-General, J. P. Laughton 516
Govt. Statistician, L. F. Gihlin 500
Public Service Commissioner (vacant) 750
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. E. C.
Lord, C.M.G. 675
Sec. for Public Works, E. H. Kennedy 625
Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby 600
Chief Engineer and General Manager,
Hydro-Electric Dept., J. H. Butters 1,200
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie 1,700
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith 850
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks 600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for
Lands, E. A. Counsel, I.R.O. 650
Director of Public Health, E. S. Morris,
M.B. 650
Government Printer, J. Vall 650
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (actg.) 354
Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds 675
Secretary for Mines, W. A. Pretymann
(actg.) 550
State Shipping Dept., W. Robinson 700
State Insurance Dept., E. A. Weld 700
Government Geologist, Loftus Hill, B.Sc. 620

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, A. H. Ashbolt,
Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely £500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Tetley Gant, C.M.G. £500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon.
J. W. Evans, C.M.G. 500

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, C.M.G. £1,200
Puisne Judges, Hon. N. K. Ewing; H.
Crisp each 1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers 750
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise 625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 490 State schools in 1900, with 38,300 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (4 high schools with 1,060 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt.
1901	£ 826,163	£ 923,731	£ 8,511,005
1910	1,008,932	997,321	10,570,453
1914	1,238,085	1,235,013	12,265,022
1919	1,581,984	1,644,518	15,281,281
1920	1,815,031	1,826,301	16,630,038

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1900, the banks of issue had total deposits £6,954,726; the savings bank deposits were £3,783,052.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres in 1900-01, there were 297,383 acres under crops. The live stock included 208,202 cattle, 1,570,132 sheep, 38,116 pigs, and 39,117 horses. The wool clip was estimated at 9,503,048 lb. The butter produced amounted to 4,014,402 lb.

Timber.—Timber cut is chiefly hardwood, from Eucalyptus, Blackwood (Acacia) and Myrtle (Beech). The native softwood pines are excellent in quality, but are being cut out and not replaced. Tasmanian timbers offer large possibilities, for the most part unexplored, for cabinet making, tool handles, and other special purposes. The amount of timber milled in 1900 was 65,000,000 super ft., valued at £527,000. This is exhaustive of the timber used for piles, poles, telegraph, and for practically all sleepers. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and gold, the

value of all minerals produced in 1900 being £1,227,692.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving and woollen mills. Tasmanian blankets command very high prices on account of their excellent quality.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1901), 52,385. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,318), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 115° 52' E. long., and from 12° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,300 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the south-west. The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists partly of large areas of sand-dunes, partly of wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 square miles at least are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1906 (Estimated)	159,998	148,806	308,806
1917 ..	158,701	150,722	309,423
1918 ..	161,464	151,983	313,447
1919 ..	176,902	154,758	331,660
1921 (Census)...	175,096	154,172	329,268

The apparent decrease in the male population after 1914 existed, of course, only in a technical sense, since it was mainly due to enlistment of volunteers for the war. The total number of men who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 24,353, and of these 23,670 returned. The settlement of the soldiers in suitable occupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more

attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bona fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1906	8,563	3,085	2,365
1917	7,882	2,769	1,621
1918	7,106	2,823	1,612
1919	6,037	3,590	2,194
1920	8,149	3,328	2,931

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,607 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 23 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 36 years was 30.02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1920 was 37.02, during 1921 31.38, during 1922 27.85, during 1923 36.28, during 1924 20.21, during 1925 43.51, during 1926 35.16, during 1927 45.64, during 1928 39.58; during 1929 30.66, and during 1930 40.35; the average for the past 45 years being 33.75.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1921; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdgate-Newdegate, K.C.M.G., born 1862 (1900) £4,000
Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. G. G. Fortescue, R.N.V.R.

<i>Hon. Private Secretary, Ernest Chas...</i>	
<i>Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Col. H. B. Collett,</i> C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert</i> <i>Furse MacMillan, born 1888 (1921).....</i>	
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1921).	
<i>Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Lands and</i> <i>Reparation, Hon. Sir James Mitchell,</i> K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	£1,500
<i>Minister for Education, North-Western</i> <i>Territory and Justice, Hon. H. P. Cole-</i> <i>bach, M.L.A.</i>	1,300
<i>Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon.</i> <i>W. J. George, C.M.G., M.L.A.</i>	1,300
<i>Mines, Railways, Police, Industries, and</i> <i>Forests, Hon. John Scaddan, M.L.A.</i>	1,300
<i>Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public</i> <i>Health, Hon. F. T. Broun, M.L.A.</i>	1,300
<i>Agriculture, Hon. H. K. Maley, M.L.A.</i>	1,300
PERMANENT STAFF.	
<i>Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson</i>	£1,000
<i>Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E.</i>	1,300
<i>Under-Secretary (Colonial Secretary's</i> <i>Dept.), H. C. Trethowan, A.L.A.</i>	708
<i>Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank,</i> <i>and General Manager Industries Assist-</i> <i>ance Board, E. A. McLarty</i>	1,000
<i>Under-Treas., E. T. Owen</i>	804
<i>Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris</i>	636
<i>Works, H. W. S. Low (actg.)</i>	600
<i>Mines, M. J. Calanchini</i>	636
<i>Law Dept., H. G. Hampton</i>	708
<i>Director of Agriculture,</i> <i>G. L. Sutton</i>	804
<i>Sec., Metropolitan Water Supply, G. C.</i> <i>Haywood (actg.)</i>	552
<i>Solicitor-General, and Parliamentary</i> <i>Draughtsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C.</i>	1,100
<i>Registrar, Supreme Court, (vacant)</i>	708
<i>Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin</i>	800
<i>Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkin-</i> <i>son, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.</i>	1,080
<i>Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson</i>	804
<i>Registrar-General, Govt. Statistician,</i> <i>Registrar of Friendly Societies, and</i> <i>Govt. Actuary, S. Bennett, F.I.A.</i>	756
<i>Director of Education, C. R. P. Andrews,</i> <i>M.A.</i>	960
<i>State Mining Engineer, and Chief Inspector</i> <i>of Mines, A. Montgomery, M.A., F.G.S.</i>	804
<i>Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, F.G.S.</i>	804
<i>Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar</i>	672
<i>Commr. of Police, R. Connell</i>	750
<i>Commr. for North-Western Territory,</i> <i>(vacant)</i>	804
<i>Sec. for North-West and Chief Protector of</i> <i>Aborigines, A. O. Neville</i>	528
<i>Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A.,</i> <i>F.R.A.S.</i>	552
ROYAL MINT.	
<i>Deputy Master, Capt. J. Campbell</i>	£1,100
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.	
<i>Commissioner, Col. H. Pope, C.B.</i>	£2,000
<i>Chief Traffic Manager, W. Lord</i>	1,000
<i>Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans</i>	862
<i>Secretary for Railways, W. H. Hope</i>	662
<i>Chief Engr. Way and Works, H. A. Crosswell</i>	800
<i>Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne</i>	662
<i>Auditor of Receipts, C. H. Higgs</i>	662
<i>Controller of Stores, C. S. Gallagher</i>	662
AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.	
<i>Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir J. D.</i> <i>Connolly. Office, Savoy House, Strand,</i> <i>W.C. 2</i>	£1,200
<i>Secretary, C. B. Rushton</i>	636

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 30 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

W. Kingsmill, B.A. £700

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

George Taylor 700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan £2,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside,

J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1921, was £505,160 (including the University, £15,000).

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1917-1921, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1917	4,577,007	5,276,764	40,914,826
1918	4,662,536	5,328,279	42,304,001
1919	4,944,850	5,596,865	43,637,076
1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	46,822,003
1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	49,039,668

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1921, with total assets £26,952,224 and liabilities £12,823,922. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1921, was £5,845,227; in the School Savings Bank, £53,290; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on Dec. 31, 1920, was £1,776,604. The combined amounts due to State Savings Bank depositors and State School Savings Bank depositors, on June 30, 1921, averaged £17.72 per head of the population.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec. 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,222,620, or between £2.22s. and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (664,522,800 acres) 1,804,999 acres were under crops in 1900-01, wheat for grain accounting for 1,775,675 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing land exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 849,803 cattle, 6,532,965 sheep, 60,581 pigs, 31,097 goats, and 178,624 horses. There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 879,609, whilst in 1926 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the war, a temporary retrogression has set in, the acreage in 1921 being 1,775,675. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. It is anticipated that, with the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, land settlement will progress even more rapidly than in former years, and that Western Australia will then absorb a constantly increasing stream of immigrants. A very large portion of the south-western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1929, a total of 902 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 16,358, as against 18,799 in 1924, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £10,286,732.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), have been largely exported, and, just prior to the war, their annual export value was over one million pounds. These two timbers are eminently suitable for every kind of constructional purpose and for use in all kinds of railway rolling-stock. They are already employed in these respects in Great Britain, India, South Africa, Egypt, and elsewhere. Their hardness and durability is remarkable, and the great size of the trees permits of beams and pieces of unusually large dimensions being obtained. For furniture and decorative purposes they are also extensively employed, the beauty of the grain when polished being equal to that of the best Honduran mahogany. Besides these trees the forests contain a wealth of hardwoods, one or other of them suitable for every purpose to which wood can be applied. The beauty of grain and delicacy of marking in nearly all of them recommend them to the furniture manufacturer. Sandalwood (*Santalum cymosum*) is peculiar to the forests, and is exported very largely to the East, its essential oil being extracted locally. There are in the forests many

barks containing tannin. Some of these are exported, the trade in mallet bark prior to the war having been extensive. The forests are rich in gums and resins. An Act for their protection and management was passed in 1918, and a scheme is now being completed for the regeneration on scientific lines of cut-over areas.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold-fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 617,842 oz. in 1920, and 349,037 oz. in the first eight months of 1921. To the Coolgardie group belong the following gold-fields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1896 to August 31, 1921, is 34,097,428 fine oz.; of this amount the greater portion was received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Total Production.—The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1929 was £22,396,694, distributed as follows: Agricultural, £9,666,281; Pastoral, £4,614,546; Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-Farming, £243,719; Forestry and Fisheries, £1,363,972; Mining, £3,562,204; Manufacturing, £2,946,972 (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments).

Industrial Legislation.—Industrial legislation has for many years included industrial arbitration, with the result that wages are not subject to the frequent depreciation prevailing in the older countries.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1927 has afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1921, were:—Wool, £2,388,119; timber, £1,137,223; sandalwood, pearl shell, pearls, hides and skins, wheat, £2,930,179; and flour, £1,075,037.

During 1920-21 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £14,839,242, including £3,412,884 from the United Kingdom, and £7,619,703 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £11,816,856, including £6,328,778 to the United Kingdom and £5,338,415 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1921) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 225,120.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 2000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,525), Albany (4,000), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 19,000), Bunbury (about 4,000), Claremont (6,000), Geraldton (2,800), Midland Junction (5,000), and Northam (3,300).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 22 days.

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129° — 136° East longitude as far as 25° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1912.

The area is estimated at 527,600 sq. miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1912, was 4,762 (exclusive of aboriginals).

Part of the country is desert, but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 22 years (which-ever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, and pigs and sheep thrive, while cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Bindera. Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other States for disposal. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans-continental railway.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town.

Administrator of Northern Territory, Frederick Charles Urquhart.

Government Secretary, R. McGregor Christie.

Director of Mines, T. G. Oliver.

Director of Land, H. M. Trower.

Acting-Judge Supreme Court, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert.

Special Magistrate, Major Gerald Hogan.

PAPUA.

(British New Guinea.)

The total area of the island of Papua is about 515,000 sq. miles, with an estimated native population of 2,000,000. Of the total area in 1924, the S.E. portion (90,000 square miles, pop. 200,000) was a territory of the Common-

wealth, and the N.E. portion (90,000 sq. miles, pop. 120,000) was the German Colony of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, while the W. portion (125,000 sq. miles, pop. 600,000) forms part of the Netherlands' E. Indies. An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) in the north on September 24, 1914, and the former German possessions in Papua have been allocated to the Commonwealth. The area of the Commonwealth Territory of Papua is thus increased to about 160,000 sq. miles; estimated native population 320,000.

The island is the second largest in the world, and lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° $0'$ and 12° $0'$ S. lat. and between 130° $50'$ and 154° $30'$ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,450 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 200 in number, form part of the Territory.

The island of Papua was discovered in 1912, and was first claimed by the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the guarantee of the Australasian Governments of £15,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration, and "British New Guinea" was annexed by the Crown in 1888.

The two largest rivers of the Territory are the Fly and the Purari. The land is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 13,150 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The cultivated area is small. Tobacco is being cultivated and a factory is established at Moresby. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. The chief exports are copra, rubber, sisal hemp, gold and copper ore.

The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagali.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Administrator, Brigadier-Gen. Evan A. Wisdom, C.B.

Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, John

Hubert Plunkett Murray, C.M.G., born 1861.....	(with allowance £450) £1,250
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion.....	700
Commr. for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith.....	800
Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick.....	600
Chief Med. Officer (actg.), W. M. Strong, M.D. 605	
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. R. W. Bramell 600	
Chief Judicial Officer, H. E. the Lt.-Governor.	
Deputy do., Hon. C. H. Herbert.....	1,000

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 90 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 65° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1866. The population in April, 1921, was 717.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Parnell, C.M.G.
President, Exec. Council, C. E. Robinson.

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.	Census of 1921.
North Island and Islets.....	44,130	563,729	651,072	739,959
South Island and Islets.....	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,725
Stewart Island and Islets.....	662	357	349	377
Chatham Islands.....	372	258	219	209
Auckland Islands	224			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands.....	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150			
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	12,598	12,797	} Not yet available.
Samoa Islands (Mandatory)	1,050	...	34,500	
Maori Population .....	...	49,844	49,776	
Total	104,910	1,070,910	1,196,522	

Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1919:—N.Z. (excl. Maoris) 1,164,405; Maoris, 49,776; Cook Islands, 22,797; Samoa, 29,500—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,236,478.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants	Total	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1916	28,509	*21,799	50,308	10,596	*21,163	31,759	8,213
1917	28,139	*15,649	43,889	10,528	*13,869	24,397	6,417
1918	25,860	*11,906	37,766	16,364	*11,660	28,024	6,227
1919	24,483	*20,931	45,414	28,808	*19,877	30,685	9,519
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	...	...
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,787	772,779	69,359	91,253
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,708	595,562	1,218,270	118,821	114,247

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,093,024	Church of England	41'14	41'78
Maoris	45,663	45,247	Presbyterians	23'32	22'71
Half-caste	4,122	6,750	Methodists	9'43	9'54
Chinese	2,622	2,147	Roman Catholics	13'97	13'79
Other race aliens .....	...	1,057			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22' and 47° 18' South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand. His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., born 1856 (1902)..... £7,500

Private Sec., Capt. A. R. W. Curtis, M.C.

Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.B.E.

Military Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. F. R. M.

Mundy, D.S.O., M.C.

A.D.C., Capt. R. G. Southey, M.C.

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. C. W. Melville, C.B., C.M.G.,

D.S.O.; Col. H. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.;

Col. E. Young, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. A.

E. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lieut-Col. Hugh

Stewart, C.M.G.; Lieut-Col. R. C. Allen, D.S.O.

Hon. Physician, Col. E. J. O'Neill, C.M.G.,

D.S.O., M.B.

Hon. Surgeon, Brig.-Gen. Sir Donald J.

McGavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1902.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Railways,

Finance, Stamp Duties, and Minister

in Charge of Land and Income Tax,

State-guaranteed Advances, Electoral,

and Imperial Govt. Supplies Dept.,

Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C...... £2,000

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding 5s per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of 5s is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Attorney-General, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister of Marine, Minister in charge of Valuation Dept. and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C. £1,300

Members of the Executive Council without

Portfolio, Hon. Sir W. H. Herries, K.C.M.G.;

Hon. Sir W. Fraser, K.C.V.O.

Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of

Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers

Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Re-

patriation Depts., Hon. D. H. Guthrie

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

and Minister in charge of Tourist

and Health Resorts and Legislative

Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,300

Minister of Public Works and Telegraphs,

Minister of Native Affairs and Minister

in charge of Public Trusts, Roads, Public

Buildings and Govt. Life and Accident

Insurance Depts., and Postmaster-

General, Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C. 1,300

Minister of Justice, External Affairs, In-

dustries and Commerce, and Minister in

charge of Police and Prisons Dept.,

Hon. E. P. Lee..... 1,300

Minister of Education and Public Health,

and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and

Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals

Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G. 1,300

Minister of Defence and Minister in charge

of War Pensions, Col. Hon. Sir E. H.

Rhodes, K.C.B...... 1,300

Minister of Labour and Mines, Minister in charge of Printing and Stationery, Pensions and State Fire Insurance, Advertising and Friendly Societies Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson	£1,300
Minister of Customs and of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Census and Statistics, and Laboratory Depts., and the National Provident Fund, Hon. W. Downie Stewart	1,300
Representing the Native Races, and Minister of the Cook Islands, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare, C.M.G.	1,100
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson, B.A., C.M.G.	625

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Public Service Commr., W. E. Morris, C.M.G., I.B.O.	£1,500
Assistant do., P. D. N. Verschaffel	1,200
Solicitor-General, W. C. MacGregor, K.C. Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.B.O.	1,500
Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, C.M.G., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S.	1,250
Public Trustee, J. W. Macdonald	1,250
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M.	1,150
Director-General of Health, T. H. A. Vallentine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ...	1,150

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Internal Affairs, James Hilsop, O.B.E., M.V.O.	£1,000
Treasury, Col. G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D.	1,250
Customs, W. B. Montgomery, O.B.E.	1,250
Education, J. Caughley, M.A.	950
Justices (also Native, and Cook Islands), G. C. B. Jordan	1,050
Police, J. O'Donovan, M.V.O.	800
Public Works, F. H. Furkert, A.M.I.C.E.	1,100
Mines, A. H. Kimbell	750
Land, T. N. Brodrick, O.B.E.	1,100
Surveyor-General, W. T. Neill	800
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook	600
Census and Statistics, M. Fraser, O.B.E. ...	750
Printing and Stationery, Marous F. Marks	900
Taxes, D. G. Clark, O.B.E.	1,250
Valuation, F. W. Flanagan	950
Railways, E. W. McVilly, M.V.O.	3,000
Gen. Post Office, R. B. Morris	1,100
Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E.	1,100
Stamp Duties, Land and Deeds, P. C. Corliss	1,100
Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.	800
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A.	700
Dominion Analyst, J. S. MacLaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.	950
Agriculture, C. J. Beakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc.	1,200
Tourist and Health Resorts, B. M. Wilson	800
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley	800
Marine, R. Duncan	900
Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E.	900
State Fire Insurance, C. R. C. Robleson	1,000
External Affairs, J. D. Gray	800
Industries and Commerce, J. W. Collins ..	650
State Forest Service, Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, B.Sc.	1,000
Law Drafting, J. Christie, LL.M.	900
Administrator, Western Samoa, Col. R. W. Tate, C.B.E.	

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.
High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. a £2,000
Secretary, Capt. T. E. Donne 800

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 36 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £350 per annum and of the Lower House £500 per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. C. F. Carnaross..... £800
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir F. W. Lang..... 1,100

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D...... £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, J. H. Hosking, A. L. Herdman, Sir J. W. Salmond, F. V. Frazer (President of Arbitration Court), J. R. Reed, C.B.E., K.C., A. R. Adams...each 2,000

In 1920, 28,999 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 35,517. In 1920 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were (Europeans) 328. Civil cases to number of 420 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £96,027.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1920, the strength of the Police Force was 926 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,325 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1919-20, 4s. 11½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1919-20 £7,630,795
 Indebtedness, March 31, 1919-20 26,492,420

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Force are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps and the New Zealand Army Pay Corps. These are

responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 2 batteries of Artillery; 2 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 2 Depôts of Engineers (Railway); 2 Depôts Corps of Signals; 2 Brigades of Infantry; 2 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 2 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service, and the cost of this Force to the Dominion has exceeded £79,000,000. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period of not less than two years, members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H.M.S. *Philomel* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. The *Philomel* was employed under the orders of the British

Admiralty throughout the war and no opportunity was afforded for the commencement of a scheme of training. This vessel has now been placed in commission again. In 1919 Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., visited New Zealand in H.M.S. *New Zealand* and presented his report, making recommendations and suggestions for the Naval Defence of the Dominion. In 1920 H.M.S. *Chatham* was presented to New Zealand by the Imperial Government and was commissioned on 1st October with officers and men of the Royal Navy. The *Chatham* flies the broad pennant of Commodore Alan G. Hotham, C.M.G., R.N., appointed in command of that ship, as Commodore Commanding the New Zealand station, and as Naval Adviser to the New Zealand Government. A commencement was made with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers in May, 1921, fifty-six of whom had been entered by the middle of July. A Naval Board was constituted by Order-in-Council of the 14th March, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces: the Board to be composed of the Minister of Defence (President) and the following members: the Commodore Commanding New Zealand Station (1st Naval Member); the Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore (temporarily, as and Naval Member); the Secretary to the Commodore Commanding (Secretary to the Board). By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop) was commissioned on 23rd March, 1920, as an Imperial unit for service on the New Zealand station.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1917-1921:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Gross Debt.
1917	£ 18,355,194	£ 14,058,770	£ 129,836,105
1918	20,206,222	15,120,288	150,840,055
1919	22,328,372	18,673,599	176,076,260
1920	26,081,340	23,762,924	201,170,755
1921	34,260,961	43,208,730	...

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1921, was £22,184,414, representing £18 11s. 1d. per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£8,769,241
Land-tax	1,688,979
Income-tax	8,248,925
Death Duties	1,206,925
Other taxes	2,368,324

Land Valuation.—

Unimproved value of North Island.	South Island.
land	£ 128,956,327 £ 127,993,947
Value of improvements	119,222,442 59,990,992

Capital value

Banking.—At the end of 1920 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £61,361,627; liabilities,

£57,828,459; value of notes in circulation, £7,828,459.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of 1919, 729,985 depositors, having £41,924,660 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1919) 2,400 public primary schools, with 5,606 teachers and 196,099 scholars; there are also (Dec. 1919) 300 private schools, with 26,237 scholars, and, in addition, 134 schools for the Maoria. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 33 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 2,961 students in 1919) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed and outlying islands) is 66,101,760 acres, and 43,473,079 acres of this were in occupation in 1919, this acreage representing 81,592 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1919-20 was 139,611 acres, giving a yield of 4,559,934 bushels. An area of 179,800 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 6,667,866 bushels; while 328,174 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 22,907; rye-grass, 39,580; and potatoes, 24,933. An area of 545,310 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1920 numbered 3,101,945; sheep, 23,919,970; pigs, 266,829; and horses, 346,407. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1919 being 1,847,848 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1919 being 50,040,688 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Farapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1916-20:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1916...	£26,330,283	£33,286,937	£59,616,220
1917...	20,919,265	30,597,547	51,516,812
1918...	24,234,007	28,516,188	52,750,195
1919...	30,671,698	35,970,075	66,641,773
1920...	61,593,828	46,441,946	108,035,774

The principal articles of import and export in 1920 were:—

	Imports.
Apparel	£3,670,908
Books and Music	504,428
Books and Shoes	1,443,879

Coal	£294,229
Corn Sacks, Wool Packs, &c.	328,229
Corrugated Iron, &c.	928,229
Hosiery	704,324
Machinery	2,131,693
Manures	759,608
Motor Vehicles	2,934,237
Oils	2,924,133
Paper and Stationery	1,539,439
Spirits	1,195,423
Sugar	1,819,138
Tea	959,943
Textile Piece Goods	8,154,310
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	2,013,172
Wheat	505,839

Exports.

Wool	£11,863,827
Frozen Meat	11,673,606
Butter and Cheese	9,183,175
Skins, Hides and Pelts	5,032,242
Gold	883,748
Phormium Fibre and Tow	688,972

The external trade of 1920 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£29,806,416	£24,354,300
Australia	10,555,667	11,351,799
United States	11,100,259	7,456,041
Fiji	1,824,018	203,568
India and Ceylon	1,625,855	60,001
Canada	2,286,915	1,287,774
Japan	1,470,071	4,904
France	92,873	903

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1921, there were 3,009 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 137 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1920-21 was 35,315,640 (exclusive of 464,691 season ticket holders), while goods carried amounted to 6,487,279 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £6,908,531 and £5,636,601 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1920 the vessels entered inwards numbered 744 (tonnage, 2,068,370), and those entered outwards 707 (tonnage, 1,976,255), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1919) 254,436,105 letters and post-cards, 35,498,263 newspapers, 44,320,385 books and packets, and 6,193,475 parcels, and the work is effected by 3,315 post-offices. There are 13,722 miles of telegraph line, with 51,027 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 14,957,615.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns at the Census, 1921, was as follows:—Wellington,* 107,428; Auckland,* 127,720; Dunedin,* 73,437; Christchurch,* 104,272; Invercargill,† 19,028; Napier,† 16,922; Gisborne,† 14,477; Palmerston North,† 16,863; Nelson,† 20,622; Timaru,† 16,412; Wangarui,† 23,286; New Plymouth,† 12,423; Grey Valley Boroughs,† 8,349; Hamilton, 11,439; and Hastings, 9,262.

* Metropolitan area.

† Suburban area.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTE.—The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Mercer Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30' S. lat. and 175° 40'–177° 15' W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 0' S. lat. and 174° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat., and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41' 15" S. lat., and 176° 43' E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30" E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Manake, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), and Takutea. The population at the Census of 1916 numbered 12,777, all except 265 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1919) were valued at £163,706, and the imports at £164,708. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,253, and a European population of 211. The government is administered locally under the direction of New

Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The six Arfiki of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, J. G. L.

Hewitt £800
Resident Comm., Niue, J. C. Evison 500
Niue (or Savage) Island; Palmerston Island;
Penrhyn (or Tongareva) Island; Maua Niki
Island; Rakaanga Island; Fūkāpuka (or
Danger) Island, and Suvarrow Island.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuiula (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,090 square miles and a population estimated at 29,500. The largest islands are Savaii (660 square miles) and Upolu (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Valima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), coconuts and rubber are the chief products of the islands, and *Nauru Island*, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 2511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

Patrons:

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.;

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc.

President: Colonel Sir Edward W. D. Ward, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Vice-President: Colonel Sir Walter E. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.

Comptroller of Club: Brig-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use, from clothing to cigarettes, can be purchased, under their own roof and feel really at home.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 2nd, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the

Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but during the War all mobilised men, including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries, were made Honorary Members. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members. Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,121,328 men and 3,054,809 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France. Open day and night, the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost.

Work was commenced late in 1902 on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed. By permission of His Royal Highness, the new building will be known as "The Prince of Wales's Wing."

Union of South Africa.

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AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	†Census of 1921.	
		White	Total.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	651,554	2,781,185
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	137,742	1,427,431
Transvaal (Pretoria).....	110,450	544,486	2,085,837
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	189,142	628,360
South-West Protectorate.....	322,200	19,237	227,853
Total	795,289	1,542,161	7,150,666

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of White Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	41,196	14,385	11,834	1916	29·33	10·24	8·43
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28·99	10·26	8·64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,889	1918	28·59	*17·17	8·18
1919	†30,724	*17,534	13,513	1919	26·85	11·85	9·14
1920	43,445	16,634	14,934	1920	28·85	11·10	9·87

* Increase due to influenza epidemic. † Unaudited figures.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooë Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensberg* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (*Pretoria*), Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught,

K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (1920) £10,000

Secretary, G. Haxlerigg 900

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Colonel T. Gurney, D.S.O. 450

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. Caryl Annealey; Comm. Hon. Roger Coke, R.N.;

Capt. L. D'Urban Cloete

Medical Officer, Capt. Russell Wilkinson

Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Evelyn Farquhar

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (March 9, 1921).**H.E. the Governor-General presides.**

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C.</i>	£3,500
<i>Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Patrick Duncan</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Defence, Col. the Hon. H. Mentz</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries, Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. H. Burton, K.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sir Thomas William Smartt, K.C.M.G.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. John William Jagger</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Lands, Col. Hon. Deney's Reltz</i>	2,500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Prime Minister's Department — Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson</i>	£900
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<i>Controller and Auditor-General, J. de Villiers Roos</i>	2,000
<i>Agriculture, P. J. du Toit</i>	1,500
<i>Interior, H. B. Shawe, I.S.O.</i>	1,500
<i>Mines, H. W. Smyth, C.M.G.</i>	1,500
<i>Finance, E. H. Farrer</i>	1,500
<i>Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Owen-Smith</i>	1,500
<i>Lands, J. Sommerville, O.B.E.</i>	1,250
<i>Justice, W. E. Bok, LL.D.</i>	1,300
<i>Native Affairs, E. Barrett</i>	1,350
<i>Education, G. M. Hofmeyr</i>	1,000
<i>Postmaster-Gen., H. Twycross</i>	1,500
<i>Mining Engineer, Sir R. N. Kotze</i>	2,000
<i>Defence, Sir H. R. M. Bourne, K.B.E., C.M.G.</i>	1,100
<i>Public Works, C. Murray, LL.D.</i>	1,500
<i>Public Health, Dr. J. A. Mitchell</i>	1,250
<i>Director of Census, C. W. Cousins</i>	1,250

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

<i>High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G., South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.</i>	
<i>Secretary, Sir B. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E.</i>	
<i>Trade Commissioner, A. Canham.</i>	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The House of Assembly consists of 134 elected members, 32 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 27 Natal, 49 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

<i>President of the Senate, Hon. H. C. van Heerden</i>	£1,200
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Christman Joel Krige</i>	2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

<i>Cape...The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G.</i>	£2,500
<i>Natal...The Hon. G. T. Howman, C.M.G.</i>	2,000
<i>Transvaal...The Hon. A. G. Robertson</i>	2,500
<i>Orange Free State...The Hon. Sir C. H. Wessels</i>	2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

<i>Cape...C. L. W. Mansergh, I.S.O.</i>	1,300
<i>Natal...J. M. N. Herschensohn</i>	1,150
<i>Transvaal...D. E. van Velden</i>	1,200
<i>Orange Free State...A. M. N. de Villiers</i>	1,000

THE JUDICATURE.**SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.****APPELLATE DIVISION (Bloemfontein).**

<i>Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G.</i>	£3,000
<i>Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. C. G. Masendorp, £2,750; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir Henry Juta</i>	2,750
<i>Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, I. G. Horak</i>	825

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President, Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze</i>	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. M. W. Searle; Hon. F. G. Gardiner; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; and Hon. H. S. Van Zyl</i>	2,250 each
<i>Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, R. G. Ruusouw</i>	850

Eastern Districts Local Division.

<i>Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham</i>	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton and Hon. V. Sampson</i>	2,250 each
<i>Registrar, A. M. Black</i>	750

Orange and West Local Division.

<i>Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir J. H. Lange</i>	2,250
<i>Assistant Registrar, T. O'Hagan</i>	425

Transvaal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels</i>	3,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £3,000; Hon. R. Gregorowski, Hon. D. de Waal, and Hon. J. Stratford</i>	2,250
<i>Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. I. C. B. Juta</i>	925

Natal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C.	£2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C., and Hon. F. S. Tatham each	2,250
<i>Registrar</i> , K. W. McAllister	850

Native High Court, Natal.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. H. G. Boshoff	1,500
<i>Judges</i> , Hon. J. C. Chadwick; A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer each	1,400
<i>Registrar</i> , W. H. Acutt	700

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. J. E. R. de Villiers	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. D. Ward; Hon. A. J. McGregor	2,250
<i>Registrar</i> , W. H. Fitchett	750

Masters of the Supreme Court.

<i>Master (Transvaal Provincial Division)</i> , U. S. Barrett	1,800
<i>Master (Cape Provincial Division)</i> , J. G. B. Heyneman	1,800
<i>Master (Natal Provincial Division)</i> , R. J. Barry	950
<i>Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division)</i> , M. L. Neethling	950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

<i>Secretary for Justice</i> , Dr. W. E. Bok	£1,540
<i>Under-Secretary for Justice</i> , D. D. Keay...	1,180
<i>Law Advisers</i> , E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,650; L. G. Nightingale; C. W. H. Lansdown each	1,300
<i>Attorney-General (Transvaal)</i> , C. W. de Villiers	1,800
<i>Professional Assistant</i> , Dr. A. A. Schoch	925
<i>Crown Prosecutor (Johannesburg)</i> , A. S. Welsh	1,150
<i>Attorney-General (Cape)</i> , E. W. Douglass	1,700
<i>Professional Assistant</i> , C. C. Jarvis	850
<i>Solicitor-General (Grahamstown)</i> , W. S. Bigby	1,050
<i>Attorney-General (Natal)</i> , J. Barclay Lloyd	1,400
<i>Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State)</i> , S. J. de Jager	1,400
<i>Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal, Griqualand, and Bechuanaland)</i> , O. W. Staten	950
<i>Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Western)</i> , D. Eadie	875
<i>Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Eastern and O. F. State)</i> , E. B. S. Reading	900
<i>Inspecting Magistrate (Natal) & Inspector of Prisons (Natal and Native Terri- tories, Cape)</i> , J. S. Ente	950

POLICE.

<i>Commissioner, South African Police</i> , T. G. Truter, C.M.G.	£1,500
<i>Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div. and Secretary</i> , H. C. Bredell	1,000

PATENTS OFFICE.

<i>Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Com- panies, Transvaal Provinces)</i> , C. W. T. B. Juta	£800
<i>Staff employed in Government Service (ex- cluding Railways)</i> , Dec., 1920, 29,094.	

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1922, became law on June 24, 1922. This Act provides

for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on the 1st April, 1923.

The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1923.

A Cadet organization is also in existence, and Rifle Associations have been formed.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1922, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(a) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (b) Huguens College, Wellington (1907). (c) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1920). (d) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1920). (e) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (2) The University of Cape Town (1922—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1922—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1922—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1920). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1920 was 2,947. The State expenditure on higher education in 1920 was £120,271.

Provision made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (37 matriculated students in 1921) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1924, and has present accommodation for 48 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1919.—For white scholars, 4,752; for coloured scholars, 3,046; total, 7,798.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1919.—White scholars, 292,682; coloured scholars, 221,783; total, 514,465. Teachers, 18,689.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1919.—Cape, £1,679,688; Natal, £520,084; Transvaal, £1,655,297; Orange Free State, £675,375; total, £4,530,634.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H. R. Dukas.

Director of Education, Transvaal, J. E. Adamson, M.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31, 1920, are stated as under:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916-1917.....	18,408,615	17,845,377
1917-1918.....	19,657,597	18,959,198
1918-1919.....	21,911,029	21,322,142
1919-1920.....	26,885,957	24,425,531

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1920, was £173,904,818, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
3%.....	54,104,946	...
3½%.....	26,547,111	2,335,789
3¾%.....	3,000,000	1,150,600
4%.....	35,361,572	20,000
4½%.....	...	2,961,100
4¾%.....	13,116,165	2,293,600
5%.....	26,357,166	6,656,769
	£158,486,960	£15,417,858

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the

amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each; and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the five years ended March 31, 1920, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1915-16	1,134,566	2,069,628	3,204,194	3,365,705
1916-17	1,423,666	2,345,517	3,769,183	3,708,624
1917-18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,225,051
1918-19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,212,770
1919-20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,388,052

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st Dec-ber, 1920.

Capital and Reserve	£9,755,000
Liabilities	123,366,000
Liabilities to Public	117,086,000
Notes in Circulation	9,469,000
Bills under Discount	30,428,000
Advances	60,650,000
Deposits	96,876,000
Liquid Assets	97,671,000
Liquid Liabilities	76,455,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1920 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	119,504,747 lb.	£15,982,103
Mohair	6,829,988 lb.	528,973
Hides	18,871,406 lb.	1,182,669
Skins	30,194,716 lb.	3,000,505
Ostrich Feathers	225,178 lb.	547,288
Mealies	69,751,439 lb.	344,630
Fruit, fresh .....	...	122,846
Wattle Bark	176,819,212 lb.	986,424

Production of Crops, 1919-20.*

Crop.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat* ... 1,000 lb.	223,700	912	57,000	26,122
Oats*	130,328	318	11,517	7,774
Barley*	32,409	42	1,247	262
Maize*	100,506	288,508	784,000	700,128
Kafir Corn*	6,800	15,656	69,104	37,120
Rye*	29,672	76	922	2,720
Peas & Beans .....	...	...	...	...
Potatoes*	43,650	20,238	78,222	46,469
Sweet do. ....	...	...	...	...
Onions .....	...	...	...	...
Tobacco*	3,602	730	6,924	288
Tea, Green Leaf .....	...	5,228	...	...
Sugar	2,000	127,996	...	...

* Excluding Native Locations, Reserves, &c.

Agricultural Statistics, 1918.

Provinces.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Total Area of Farms.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.
Cape	2,152,209	897,040	121,569
Natal	1,106,628	23,120	8,709
Transvaal ..	3,012,844	212,141	31,124
O.F.S.	2,814,893	79,263	29,250

Live Stock, 1920.*

Stock.	Cape.	Natal	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle ...	1,610,982	826,573	1,808,572	1,636,675
Horses ...	268,776	57,798	114,601	248,949
Sheep ...	13,529,540	1,077,180	3,342,920	8,139,320
Goats ...	3,622,770	303,410	488,520	210,360
Pigs ...	216,955	60,909	173,654	99,937
Mules ...	61,861	4,222	9,107	17,605
Asses ...	319,125	36,407	128,101	37,917
Ostriches	277,700	1,670	2,450	2,160

* Excluding Native Locations, Reserves, &c.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of overseas supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918-19, £70,934,098; and 1919-20, £92,913,844. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the war may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1919-20 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1919-20.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
Woolwasheries—		£
Wool scoured	50,520,955 lb.	—
Received for scouring		244,137
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	1,317,221
Wattle bark used	6,131 tons	45,730
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	129,988
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	6,821,415 lb.	520,379
Lard produced	732,176 lb.	31,681
Lbs. of pigs used	12,928,154 lb.	—
Value of pigs used ...	—	426,496

Industry—contd.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter and Cheese Factories—		£
Butter Produced	20,864,464 lb.	1,183,428
Butter-fat used	9,691,365 lb.	859,524
Cheese produced	3,722,065 lb.	256,591
Milk used	3,724,937 gals.	122,370
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	249,748 tons	5,283,144
Imported wheat treated	34,532 "	604,171
Maize treated	444,268 "	4,827,532
Other grain treated ..	17,931 "	186,969
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,397,460
Value of materials used	—	1,245,140
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	10,093,143 lb.	660,653
Cigars and cheroots made	16,104,568	45,669
Cigarettes made	1,517,157,414	1,230,974
South African leaf used	12,429,834 lb.	475,828
Imported leaf used ...	211,307 lb.	107,909
Rhodesian	1,501,193	66,246
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoons, &c., made	—	1,543,820
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made	—	460,894
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	24,198 tons	1,616,926
Glycerine produced ...	617 "	38,616
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles ...	11,053 tons	1,030,963
Paraffin wax used	6,914 "	436,597
Stearine used	708 "	75,724
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout ..	8,847,517 gall.	1,491,515
Clothing Factories—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	355,862
Total value of materials used	—	172,729
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, and Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	2,132,315
Total value of materials used	—	1,322,565
Bakeries—		
Bread	86,426 tons	3,126,625
Biscuits	4,664 "	441,388
Cakes	3,741 "	449,224
Total value of materials used ..	—	2,025,227
Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth.		

At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1920 was:—

Gold	£ 34,654,922	Lime	£ 247,134
Diamonds ..	14,762,899	Silver	245,871
Coal	4,519,665	Salt	197,068
Copper	418,269	Asbestos	114,195
Tin	435,680	Soda	—

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1918	8,418,379 fine oz.	£ 35,759,003
1919	8,331,651 „	35,390,609
1920	8,158,455 „	34,654,922

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1920, Transvaal, was 21,569 whites and 168,390 coloured. Of these, 23,168 whites and 163,124 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1919.

Diamonds.

1918	£ 10,061,489
1919	11,389,807
1920	5,487,194
1918	399,810
1919	2,346,330 carats
1920	5,728,391
1917	2,908,416 „
1918	7,713,810
1919	2,537,360 „
1920	7,114,867
1918	2,588,017 „
1919	11,734,495
1920	2,545,017 „
1921	14,762,899

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1920: Transvaal, 5,415 whites, 9,472 coloured; Cape, 4,277 whites, 16,819 coloured; O.F.S., 881 whites, 6,708 coloured; a total of 10,573 whites and 32,999 coloured.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1920.

Transvaal	7,180,124 tons	£ 2,187,681
Cape	5,700 „	4,399
O.F.S.	960,034 „	287,515
Natal	3,321,666 „	2,040,070

Totals..... 11,473,464 „ £ 4,519,665

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1920 was: Natal, 734 whites, 13,854 coloured; Transvaal, 1,084 whites, 17,231 coloured; Cape, 8 whites, 99 coloured; O.F.S., 177 whites, 2,621 coloured; a total of 2,003 whites and 33,805 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £ 245,871, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

2,288 tons of matte and concentrates, valued at £ 163,122, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 7,892 tons of matte and ore, valued at £ 255,757, from the Cape. The figures for 1919 are 4,620 tons (£ 286,726) and 276 tons (£ 17,628) respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

2,452 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £ 433,366, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 11 tons, valued at £ 2,324, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1920 are 2,463 tons, valued at £ 435,680.

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1920 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, graphite, magnesite, lead, &c., was £ 153,177, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, pottery, &c., £ 1,558,340, compared with £ 95,072 and £ 1,076,364 respectively for 1919.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the six years 1915-1920 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1915	£ 31,810,717	£ 34,817,983	£ 66,628,700
1916	40,399,945	65,683,381	106,083,326
1917	36,476,238	91,574,835	128,051,073
1918	49,487,168	70,632,924	120,120,092
1919	50,791,205	102,513,646	153,304,851
1920	101,827,104	87,667,516	189,494,620

IMPORTS

1919.

1920.

	1919.	1920.
Apparel	£ 3,143,228	£ 8,028,285
Arms and Ammunition	276,940	569,230
Bags	1,330,046	1,054,747
Cotton Manufactures	6,134,221	10,699,035
Drugs and Chemicals	1,085,617	1,551,860
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,091,977	1,823,006
Food and Drink	4,965,456	14,568,418
Furniture	477,866	1,322,779
Glycerine	137,662	538,361
Haberdashery	1,215,495	2,097,621
Hardware	2,223,700	4,626,566
Hats and Caps	383,275	827,845
Implement: Agricultural	228,165	1,503,726
Iron and Steel	2,293,075	4,492,622
Leather Manufactures	1,778,521	3,885,345
Machinery	2,547,118	3,020,143
Oils	1,813,835	4,040,924
Tobacco	235,049	431,396
Wax (Candle)	323,223	323,966
Wood and Timber	1,396,825	3,603,763
Woollen Manufactures	1,099,229	2,928,851

EXPORTS
(S. A. Produce).

1919.

1920.

	1919.	1920.
Asbestos	£ 66,944	£ 171,752
Bark Wattle	602,122	986,484
Buchu Leaves	17,120	67,243
Coal	922,772	1,422,822
Copper	325,160	272,879
Diamonds	11,546,768	11,597,421
Dynamite	142,226	132,226
Feathers, Ostrich	1,466,074	247,226
Fish	213,444	344,724
Fodder	18,277	62,226

Exports—contd. (S.A. Produce).	1919.	1920.
Fruit	250,981	377,122
Gold	49,671,538	35,547,079
Hides and Skins	4,975,856	4,209,200
Mohair	1,654,235	512,973
Oil: Whale	52,093	233,079
Sugar	501,430	595,735
Tin Ore	145,077	297,160
Tobacco	230,703	307,126
Wines	121,897	204,649
Wool	17,685,713	15,935,014

68·37 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1920.

Imports from U.K. (1920) £55,832,953
Exports to U.K. (1920) 59,935,518

Imports from	1919		1920.	
	Value. £	Per cent.	Value. £	Per cent.
United Kingdom	23,814,530	46·9	55,832,953	54·8
Australia	1,903,739	3·7	4,169,607	4·1
India	2,679,845	5·3	2,652,483	2·6
Canada	2,029,566	4·0	3,775,075	3·7
Other British Possessions	1,755,842	3·5	2,525,351	2·5
Total British Possessions	8,358,992	16·5	13,062,516	12·9
Total — British Empire	32,173,522	63·4	68,895,469	67·7
Foreign Countries	29,896	...	955,426	0·9
Germany	12,073,455	23·8	12,408,408	12·1
Belgium	21,436	...	853,256	0·8
Sweden	869,750	1·7	2,088,045	2·0
Holland	200,875	0·4	704,365	0·8
Brazil	634,792	1·3	1,097,779	1·1
France	614,042	1·2	1,298,042	1·3
Other Foreign Countries	4,173,435	8·2	7,456,314	7·3
Total Foreign Countries	12,677,683	36·6	32,931,635	32·3
Total Imports	52,791,205	100·0	101,827,104	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very ably followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on the Jan. 2nd, 1893, and in 1896 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town,

Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1920, was 9,542 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,650, and Natal 1,302), of which 8,561 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 981 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1920, amounted to £96,408,435. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1920, were £19,169,786 and the net loss, after payment of interest, £559,941. Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to £13,651,856, or 71·2 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £10,239,275, or 67 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1920, there were in the Union 2,684 post and telegraph offices open. 340,069,444 letters and cards, 157,761,292 newspapers, books, and circulars, 9,607,676 parcels, 6,049,992 registered articles, 29,016,780 official letters and other articles, and 7,624,423 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1920. The number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1920, was 444,060, while 425,881 were paid; 3,347,766 postal orders were issued, and 3,002,920 paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £2,369,627, and the expenditure £2,367,362; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £908,872, and the expenditure £978,820; 12,842 miles of telegraph line, carrying 43,932 miles of wire, were open, and 7,603 miles of telegraph-telephone wire. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1920, was 307,486, the amount to their credit being £7,079,789.

Shipping.—In 1920, 3,732 vessels (9,782,955 net tons) entered and 3,665 vessels (9,778,493 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. J. W. Jagger, Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. Orr, C.M.G., The Hon. J. F. B. Risak, Sir A. Stockenstrom, Bart.

Secretary, G. W. Pilkington.

Chief Officers.

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Sir W. W. Hoy, C.B.
Acting Asst. do. and Chief Rly. Storekeeper, Johannesburg, R. B. Gettiffe.

Acting Asst. do., Johannesburg, R. R. Perrott, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Bloemfontein, J. W. Carr, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.

Asst. do., Durban, J. R. Moss, M.L.C.E.

Chief Civil Engineer, Johannesburg, R. C. Wallace, A.M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, R. B. Gettcliffe.

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gijssbert Reitz Hofmeyr, Esq., C.M.G.

Secretary, J. F. Herbat, Esq., C.B.E.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 35' and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°-18° 30' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,440 square miles, and the population of the civilised portions amounts to 102,823, of whom 19,147* are Europeans. In these figures no account is taken of the Ovambo natives on the Northern border, nor of the Bushmen and other tribes in the outlying portions of the country, such as the Kaokoveld, Sandveld, and Kalahari. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Cunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein in the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auhob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Kart" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat. 19 and its intersection with Long. 28, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 200 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all

kinds in large numbers. Except by means of pumping, the waters of the Orange River are not available for agricultural purposes so far as South-West Africa is concerned, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. His scheme also embraced the Okavango, most of the waters of which at present drain away into the Zambesi, but which in former times ran into Lake Ngami and the Makalakari Lake, both situate in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaukaib (3,500 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Aua (6,500), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Moltebliek (8,148 ft.), the Omatako in the North (8,790 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Krongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from nothing at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and so in the northern. Very little agriculture can be undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auhob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguela current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 12th, 1908, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1920 the output was 664,423 carats, valued roughly at two and a half millions. About half of this goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy,

* 1919 preliminary and unadvised figure of Census, 2/5/20.

save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway has been built to serve the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeest and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cuene and Okavango many varieties of game are met with.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovayimbas, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of the Administration is Windhuk, which lies practically in the centre of the country and is 5,390 ft. above sea level. The Territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The Territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South-West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. A regular service of steamers from Capetown to these two ports has now been in existence for some time, as also a monthly service direct from Rotterdam of passenger and cargo boats. The system of administration is at present somewhat autocratic in form, though subject to control from the Union and indirectly by the Union Parliament. There is no Parliamentary representation in the country, but an Advisory Council has been appointed to assist the Administrator in his task of governing the country. It consists of six members, representatives of all classes and interests in the country, and one is specially appointed on behalf of the natives. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, seal-skins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of Cold Storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is under consideration. The

country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

3 feet 6 inches Standard Gauge (668 miles).	Miles.
Main Line, Nakop (Union border) to Karibib	657
" Karibib to Swakopmund	114
Branch Line, Seeheim to Luderitzbucht	197
From Swakopmund the line extends to Walvis Bay (20 miles), a Union port now serving the Northern portion of the Protectorate.	

2 feet Narrow Gauge (317 miles).	Miles.
Main Line, Karibib to Tsumeb	250
Branch Line, Otavi to Grootfontein	57
" Kranzburg to Onguat	10
The Rehoboth Line (Rehoboth Station to Rehoboth, 8 miles), is now being worked by horse-trolley; the Outjo Line (22 miles from Otjiwarongo (incomplete) and the Kalkfeld Iron Line are not in use.	
The line Rossing to Karibib, <i>via</i> Jakalswater, has been uplifted.	

Privately owned lines (99 miles).	Miles.
Kolmanaskop—Bogenfels	74
Arandis—Khan Mine	7
Karibib, Marble Co.	8
Otavi Mining Co.	10

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhuk (white population, 1917, 2,050), other inland towns being Karibib, Otyimbingue, Tsumeb, Okahandja, Omaruru, Grootfontein, Usakos, Warmbad, Keetmanshoop (white population, 1917, 900), Gibeon and Bethany. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1917, 650), Luderitz Bay (white population, 1917, 750) and Sandwich Harbour.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA.

SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities (including suburbs) had a white population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1911, 1922 and of 1924:—

City.	Pop. 1911	Pop. 1922	Pop. 1924.
Johannesburg (T.)	129,953	137,166	149,678
Durban (N.)	36,789	48,413	54,230
Cape Town (C.)	86,728	99,693	121,348
Pretoria (T.)	35,842	41,690	45,163
Port Elizabeth (C.)	20,007	23,339	25,940
Germiston (T.)	15,579	18,296	19,083
Maritaburg (N.)	24,737	28,998	27,472
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.)	24,700	25,511	26,333
Kimberley (C.)	17,597	17,180	18,285
Krugersdorp (T.)	13,131	13,663	13,404
East London (C.)	14,299	17,692	20,240
Boksburg (C.)	11,899	21,280	22,426

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 30', and in E. long. from 26° 35' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 730 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles	Pop., 1911.	* Pop., 1921
The Colony.....	208,661	1,553,630	1,697,184
East Griqualand.....	6,608	249,088	264,786
Tembuland.....	3,339	230,086	235,479
Transkei.....	2,504	188,895	197,911
Walvis Bay, &c.....	430	3,076	11,521
Pondoland.....	3,905	234,637	264,955
Bechuanaland.....	51,544	99,553	119,678

Cape Province. 276,966 2,564,965 2,781,185

Of the coloured population (1,688,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of these 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,995 domestic, 37,795 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,021 industrial, 238,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments. The 1918 Census was of Europeans only, and the returns show, males 311,312, females 307,513, total 618,825.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917.....	55,599	41,023	11,814
1918.....	55,862	38,024	11,512
1919.....	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920.....	54,029	44,790	14,783

Religion.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,805 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 127,278 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,224 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 25,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,129, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The Province is divided into 128 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1920, 4,420; enrolment 282,483, attendance 222,372. There are 228,061 European pupils and 154,422 non-European pupils. There are 22,878 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for

1912-14, £253,448; 1914-15, £219,405; 1915-16, £217,856; 1916-17, £276,894; 1917-18, £1,106,039; 1918-19, £1,435,325; 1919-20, £1,676,208; 1920-21, 2,000,000.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 21,330 in-patients were treated during 1920, and there were 209,045 out-patient attendances at Government-Aided Hospitals. At Government Chronic Slock Hospitals, 1,136 persons received indoor relief during the year 1920.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 71 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G......£2,500

Executive Committee, Daniel Retief; S. A. Eddy; C. H. Geldenhuys; L. J. Steytler.

Prov. Sec., C. L. W. Mansergh, I.S.O......£1,300

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921), white and coloured (with suburbs), 205,866.

Cape town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Europeans.....	97,109	98,114	137,742
Indians and Asiatics.....	100,918	133,439	151,235
Natives and other coloured	910,727	962,490	1,138,454

Total..... 1,108,754 1,194,043 1,427,431

Census, 1918 (whites only) 121,931 (62,745 males, 59,186 females).

In 1920 the European births registered numbered 3,256, the deaths 1,446, and the marriages 1,354. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 4 Government high schools, a preparatory school, 179 primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 49 Asiatic schools, 472 native schools, and 12 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander, J. Dyson, J. McAuslin, J. P. Whyte.

Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 35,077 in 1921.

In Durban (population, 1921, 140,324), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amantutaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 120,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,085,837, of whom 1,158,366 were males and 927,531 females; the population comprised 544,486 Europeans or whites, 1,495,689 natives, and 44,666 other coloured races. In 1920 there were 21,143 births (16,768 European), 16,043 deaths (6,040 European), and 8,396 marriages (5,432 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,385
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	28,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,822	...
Hindus, &c.	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—There were 1,029 schools for white children in 1919, with a total enrolment of 200,734 and an average attendance of 90,121, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 389 native schools, 2 Asiatic school, and 22 coloured schools, with 39,583 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. G. Robertson.

Executive Committee, B. D. G. Plenaar, G. H. Kretzschmar, Dr. H. Reitz, T. C. Stoffberg.

Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1921, 73,770 (white 45,163, coloured 28,607). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Apies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1921 was 224,191 (white 149,678, coloured 134,513).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was:—

Year	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,982	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	189,142	439,218	628,360

In 1921, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females.

Religion.—In 1921 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,321; Wesleyans, 88,257; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1920 there were 863 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 42,879 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Cornelis Hermanus Weasels.

Executive Committee, D. J. de Villiers, E. A. V. de Walt, F. D. du Toit, D. J. Malan.

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 36,337 (17,663 whites, 18,674 coloured) in 1921. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,720 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

The number of births registered in 1920 were 4,995, deaths 2,796, marriages 1,222 (white persons). The registration laws affecting births and deaths apply to white persons only.

Egypt and the Sudan.

(British Protectorate.)

Egyptian Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1907.	1917.
Lower Egypt (Maar el Bahri).			
<i>Governorates (Muháfzas):—</i>			
Cairo	42	646,830	790,939
Alexandria	19	332,246	444,617
Damietta	11	29,354	30,984
Ismailia and Port Said	3	61,332	91,090
Suez	3	18,347	30,996
<i>Provinces (Mudirias):—</i>			
Beheira (Damanhür)	1,725	789,532	892,246
Daqahlia (Mansûra)	1,018	883,074	986,643
Gharbia (Tanta)	2,436	1,484,814	1,659,313
Menufia (Shebin el Kôm).....	609	971,016	1,072,636
Qaliubia (Benha)	358	434,575	528,581
Sharqia (Zagazig)	1,323	886,346	955,497
Upper Egypt (El Said).			
<i>Provinces (Mudirias):—</i>			
Assiût (Assiût)	772	880,684	981,197
Aswân (Aswân)	169	234,602	253,340
Beni Suêf (Beni Suêf)	413	372,412	452,893
Fayûm (Medinet el Fayûm).....	671	441,583	507,617
Girga (Sohâg)	579	797,940	863,234
Giza (Giza)	397	467,726	524,332
Minia (Minia)	759	656,371	763,922
Qena (Qena)	656	779,726	840,317
Frontier Districts.			
<i>Provinces (Mudirias):—</i>			
Eastern Desert.....	11,200	35,136	37,040
Sinai		43,719	54,330
Western Desert		40,483	51,371
Libyan and Arabian Deserts.....	340,000	100,000	...
Total.....	363,181	11,387,359	12,718,255

Races and Religions.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellâhîn* (*fellâh* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellâhîn* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,897 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,360 Sudanese and Bertarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley, between Aswân and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,356 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,976 other Europeans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,743 Muhammadans, 1,026,115 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 2,814 other religions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° – 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast, N. of Sollüm (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean ($34^{\circ} 15'$ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea.

Coast.—The Mediterranean coast of Egypt is flat and sandy, except to the westward of A'lexandria, where low rocky cliffs in places approach the sea. Along the Red Sea coast a sloping sandy and gravelly plain mostly intervenes between the mountains and the sea, but the mountains rise generally to great heights at only a short distance inland, while in certain places, notably in the Gulfs of Suez and Aquaba, they approach so closely to the sea that their feet are washed by its waters. Coral reefs are conspicuous almost everywhere along the Red Sea coast, and there are numerous outlying shoals. Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea.

The Nile Valley.—The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through cliffs, and which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighbourhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. The water of the Nile is carried in artificial canals for the purpose of irrigation, only the surplus being allowed to flow into the sea. The great dam at Aswan serves to impound some of the waters of the river in the early and more rapid part of its falling stage, so that they may be released during the summer to mitigate the deficiency which would otherwise occur at the lowest stages. Smaller barrages have been built at Esna, Assiut, Zifta, and at the head of Delta to control the supply of water into the great canals. West of the river, about 60 miles south of Cairo, is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of about 500 square miles. This province, which is separated from the river by a narrow strip of desert, is watered by a great canal over 100 miles long called the Bahr Yusef, which takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Libyan Desert.—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt.—The country between the Nile and the Red Sea, known as the Eastern or Arabian Desert of Egypt, though likewise on the whole a very waterless region, presents a marked contrast to the Libyan Desert. Instead of being a vast monotonous plateau like the country on the other side of the river, the Eastern Desert presents a great diversity of physiographical features, the most marked one being the great back-bone of high and rugged mountains, mostly of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N. to S.) *Gebels* (Mounts) Gharib 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5,450 feet,

Sheyib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Faraid 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendib 6,271 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking the mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The mountain-axis being much nearer to the Red Sea than to the Nile, the slopes of the eastern side are as a rule much steeper than those facing westwards, and the sedimentary flanking-plateaux are absent for long distances along the Red Sea coast. Wells and springs are more frequent in the south parts of the Eastern Desert than in the north, owing to the southern tracts approaching more closely to the tropical rain-zone. The roads through the Eastern Desert follow as a rule the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of the wandering Arabs who form the scanty population of the region. The breeding of fast-trotting camels is carried on chiefly by the Bisharin tribes who inherit the south parts of the Eastern Desert, especially in the neighbourhood of Gebels, Gerf and Elba. The Eastern Desert is the source of most of the limited mineral wealth of Egypt; petroleum is worked at Jemsa and Hurgada, on the coast of the Gulf of Suez, and phosphates are mined on a considerable scale in the neighbourhood of Safaga and Qosseir, while at a few spots gold and emeralds have been extracted, though as a rule with very little commercial success. Peridot is mined at St. John's or Zeberged Island (in the Red Sea, lat. 23° 36' N.).

The Sinai Peninsula.—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih; in some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea-level. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains, intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as *Gebels* (Mounts) Katherina, 8,680 feet, Um Shomer, 8,530 feet, Eth Thebt, 8,030 feet, are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points. The mineral wealth of Sinai is not great, but manganese-ore is mined on a considerable scale in the mountains east of Abu Zenima, and oil has been struck in borings on the Sinai side of the Gulf of Suez, though not as yet in payable quantities.

GOVERNMENT.

From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1802-1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their evacuation of the country, *Mohammed Ali*, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahim* (1848), whose nephew *Abbás I.* ruled from 1848-1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854-1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of **KHEDIVE**, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of *Ismail's* reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of *Ismail* drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced *Ismail* to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him.

Dual Control.—By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arâbi Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive.

British Occupation.—The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. This revolt led to the temporary abandonment of the territory now known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbās II.*, who was deposed in 1914. Sir Evelyn Baring (created Earl of Cromer) resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in 1907, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, upon whose death (1911) the post was filled by the appointment of Viscount Kitchener.

British Protectorate.—In 1914 Egypt was a semi-independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, occupied by British troops. At the outbreak of the Great War the Khedive, *Abbās II.*, who was absent from the country, declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed, Hussein Kamil Pasha being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sultan. In December, 1919, a Commission (under the Presidency of Lord Milner) conducted an investigation into the affairs of Egypt, with a view to reporting on the introduction of fuller measures of self-government and of reforms in the judicial system. The recommendations of this Commission were the subject of negotiations in London during the summer and autumn of 1921, but the result of the negotiations had not been published at the date of going to press (Nov. 1921).

Sultan of Egypt.

His Highness FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad), Sultan of Egypt; born March 26, 1868; succeeded his brother October 9, 1917; married May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri Pasha.

Son of the Sultan.

H.H. Prince Faruk; born Feb. 11, 1920.

Brothers of the Sultan.

H.H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmi; born 1860.

H.H. Prince Mahmoud Hamdi; born 1863.

British High Commissioner.

High Commissioner for Egypt, His Excellency Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (October, 1919).....£7,600

THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a Council of Ministers, appointed by the Sultan, with a President, who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law.

The British financial adviser attends the meetings of the Council.

Council of Ministers.

President of the Council of Ministers, H. E. Adly Yeghen Pasha.

Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, H. E. Hussein Rashid Pasha.

Interior, H. E. Abdel Khalek Saroit Pasha.

Finance, H. E. Iama'll Sidky Pasha.

Communications, H. E. Ahmed Ziwar Pasha.

Education, H. E. Qafar Wall Pasha.

Wages, H. E. Ahmed Midhat Yeghen Pasha.

Public Works, H. E. Mohammed Chafik Pasha.

Agriculture, H. E. Naguib Boutros Ghali Pasha.

Justice, H. E. Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.

War and Marine, H. E. El Farik Ibrahim Fathy Pasha.

The Ministries.

FINANCE.

Financial Adviser (vacant).

Under Secretary of State, E. M. Dowson, C.B.E.

Assistant do., F. T. Dailin.

Controller-General of Administration, W. B. Tre-laway.

Financial Secretary, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.

Legal Adviser, Sir W. G. Hayter, K.B.E.

Director-General State Domains, H. M. Anthony.

Director-General, Customs, T. C. Macaulay, M.C.

Director-General, Coast Guards and Fisheries, G. F. G. Purvis Bey.

Director-General Direct Taxes, E. V. Wild, O.B.E.

Surveyor-General, L. F. B. Weldon, M.C.

Military Administrator, Frontier Districts, Brig.-Gen. G. G. A. Hunter, C.B., C.M.G.

INTERIOR.

Adviser, Brig.-Gen. Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Under Secretaries of State, Ahmed Aly Pasha, C.B.E.; Col. C. Garner, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Public Health*).

Inspector-General of Prisons, Miralal C. H. Whittingham Bey, C.M.G.

Commandants of Police, Miralai T. W. Russell Bey (Cairo); Miralai A. C. Grant Bey (Alexandria).

Director-General, Department of Public Health, Dr. T. Fergusson Lees.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Adviser, (Vacant).

Under Secretary of State, P. M. Tottenham, C.B.E. (Irrigation).

Secretary-General, Mahmoud Sami Bey.

Antiquities Service, Pierre Lacau (Director-General).

Inspectors-General, Irrigation Service, A. M. Adamson (Lower Egypt); P. R. Boxwell (Upper Egypt).

EDUCATION.

Adviser, R. S. Patterson.

Under Secretary of State, Ismail Hassanein Pasha.

Director, Sultaniya Library, Ahmed Sadek Bey.

Director, School of Law, F. P. Walton.

Director, School of Medicine, Col. O. W. Richards, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director-General, Agricultural and Technical Education, S. H. Wells, C.B.E.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Adviser, Brig.-Gen. Sir G. B. Macauley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Under Secretary of State, Mahomed Effiatoun Pasha.

JUSTICE.

Adviser, Maurice Sheldon Amos.

Under Secretary of State, Mohammed Ibrahim Pasha.

AGRICULTURE.

Under Secretary of State, (vacant).

Inspector-General, A. T. McKillop.

WAR.

Under Secretary of State, El Lewa Sayed Aly Pasha, C.M.G.

Star of the Egyptian Army, Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.

WAQFS (PIOUS FOUNDATIONS).

Under Secretary of State, Mohammed Zaghlul Pasha.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By the Organic Law of 1883 were created (1) a *Legislative Council* of 30 members, and (2) a *General Assembly* consisting of the Legislative Council, the Ministers of State, and 45 members elected by the people. These bodies were mainly consultative (except in respect of the imposition of new direct, personal, or land, taxes, on which questions the General Assembly's vote was decisive), the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. By a Law of July, 1899, these two bodies were merged into one called the *Legislative Assembly*, consisting of (a) the Ministers as *ex-officio* members, (b) 66 elected members, and (c) 17 members nominated by the Government, 15 of these to represent certain minorities. The elected members are chosen in each district by the electors-delegate, each of whom represents 50 electors on the principle of mandate and recall. Their term of office is for 6 years, but a third of both nominated and elected members retire biennially. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on laws initiated by the Govern-

ment, as also on public loans and important modifications of the railway and irrigation systems. The Government is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, although the legislative procedure laid down ensures that the Government shall act in full knowledge of the views of the Assembly. The Assembly has a right of veto only on questions of new direct, personal or land taxation.

THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British judicial adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mekkamas*, or Courts of the Qaddis, who are chosen from the students of Azhar University and administer Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite. (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing Egyptian and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876 to deal principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationality and between foreigners and natives. (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 powers possessing rights to them by treaty) with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality.

Mekkamas

Sheikh-el-Azhar, Mohamed Abu El Fadle el Gizawi.

Grand Mufti, Abdel Rahman Korra's.

Native Tribunals.

President of the Court of Appeal, Ahmed Talaat Pasha.

Vice-President, John Hope Percival.

Procureur-Général, Mohamed Ibrahim Bey.

Mixed Tribunals.

President of the Court of Appeal, M. Francis Laloe.

Vice-President, M. Ernest Eeman

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamur*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudr* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

DEFENCE.

The British Forces in Egypt and Palestine since the outbreak of the Great War have undergone many changes, and until the situation in the East has been cleared up its ultimate strength cannot be determined. The Commander-in-Chief in Egypt is Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (the High Commissioner); the G.O.C., Egyptian Exp. Force, is Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.

Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £250, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army. The Sirdar is appointed by the Sultan with the consent of the British Government.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Chief Staff Officer and Adjutant-General, Col. L. K. Smith, D.S.O.

Peace Effective.

Troops.	Officers.		Men.
	British.	Egyptian.	
Staff.....	12	9	95
Cavalry	2	14	319
Mounted Infantry ...	3	15	429
Mounted Machine Gun Co.	1	3	133
Artillery.....	7	45	1,203
Camel Corps.....	7	24	924
Infantry	47	386	12,147
E. & W. Arab Corps..	16	66	2,487
Equatorial Battalion	10	18	856
Bahr el Ghazal Territorials	2	6	282
Transport	4	12	126
Medical Corps	18	74	445
Veterinary Depts. ...	5	11	110
Mil. Works Dept. ...	7	33	956
Mech. Transport	4	5	154
Supplies Dept.....	5	33	268
Recruiting Dept. ...	3	44	45
Ordnance Services ...	5	26	517
Schools, Baud. &c....	17	43	455
Total	175	857	21,951

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 262 officers, 396 constables, and 5,103 men (443 Europeans), the latter 322 officers and 5,261 men. There are also 34,422 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

EDUCATION.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools; some of these are under native management, and the rest are partly under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and partly under its inspection for grants-in-aid. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Ashar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1920 there were 134 *Elementary Schools (Maktabe)* under Government supervision, with about 18,300 pupils, and about 3,290 *Maktabe* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 222,386

pupils; there were also 42,864 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 7 government *Secondary Schools* with 2,505 pupils and 34 *Secondary Schools* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 4,528 pupils; other *Secondary Schools* (about 30) had 1,645 pupils in 1920. There are *Colleges of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture* at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, was founded in 1908 at Cairo. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a State University and for the generalising of education among the masses of the people.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 7 years 1914-15 to 1920-21 (Budget estimates for 1920-21 are stated as follows in £E. (£E1 = £1 or 3¼d. English or £E0.975 = £1 sterling).

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure
	£E	£E
1914-15.....	15,389,124	16,857,783
1915-16.....	17,759,418	16,594,666
1916-17.....	19,927,274	17,240,606
1917-18.....	23,166,074	22,466,948
1918-19.....	22,900,000	23,250,000
1919-20.....	27,300,000	28,850,000
1920-21.....	35,675,000	34,616,920

The Accounts of 1919-20 and the Budget of 1920-21 —

REVENUE.

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Land Tax	£E5,624,260	£E5,480,000
Customs	6,627,520	6,590,000
Tobacco	3,327,325	4,000,000
Other Taxes.....	961,107	318,000
Railways	7,135,030	7,386,000
Post Office	437,424	516,000
Telegraphs	303,353	300,000
Telephones	196,008	266,000
Ports, &c.	179,185	263,000
Justice	2,066,946	1,863,000
Miscellaneous.....	5,894,230	8,773,000
Total.....	£E32,752,503	£E35,675,000

EXPENDITURE.

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Civil List	£E459,847	£E499,264
Government	10,023,630	12,207,328
Railways	5,422,757	6,594,175
Post Office	431,564	500,000
Telegraphs	248,124	221,280
Telephones	198,127	169,786
Egyptian Army	1,615,055	1,631,250
British Army	146,250	146,250
Pensions	779,406	737,200
Debt Service	4,899,861	4,712,372
Miscellaneous.....	553,768	1,046,925
War Gratuities	2,559,206	4,250,000
Necessitous Relief..	404,499	2,000,000
Total	£E27,442,714	£E34,606,920

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

The reckless financial administration under Isma'il, 1863-1879, led to the bankruptcy of the country in 1876 and to a Franco-British investigation and settlement of the national finances. For the protection of the bondholders there was instituted a *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury with considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. By an agreement of April 8, 1904, between Great Britain and France, subsequently ratified by all the Powers, the restrictions which hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1919 and 1920:—

Debt	1919.	1920.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	£ 6,288,900	£ 6,098,400
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unfunded Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	93,388,640	93,198,140

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Irrigation.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,100,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. King Mena (B.C. 4000, approximately) is said to have been the founder of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes; he employed what is known as the *basta* system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirüt in Upper Egypt. By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of 3 feet, and is left on the land for about 40 days; it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land. Since the British occupation the basin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works; they have also been insured against an insufficient flood by the construction of barrages at Eena and Assiût, of which the former was built during 1908-09, and

the latter in 1908-1909; they are situated in lat. 25° 28' N. and 27° 22' N. respectively.

About 1880 Mohammed 'Alî Paasha introduced the system of *perennial* irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the year round, by which means it was possible to grow two (or more) crops in one year, and to introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. During his reign the barrages across the Delta were begun, under the direction of Mougel Bey, in 1843 and 1847 respectively, but by 1863 they were found to be unworkable. Since the British occupation they have been restored and greatly improved (1886-91), and a vast storage dam has been constructed at Aswân (lat. 24° 2' N.) at a cost of £Ea. 740,000, which was opened on December 10, 1902; its height has since been raised so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir thus formed to a total of 85,460,000,000 cubic feet. A barrage has also been built at Zifta in Lower Egypt.

By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,012,000 persons employed, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. The land is held as to 4,773,050 *faddans* by 1,666,803 native owners, and as to 5,486,155 *faddans* by 8,242 Europeans. Of the native landholders 1,044,371 owned up to 1 *faddan*, 476,920 up to 5 *faddans*, and 141,538 from 5 to 50 *faddans* (1 *faddan* = 1·038 acres).

The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops.

Agricultural Area.

Description.	Acreage. 1919.	
Total Area of Country	222,100,000	
Cultivable Area	7,984,081	
Cultivated	5,047,356	
Uncultivated	2,936,725	
Areas Under Chief Food Crops (1919).		
Crop.	Acres.	Yield.
Wheat	1,223,376	tons 820,195
Barley	358,530	219,620
Maize	1,798,109	...
Millet	266,556	...
Rice	149,670	...
Sugar Cane	50,211	...
Beans .....	...	...

Yield of Cotton.

Year.	Feddans (1 agh acre).	Kantars (99 lb.).
1913-14	1,753,000	7,664,000
1914-15	1,755,000	6,490,000
1915-16	1,186,000	4,866,000
1916-17	1,656,000	5,111,000
1917-18	1,677,000	6,308,000
1918-19	1,361,000	5,250,000
1919-20	1,574,000	5,572,000
1920-21	1,827,868	6,035,504

Cotton Exports, 1920.

Country.	Kantars.	£E.
United Kingdom	1,744,410	31,064,882
U.S.A.	1,268,689	26,222,272
Austria	8,885	302,944
Belgium	12,760	246,766
Czecho-Slovakia	14,267	238,155
France	407,660	7,849,137
Germany	76,681	1,261,754
Italy	167,702	3,045,870
Japan	56,488	1,073,832
Spain	74,066	1,249,791
Switzerland	140,151	2,205,530
Other Countries	19,708	335,093
Total.....	4,001,467	75,096,086

Cotton Prices.—The abnormal nature of the rise and fall of cotton prices that occurred between the beginning of the 1919-20 season and the end of 1920 is clearly shown by the resulting ruinous margin of difference between futures and the spot prices which eventually prevailed during the months corresponding thereto. Thus spot prices for Fully Good Fair Sakellarides opened on September 3, 1919, at \$57.50, and rose by leaps varying from \$6 to \$38 at a time, to \$127 on February 14, 1920. By March 5 it had dropped to \$137, and although it rose again a week later to \$165, the downward tendency had set in for good, and it fell by August 27 to \$124. At this figure it also stood on September 3, i.e., at the beginning of the 1920-21 season, but it had dropped to \$31 by December 31. As regards futures and spot prices, the highest quotation for November delivery, 1920, was \$145.50 made in the preceding April, while the spot price in November dropped from \$72 to \$38. In August, 1920, quotations for delivery of the current crop in January, 1921, reached \$118.50, whereas spot prices in the latter month varied between \$30.60 and \$35.85.

Live Stock.

Description.	1921.	1922.
Cattle	656,166	516,760
Buffaloes	637,406	571,106
Horses	50,675	30,390
Mules	25,077	14,929
Donkeys .....	...	583,304

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the

local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign. In 1919 the value of the principal minerals produced was phosphates, £196,730; salt, £266,023; metallic ores, £276,023; gold ingots, £230,023; and kerosine, £217,921.

The following minerals, metals, and precious stones are at present being exploited or developed on a commercial scale:—building stones, clays, gypsum, gold, manganese ores, natron, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt, alum, magnesia and ochres. Besides those mentioned above, there are known to exist, in quantities more or less important, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel ores, ornamental stones and sulphur. Enquiries respecting the geology of Egypt should be addressed to the *Geological Museum*. Applications concerning mining and quarrying and the issue of licences and leases should be made to the *Department of Mines, Dawarain Post Office, Egypt*.

Oil.—The production of crude oil from the Egyptian Oil Fields was 281,885 metric tons in 1918 and 224,300 metric tons in 1919.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. These and other articles of Egyptian manufacture are on view at the permanent Exhibition of Egyptian Arts and Crafts attached to the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in Cairo, from which all information can be obtained. The principal Egyptian Industries are dyeing and tanning.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (the produce or manufacture of Egypt) for the 6 years, 1915-1920, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£E	£E	£E
1915	29,328,993	27,046,872	46,375,865
1916	30,886,888	37,461,763	68,348,651
1917	31,838,998	41,049,612	72,888,610
1918	51,155,306	46,748,752	97,904,058
1919	47,409,717	75,888,321	123,298,038
1920	101,880,963	85,467,061	187,348,024

There is a general import duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on all articles except fuel, timber, cattle and meat, which pay 4 per cent. *ad valorem*; and an export duty of about 1 per cent. all round. The principal articles imported and exported in 1920 were:—

Imports.	Exports.
Textiles £E34,441,258	Raw Cotton £E73,096,026
Cereals, &c. 12,282,212	Animals, &c. 2,020,793
Metals 11,842,261	Hides and
Fuel 11,993,427	Skins 1,602,519
Chemicals 5,531,302	Stone, glass, &c. 1,933,695
Tobacco 3,124,998	Cereals 5,122,728
Spirits, &c. 5,947,634	Colonial pro-
Colonial pro-	duce 1,259,425
duce 4,849,225	Cigarettes ... 251,121
Paper, &c. 2,190,094	Chemicals 679,177

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1920 :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom*	£237,894,760	£236,343,284
India and Aden ...	3,338,708	747,707
Australasia	4,900,788	91,137
Greece	2,085,531	413,036
Italy	5,705,080	3,303,414
United States	10,751,055	26,469,171
Japan	2,264,051	1,239,763
France	6,104,805	8,069,800
Spain, .....	...	1,299,719
Switzerland	1,549,646	2,246,838
Chile	2,057,266	7,000
Germany	1,186,121	1,284,373

* Details of the trade between Egypt and Great Britain will be found on pp. 516-520.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1920, was 1,990 miles. 26,212,688 passengers and 4,820,702 tons of merchandise were carried during 1917-8, the net receipts being £2,920,874. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 288 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. By the completion of a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara (March, 1918) direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine was established; the swing bridge was removed in 1921 and is to be replaced by a tunnel under the Canal.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arabain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez; the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 326 vessels (1,330,721 tons) entered and 735 vessels (1,324,431 tons) cleared in 1920.

The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1920 to 326 vessels entered and 326 cleared, the remainder being dealt with at Suez.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1920 2,301 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 60,936,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 30,177,000. There were on December 31, 1918, 4,612 miles of telegraphs, with 18,930 miles of wire, over which 2,155,443 messages were transmitted during 1918. A system of rural savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in each district by the *sarraf* (village tax-collector).

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,604 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1920, £23,192,000).

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 761,522,220 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9.14 metres (30 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 16 hours 28 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 20 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors. Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G. (Vice-President of the Company); Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; T. Harrison Hughes; Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith; Sir Owen E. Phillips, G.C.M.G.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Anstruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G. (and one vacancy).

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1920, 151,927,267 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from Oct. 1, 1921, is 8 fr. per ton, and 5 fr. 50 c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1921 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97.915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1920, the dividends were 243.851 fr. and 218.091 fr., respectively.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels :—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,419,485	66.3
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76.3
1916	3,120	22,225,347	71.6
1917	2,353	8,268,928	73.6
1918	2,522	9,221,601	79.8
1919	3,986	26,013,308	70.9
1920	4,029	27,874,657	61.7

TOWNS.

CAIRO, the capital, stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 24 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzawi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA, founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It now contains two palaces of the Sultan's, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. The principal towns (with their population in 1917) are as follows:—

LOWER EGYPT.

CAIRO	790,939	Shebln el Kôm	24,604
Alexandria	444,617	Suez	30,996
Tanta	74,195	Rosetta	21,950
Port Said	75,191	Zifta	18,299
Mehalla el	28,128	Mataria	20,498
Kuhra	49,228	Fua	16,553
Mansûra	47,867	Samanûd	14,243
Damanhûr	41,741	Helwesi	21,653
Zagazig	30,984	Ismaïlia	15,507
Damietta	24,253	Bahia	7,582
Menûf			

UPPER EGYPT.

Assûit	51,431	Qena	22,958
Medinet el Fayûm	44,400	Girga	21,548
Mîna	34,945	Edfu	13,550
Luxor	15,430	Kaui	17,316
Akhmîm	26,023	Sohâg	20,760
Beni Suef	31,986	Aswân	21,293
Mallawi	24,963		

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to flagstaff), each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Cairo), Hon.

E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. £900

1st Secretaries, W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.;

R. A. Furness (actg.)

and Secretaries, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.;

A. F. H. Wiggin; C. M. Patrick

Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock

Oriental Secretary, A. W. Keown-

Boyd, C.B.E.

Liaison Officer, Major O. M. Tweedy ...

Archivist, A. R. Craig, M.B.E. £300 to 400

* The Seven Wonders of the World are generally enumerated as follows:—

- The Pyramids.
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
- The Tomb of Mausolus.
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- The Colossus of Rhodes.
- The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
- The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Judge of Supreme Court, (vacant).

„ Consul-General, A. D. Alban, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, D. J. Footman (actg.)

Cairo—Consul, Capt. W. B. Heard (actg.)

„ Vice-Consul, M. H. C. Kelham

(actg.)

Port Said—Consul, C. A. W. Were (actg.)

„ Vice-Consul, Capt. T. C. Rapp (actg.)

Suez—Vice-Consul, G. E. A. Monck-

Mason (actg.)

There are also Consular Agencies at Tanta, Mansura, Zagazig and Birket-es-Sab.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are given on pp. 464-5.

Currency.

The Egyptian monetary system prescribed by the Law of October, 1926, is on a gold mono-metallic basis, the unit being the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres, or 1,000 millimes, weighing 8·5000 grams, 0·875 fine, or 7·4375 grams of fine gold.

The Legal tender qualities of the coins are: Gold—the Egyptian pound and 50 piastre pieces full legal tender. Silver—pieces of 20, 10, 5 and 2 piastres up to a sum of 100 piastres. Nickel—pieces of 10, 5, 2 and 1 millimes up to a sum of 10 piastres. Bronze—pieces of ½ millieme up to 10 piastres.

The respective values of the new Egyptian coins are designated thereon in both Arabic and English characters.

The pound sterling is also legal tender in Egypt at the fixed rate of 97½ piastres. The 20-franc piece and equivalent coins of the Latin Union circulate at the fixed rate of 77½ piastres. The gold circulation consists almost entirely of British sovereigns, the Egyptian pound and the other legal tender gold coins being comparatively rare; the British sovereign is, therefore, the real basis of the monetary system, and the foreign exchanges, expressed in piastres, are based, not on the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres, but on the British sovereign of 97½ piastres. The rate of exchange at certain dates in 1922 will be found on p. 467.

The National Bank of Egypt issues notes for (£E.) 200, 50, 10, 5 and 1, and (piastres) 50 and 25; and the Government Currency Notes for (piastres) 20 and 5.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit via Marseilles or Trieste, 6 days.

Remains of the Seven Wonders of the World.—The Pyramids (see p. 694) may be visited from Cairo. The "Nephesas" room at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, contains the remains of the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus (the Temple of "Diana of the Ephesians" of Acts xix, 35); the "Mausoleum" Room at the British Museum contains the remains of the tomb built at Halicarnassus for Mausolus, in the 4th century B.C.

The Sudan.

Total Area 1,014,600 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 4,000,000.

Provinces and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Governors (<i>Mudirs</i>).
<i>North:—</i>		
Berber (El Damer)	97,100	C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Dongola (Merowé)	124,300	Brig.-Gen. Sir H. W. Jackson, K.B.E., C.B.
Halfa (Halfa)	112,300	S. A. Tippetts.
Red Sea (Port Sudan)	27,800	Col. C. E. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
<i>Centre:—</i>		
Blue Nile (Wad Medani)	12,000	G. E. Iles, O.B.E.
Khartoum (Khartoum)	5,000	A. J. C. Huddleston.
White Nile (El Dueim)	14,700	E. N. Corbyn.
<i>East:—</i>		
Kassala (Kassala)	46,000	C. E. Lyall, O.B.E.
The Fung (Singa)	38,700	W. R. G. Bond.
<i>West:—</i>		
Darfur (Fasher)	145,400	Lt.-Col. R. V. Savile, C.B.E.
Kordofan (El Obeid)	119,000	J. W. Sagar.
<i>South:—</i>		
Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau)	114,100	Maj. M. J. Wheatley, O.B.E.
Mongalla (Mongalla)	63,800	V. R. Woodland.
Nuba Mountains (Talodi)	34,000	Major C. S. Northcote.
Upper Nile (Malakal)	36,000	K. C. P. Struve, O.B.E.
Sobat-Fibor (Military District)	24,400	Maj. C. R. K. Bacon, O.B.E.

The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. Before 1884 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E. (to 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west the French Congo.

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which loses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at *Tobar* the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region, between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the co-called "Island of Meröë," the ancient seat of civilization in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it with their herds, and to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region.—From 16° N. to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of

cultivable lands enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the *Jebel Marra* and *Jebel Medob* of 6,000 feet, one peak (*Jebel Marra*) rising to a height of approximately 10,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The *Lado* *enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Anglo-Egyptian administration, and now forms part of *Mongalla*. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a Negro population of about 250,000. The *Gambela* *enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100,000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian and Sudanese dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the south-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the junction with the *Bahr el Ghazal* the stream is known as the *Bahr el Abiad*, or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the *Bahr el Azrak*, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Athara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Athara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartoum; the fifth below Berber, at El Solimanieh; the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowé; the third between New Dongola and the 20° N. lat.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa; the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

GOVERNMENT.

The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on those of India and Egypt. The boundaries correspond in general with the territory obtained by conquest from the indigenous tribes by the armies of Mohammed Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, and of his successors up to Ismail Pasha, between 1820 and 1875. At one time the authority of the Khedive extended along the western shore of the Red Sea as far as the Somali coast, but these outlying portions were gradually given up, and in 1884 the Mahdist rebellion, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon on Jan. 26, 1885, compelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea, which were held as frontier posts. An invasion of Egypt by the Mahdist hordes under Wad El Nejumi was defeated at the battle of Toski on Aug. 3, 1889, but from 1885, until the final overthrow of Mahdism in the campaign of 1896-98, the country was entirely under the oppressive rule of the Dervishes, and suffered a set-back from which it will take many years to recover, the population decreasing from about 9,000,000 to less than 2,000,000 through famine and the spread of disease due to misgovernment. Mohammed Ahmed, the original Mahdi, died a natural death on June 22, 1885, but was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdullahi, who ruled until his final overthrow by the Anglo-Egyptian army at the battle of Omdurman on Sept. 2, 1898. He escaped from the battle and remained at large until he, and most of his remaining Emirs, were killed at the battle of Gedid on Nov. 24, 1898. After the reconquest of the Sudan an agreement, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration. The British and Egyptian flags fly together and the territory is administered by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with the consent of the British Government. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).

Private Sec., A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.

Asst. do., R. V. Bardsley, M.B.E.

Mil. Sec., Major C. C. Godwin.

Asst. do., Capt. W. M. Huiish, R.A.

Civil Sec. (vacant).

Asst. do., H. A. Macmichael, D.S.O.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.

Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.

Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), W. Sterry, C.B.E.

Advocate-General (vacant).

Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.

Financial Secretary, Col. Sir E. E. Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Asst. do., Major R. P. S. Elderton.

Director of Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.

Director of Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.

Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.

Director of Med. Dept., E. S. Crispin, M.D., C.B.E.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Motr, D.S.O.

Director of Public Works, R. Burnett.

Director of Stores and Prisons, Capt. H. E. Dumball.

Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson, D.S.O., R.E.

Director of Veterinary Dept., Lt.-Col. J. J. B. Tapley, D.S.O.

General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. W. E. Longfield.

Deputy Asst. Adj.-Gen., Lt.-Col. S. M. Castle.

Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.

Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hawkins, O.B.E.

Chief Inspector, Repression of Slavery, F. J. L. Atterbury.

Director of Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudiriya*) under governors (*mudirs*), subdivided into *mamurias*, or districts. The governors (see p. 699) are all British. In some provinces there are High Courts or Provincial Judges; in others the Governor acts as Provincial Judge. District Judges have been appointed in many instances, and where no appointments have been made the Provincial Inspectors and District Officers act in their stead.

DEFENCE.

Several regiments of the Egyptian Army (see Egypt) are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the *Sirdar* (Commander-in-Chief) is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British army of occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the *Sirdar*. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

EDUCATION.

In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 6 primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obedi, Soukin and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,300 pupils; a secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College),

and a training college (also at Gordon College); and technical or trade schools at Khartoum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for the seven years 1914-1920 are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914	£E1,543,550	£E1,531,350
1915	1,495,530	1,463,940
1916	1,857,860	1,745,530
1917	2,195,360	1,901,940
1918	2,774,690	2,336,315
1919	2,992,793	2,790,513
1920	4,426,340	3,564,848

The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steam-boat services. The deficits of the early years were met by a contribution from the Egyptian exchequer, the total sum so paid by Egypt from 1901-1911 amounting to £3,435,000. In addition, nearly £5,000,000 has been advanced by Egypt for public works in the Sudan.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory, the exports of gum arabic being 12,109 tons (£E566,225) and of ivory 45 tons (£E76,819) in 1920. Egyptian and improved American cotton are grown, the cultivation of the former having been successfully established in the Gezira, lying between the Blue and White Niles, adjoining the main Nile in Khartoum Province, at Kassala and at Tokar in the Red Sea Province. Long staple American cotton is grown commercially in Berber and Dongola Provinces.

The Gezira Irrigation Project (by means of a dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 120 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years' time with unlimited scope for extension. Cotton area 1920, 56,006 Feddans; Crop 1920-1921 estimated at 93,000 Kantars. Other products include sesame, sesna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins and gold. The principal grain crops are dura, a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn. Estimated yield of dura 1920, 472,000 tons. The Cattle Trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years and the number exported is increasing yearly, the reason being that while it is easy for the native to raise cattle, the Government on their part, through an efficient and well-organised Veterinary Department, is endeavouring to foster the trade, to eliminate cattle disease, and to improve the quality of live stock. For some years Egypt has depended almost entirely on the Sudan for its meat supply, but recently (1920) since the collapse of the cotton market and the scarcity of money, the Egyptian Fellah has been selling his own stock for slaughter purposes at very cheap prices, and, in consequence, the export of animals from the Sudan to Egypt has come to a stop. The stoppage is only a temporary one, however, as the slaughter of animals in Egypt cannot continue indefinitely.

The forests which line the river bank, rich in fibre and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the

forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The principal exports are gum, ivory obtained by elephant hunters, cattle, sheep, sesame, dums, dates, cotton and cotton seed, hides and skins. The principal imports are cotton goods, sugar, machinery and metals, coal, food-stuffs, tobacco and spirits. The total trade for the eight years 1913-1920 is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913	£E8,109,476	£E1,185,186	£E9,294,662
1914	1,891,494	1,020,860	2,912,354
1915	1,704,250	1,577,991	3,282,241
1916	2,661,468	2,288,403	4,949,871
1917	2,102,117	2,490,565	4,592,682
1918	4,084,582	3,923,771	7,998,353
1919	4,803,745	2,740,759	7,544,504
1920	7,006,865	4,712,652	11,719,517

The import figures include Government stores; the export figures exclude re-exports, specie and merchandise in transit. The re-exports in 1920 were valued at £E33,319; the imports of specie in 1920 were valued at £E99,661, and the re-exports at £E12,224. The transit trade in 1920 was valued at £E26,207. In 1920 57 per cent. of the import and 53 per cent. of the export trade was via Port Sudan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways, &c.—In 1915 about 1,500 miles of rail-

ways were open for traffic. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899; a line from Athara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa-Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province, were opened in 1906. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway now runs to El Obeld, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys.

Telegraphs.—All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadana, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 23,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, El Damer, Athara, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Sinkat, Kassala, Kamilin, Sennar, Singa, Makwar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeld, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Kosti and Rejaf.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Government throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (b) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1914 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series

of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Overseas and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 150 interchange appointments were arranged last year. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depot over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

The League also held a Conference of 300 Overseas Soldier-Teachers in 1919.

Hon. President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster of Winchester, M. J. Rendall, LL.D.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hachins, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.

Address, 224 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, and Egypt and the Sudan* are shown separately. The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION.

an isolated Island in the North Atlantic (3,477 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$ S lat., and $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the E.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1825, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 250 (exclusive of 40 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.), with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 58 being "turned" during 1900, their weight being from 300 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants.

Commandant, Major C. A. Tennyson, R.M.L.I.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Lt.-Commr. E. Moxon Browne, R.N.

Paymaster, Paym.-Commr. D. E. Smith, R.N.

Imports from U.K. (1917).....£3,654

Exports to U.K. (1917).....673

Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayas) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 45'$ — $27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat. and $70^{\circ} 40'$ — $79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1928 being valued at

£107,688. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, ligum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1900, £148,488. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1919.	1900.
Public revenue.....	£204,296	£254,019
Expenditure	108,998	220,813
Public debt	65,982	36,211
Total imports	539,242	1,090,217
Total exports	382,140	300,407

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir H. E. S.

Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.£2,100

Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C.1,250

Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.790

Attorney-Gen., Hon. Willoughby Bullock

(and fees) 700 |

Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armistister

President, Legislative Council, Sir James

P. Sands

Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm,

K.C., O.B.E.

Postmaster, C. O. Anderson

Surveyor-Gen., William Miller

Commandt. of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner...

Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates (vacant)

(and £65 travelling allowance)

Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses,

Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N.

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles;

transit, 14 to 21 days, via New York.

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The estimated population, Jan. 1, 1921, was 298,563. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1626. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of

Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 12,225, 18,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£247,497	£400,136	£454,286
Expenditure	247,817	251,851	508,291
Public debt	530,000	530,000	567,150
Total imports	2,286,000	2,393,428	3,145,537
Total exports	1,480,646	1,305,324	4,865,740
Imports from U.K.	577,571	729,861	1,559,498
Exports to U.K.	479,246	348,529	1,083,400

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1923, 3,201,535, of which 1,824,129 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. Richard Mackay O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C., Lieut. C. S. B. Swinley, R.N.	200
Colonial Secretary, (vacant)	750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel	
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ...	1,800
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.	
Clerk, do., J. B. Howell	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	250
Clerk, do., C. P. Howen	400
Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C.	1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. and fees	250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.E.	700
Auditor-General, S. S. Phillips	500
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E.	600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel	600
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Collymore, I.R.O.	500
Registrar, (vacant)	500
Provost-Marshal, C. J. Winter	350
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (and fees)	500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (13 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 30° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 29 square miles, and containing a population (1921) of 21,087 (7,507 white, and 14,478 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermuda, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1507; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions,

potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£25,645	£119,091	£129,733
Public expenditure	90,684	107,540	128,470
Public debt, Dec. 31	40,000	40,000	85,000
Total Imports	692,742	722,683	1,414,220
Total Exports	119,077	208,708	265,828
Imports from U.K.	75,247	99,390	271,708
Exports to U.K.	2,363	nil	nil

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1917) ..	£3,300
A.D.C., Capt. J. Selwyn, R.F.A.	
Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General, Hon. W. E. Jackson, C.M.G. and fees	500
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E.	700
Receiver-General, Hon. A. F. Smith, I.R.O.	500
Chief Justice, His Honour Sir Colin Rees Davies, K.C.	1,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. C. V. Ingham and Hon. A. W. Bluck	fees.
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker	400
Colonial Surveyor, P. N. H. Jones	

Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. J. F. Grant-Dalton, R.N.	
King's Harbour Master, Comm. A. B. A. Baker, R.N.	
C.R.K., Lt.-Col. H. B. Des Voeux, C.M.G.	
Command Paymaster, Maj. J. S. Bartrum, R.A.P.C.	
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. D. O. Hyde, O.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.	

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 13 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 30' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 600 miles. The population is 227,000, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered. The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. The population is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of

Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1921.	1920.	1920.
*Revenue	\$2,500,100	\$2,552,378	\$3,511,803
Expenditure ...	1,321,258	1,530,873	1,844,774
Exports	8,725,094	12,464,763	12,049,471
Imports	6,525,925	7,930,583	11,009,471

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1920.	1920.
Exports of Leaf Tobacco...	\$1,204,922	\$1,638,590
" Rubber	6,699,461	5,908,125
" Timber	1,028,955	1,328,985

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior, a distance of about 100 miles, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast (20 miles). There are wireless stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

The British North Borneo Company.

Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.	
Vice-President, Edward Dent.	
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.	
Sir Montagu F. Osmannery, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.S.O.	
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.	
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., O.I.E.	

London Office Staff—

37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.	
Secretary, Harrington G. Forbes.	
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.	
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (Administrative);	
E. C. R. Stileman (Financial)	

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His	
Excellency A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.	\$17,126
Government Sec., F. W. Kraiser	18,591
Judicial Commr., Capt. D. T. J. Sherlock,	
M.B.E.	16,857
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harrington ...	7,000
Finance Commissioner, C. H. Dunn	7,471
Director, Railways and Works, Capt.	
J. W. Watson	8,571

Residents—

Sandakan, H. W. L. Bunbury	17,000
West Coast, Capt. A. B. C. Francis	17,000
Kudat, W. C. Moores-Woodon	16,600
East Coast, J. Maxwell Hall	16,600
Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	17,000

* Exclusive of land sales.
† Exclusive of Duty Allowance.

Auditor, R. McKenroe	\$7,020
Principal Medical Officer, E. A. Dingle,	
M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.	8,591
Commissioner of Lands, C. F. C. Macaskie	7,290
Commissioner of Customs and Excise,	
M. M. Clark	7,000
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Tele-	
graphs, C. F. Newton Wade	\$5,575
Genl. Manager of Railways, C. F. Ashton	
Pryke	8,571
Protector of Labour, D. R. Maxwell	6,360

BRUNEL

Sultan, H. H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-Islam, K.C.M.G., suc. May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1886, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunel, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, except the Chinese quarter which is on land, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunel, G. E. Cator.
Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Edmund Roberts
(who also acts as Officer-in-Charge).
Treasurer & Supt. Customs (vacant).

Brunel is 3 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA.

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,420 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1920, was estimated at 307,290, of whom 120,331 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 176,000 acres (of which 69,500 acres are in sugar-cane and 54,400 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River are the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 74 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80° 3', its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 66° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 75° and

* Exclusive of Duty allowance

84°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82° 8', its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 94·4 inches distributed over 105 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per year ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1900 was 31·9, and the death-rate 25·6 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 76 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£4,292,683 in 1900), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,864 miles of post-office telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 74 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 53,422.

	1901	1900	1900
Public revenue.....	£863,62	£864,491	£1,270,675
Public expenditure.....	774,481	886,556	1,007,047
Total debt.....	1,076,187	1,109,094	1,144,896
Total imports.....	3,304,819	3,875,380	4,722,709
Domestic exports.....	1,878,607	3,665,094	5,476,291
Imports from U.K.....	872,897	1,100,511	1,949,783
Exports to the			

U.K. 1,416,894 1,331,547 1,830,677

Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collett, K.C.M.G. £4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)
Colonial Secretary, C. Clementi, C.M.G. £1,350 to £1,500

Asst. Col. Sec., G. Ball Greene..... 750
and Asst. do., O. W. Webber..... £325 to 575
Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D. £1,350 to 1,500

Colonial Auditor, A. G. Biden..... 750
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King..... 900
Government Emigration Agent in India,..... 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, R. Clifton Grannum..... 800
Deputy do., H. A. N. Burrows..... 600
Compt. of Customs, L. A. R. Davis..... 800
Chief Commissioner, B. Galsford..... 750
Commg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. C. May..... 750

Insp. of Prisons, H. A. Frere..... 500
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld..... 1,200
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar..... 750
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain..... 300
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, J. H. Conyers, M.B., C.M. 1,250
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley... 800
Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby..... 500
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C.M.G., (and £400 personal)..... 750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major..... 1,500
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,350;
Lewislyn C. Dalton, M.A. 1,200
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. A. Young, K.O.

Georgetown, 3,495 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 28° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 9' 20" to 88° 20' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1901) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 95°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasture. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 95 primary schools in the colony, and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1900 was 532,000 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1901), 12,660.

	1901-02	1900-01	1900-01
Public revenue ...	\$721,233	\$1,065,602	\$1,189,922
Public expenditure.....	670,737	981,816	928,877
Public debt.....	874,800	874,800	874,800
Total imports.....	3,965,416	4,625,416	5,076,711
Total exports.....	3,668,567	4,448,809	5,045,671
Imports from U.K.....	355,215	405,217	527,656
Exports to U.K.....	11,000	667,880	750,866

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. \$9,700

Private Sec., E. M. Tibbitt..... 1,400
Colonial Sec., Lt.-Col. Max Smith and house 5,000
Asst. Col. Sec., H. E. Phillips..... 1,400
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry..... 3,000

Surveyor-General, F. W. Branton..... 3,000
Director of Public Works, M. A. Murphy..... 3,000
Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert..... 2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, T. W. F. Gann..... 4,374
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenagh..... 2,926
Colonial Postmaster, G. B. W. Smith..... 2,400
Supt. Radio Station, J. O. Hall..... 1,800
Chief Justice, Sir B. B. Roden..... 4,000
Attorney-General, C. G. R. Francis..... 3,000
Registrar-General, H. Dunk..... 2,926
District Commissioner, Belize, E. J. S.

Athawoa..... 2,926
Clerk to Council, E. A. Baber..... 1,400
Auditor, M. H. Matthews..... 2,400
Inspector of Customs, A. Barrow Dillon... 2,000
Belize is distant from London about 5,700 miles; transit, 27 days.

CAMEROON.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°-12° N. lat. and 8° 45'-19° E. long., and the area is about 295,000 square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sangha with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (12,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 100,000 square miles. The Sangha is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sangha and Dacha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Hausas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at £3,135,000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports (£4,242,000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were 270 miles of railway open in 1912.

In 1900 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 25,000 sq. miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUKA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Amba Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., parallels of 16° 15' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 200 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1901) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1901) 1,070.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court,
H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) £500

Ceylon.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between

5° 55'-9° 50½' N. lat. and 79° 42'-81° 35' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,425 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 120 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1901) was 4,200,669, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1597 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1802, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coco-nut palm, rubber, plumbago, cocones, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1900, in acres, were:—Rice, 757,043; other grain, 154,000; tea, 508,645; coffee, 938; coco-nuts, 245,057; rubber, 412,000; cinnamon, 34,668; cocoa, 35,750; and tobacco, 19,720. The live stock in 1900 included 1,508,833 horned cattle, 57,497 sheep, 155,570 goats, 59,070 pigs, and 3,210 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 728 miles of railway open, 611 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles a ft. 6 in.; and the post and telegraph offices numbered 727, there being 7,858 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council of 37 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 33 unofficial members 16 are elected and 7 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1900.	1901.
Public revenue	Rs. 70,070,941	Rs. 81,000,418
Public expenditure	70,843,686	84,100,569
Public debt	202,570,500	100,950,500
Total imports	242,729,690	260,297,779
Total exports	267,427,479	276,100,000
Imports from U.K.	33,890,842	77,400,000
Exports to U.K.	124,641,597	123,460,470

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 267,000).

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, O.C.M.G.,	
K.B.M., O.B.E.	Rs. 205,000
A.D.C., Capt. F. R. Sarsfield de la Cour	£500
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. H. Trefusis	300
Commandg. Forces, Col.-Comdt. C. Coffin,	
17th, O.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Rs. 23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B.	£2,000
Principal Assistant do., W. T. Southorn	1,000
and do., M. A. Young	800
3rd do., C. H. Collins	700
4th do., F. C. Gimson	475
Controller of Revenue, Hon. Benjamin Horsburgh, O.M.G.	Rs. 18,000
Colonial Auditor, Hon. W. W. Woods	£1,000
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior	1,450
Government Agents.—	
Western Province, Hon. J. G. Fraser, O.M.G.	Rs. 20,250
Central, C. S. Vaughan	20,250
Northern, B. Constantine	18,000
North-West, F. G. Tyrrell	22,000
Southern, F. Bartlett	18,000
Eastern, C. V. Brayne	£1,100
North Central, A. W. Seymour	1,000
Una, R. N. Thaine	1,150
Nagaragannawa, G. F. R. Browning	1,100
Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Inglis	1,200
Director Pub. Works, Hon. T. H. Chapman	1,400
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith	Rs. 18,000
Prin. Collector of Customs, Hon. F. Bowes, O.M.G.	18,000
Chief Justices, Hon. Sir Anton Bertram	£2,250
Son. Puisne Judge, Hon. G. F. M. Ennis	1,400
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. de Saampayo, K.C.; Hon. G. Schneider, K.C.	each 1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loom	1,200
Do. do. Kandy, M. S. Prashta	1,200
Do. do. Galle, T. B. Russell	1,200
Do. do. Jaffna, W. Wadsworth (acting)	900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir H. C. Gollan, O.B.E., K.C.	1,450
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. T. F. Garvin, K.C.	1,200
Registrar-General, G. F. Forrest	1,000
Director of Education, Hon. E. Evans	900
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon. G. J. Rutherford	1,400
Poker, H. L. Dowbiggin	1,200
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	1,200
Manager Railways, Hon. G. P. Greene	1,400
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent (actg.)	850
Director of Irrigation, C. F. S. Baker	1,150

The MALDIVIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 17' and 34° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal,

is 298 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 200 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 330,709, of whom about 80 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, flaxseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1920 the wine export was 1,253,128 gals., and that of spirits 28,210 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1924. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 121,98 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (7,276), Kyrenia (1,923), Paphos (4,119), and Morphou (3,500).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Erykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Revenue	£604,499	£604,997	£604,519
Expenditure	494,675	494,406	691,700
Total imports	£1,013,796	£1,525,427	£2,066,796
Total exports	862,026	1,271,580	1,200,449
Imports from U.K.	319,085	552,606	774,268
Exports to U.K.	232,122	312,882	237,449

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Malcolm Stevenson, O.M.G. (1920)
(with duty allowance £600) £3,000
A.D.C., Maj. H. Flinn, O.B.E.
(acting) 190
Private Sec. (vacant) 190

Chief Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn	£1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., C. H. Hart-Davis	£600 to 750
Commissioners, Maj. W. N. Bolton, O.B.E. ; Maj. G. C. Bayly ; E. E. McDonald, £500 to £650 ; T. J. Greenwood ; Capt. A. M. Fleury ; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tomp- kins	£600 to 800
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	1,000
Chief Collector of Customs, K. W. Stead	£750 to 900
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts	£800 to 1,000
Auditor, E. du Boulay	800 to 950
Chief Justice, Stanley Fisher	1,500
Puisne Judge, A. L. C. Stuart	1,000
Presidents of District Courts, J. C. Macaskie ; H. C. W. Grimshaw ; B. Dickenson ; E. D. Vergette ; J. C. Howard ; C. C. Gerahy	£750 to 900
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	1,000
Chief Commr. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O.	£750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. F. B. Thompson	800 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£550 to 650
Island Postmaster, E. Edgington	£600 to 700
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan	600 to 700
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.O.C.	£750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day	£700 to 900
Dir. Public Works, H. Simms, M.V.O.	800 to 950

Distance, 3,030 miles ; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. See LEeward ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. See KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'—53° S. lat. and 57° 40'—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 200 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,400 sq. miles, and a population in 1929 of 2,250. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep ; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, with the exception of one station situated in a sheltered position on the West Falkland, where a considerable crop of hay is grown. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and sea-faring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley,

at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the *South Shetlands* ; the *South Orkneys* (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later) ; the *Sandwich Group* ; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as *Graham's Land*.

	1928.	1929.
Public revenue	£46,365	£56,683
Expenditure	26,270	26,911
Total imports	939,937	1,022,281
Total exports	2,054,286	2,176,433
Imports from U.K.	487,787	344,176
Exports to U.K.	1,891,409	2,038,418

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Middleton, C.M.G.

(and fees) £1,800

Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. H. Henniker Heaton	£700 to 800
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson	500

Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1922), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles ; transit, 25 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy via Monte Video.

Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans ; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 86° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and a native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1927) was estimated at 165,992.

(91,013 native Fijians, 61,253 East Indian immigrants, 4,824 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1916	1917	1918
Public income	£571,289	£475,438	£488,753
Public expenditure	324,141	442,128	611,944
Public debt	12,225	4,300	123,121
Total imports	1,266,567	1,060,314	1,673,121
Total exports	1,104,066	1,871,068	2,868,448
Imports from U.K.	118,104	151,666	240,737
Exports to U.K.	2,805	76,348	23,765

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Population (1921), 13,178.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1918), (and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific) £3,000

Private Sec. (vacant).

A.D.C. (vacant).

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Charles Simon Dawson, K.C., LL.B. (and £300 as Chief

Jud. Commr., W. P.) 1,000

Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G. 1,000

Principal Asst. Do., D. R. Stewart 600

Attorney-Gen. (vacant).

Crown Solicitor, T. D. H. Bruce 600

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. C. Strathairn 800

Commissioner for Lands (vacant) 600

Agent-General of Immigration (vacant) 600

Receiver-General (vacant) 700

Commissioner of Works, H. B. Lees 1,000

Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar-General and Public Trustee, J. G. Bates (actg.) 575

Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff, Col. G. S. L. Golding

Auditor, E. H. Morris (and £50 as Auditor, Western Pacific) 600

Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian 500

Chief Police Magistrate (vacant) 600

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, via Vancouver, about 30 days; and via Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1628 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1661 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 2, 1912, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate 138,402. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz. from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which

form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 220 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1917	1918	1919
Public revenue	£117,977	£133,324	£160,585
Public expenditure	94,519	88,703	143,451
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	991,626	1,458,014	1,850,321
Total exports	1,046,504	1,100,210	1,553,521
Imports from U.K.	417,115	537,443	725,508
Exports to U.K.	1,559,583	828,357	1,124,074

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,700.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil

Hamilton Arncliffe, C.M.G., D.S.O. £3,250

Private Secretary, 500

Colonial Secretary, C. H. Workman 1,000

Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawrey-

Cookson 1,000

Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn 900

Legal Adviser, E. M. Hoy £630 to 800

Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools,

I. J. T. Turbett £630 to 800

Senior Med. Officer, T. F. G. Mayer £1,000 to 1,500

Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £700 to 900

Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, £950

Capt. H. F. Sproston, £880; Capt. E. B. Leese,

£720; Capt. E. H. H. Whitehead, M.C.; Maj.

E. W. Macklin, M.C. £600 to 950

Colonial Engineer (vacant) 950

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, 2½ miles in length and ¼ of a mile in breadth, and 1,366 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1797-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping-trade. During the year 1920 6,496 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 11,614,287. The chief sources of revenue are the

port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1921) was 29,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1921.	1920.	1920.
Revenue	£158,694	£239,397	£287,051
Expenditure	133,387	136,432	372,994
Imports from U.K. ...	3,015,800	...	...
Exports to U.K. ...	158,983	...	...

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (with £1,500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £5,500

Asst. Military Sec., Capt. M. G. E. Walker, D.S.O.
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. T. A. Pollok-Morris, O.B.E.
In charge of Administration, Col. J. D. McLachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. J. D. Sherer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief Engr., Col. E. H. Bland, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. S. Thurston, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.S.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Director of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. L. C. G. Tufnell, C.B.
Command Paymtr., Lt.-Col. R. A. Dobbin
Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and
Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard,
Rear-Adm. H. B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O....

Colonial Sec., Maj. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G.,
R.A. 1,500
Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, M.B.E.... 650
Asst. Sec., G. C. du Boulay 550
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood,
O.B.E. 1,100
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron,
R.D., R.N.R. 800
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton
£750 to 900

Government Engineer, J. R. Crook, O.B.E.,
M.I.C.E. (and £120) £750 to 900
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 750
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones £600 to 750
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead,
O.B.E., M.D. 800
Chief Justice, Sir Bartle Frere, K.C., LL.B. 1,500
Attorney-Gen., Capt. M. H. Anderson,
C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,200
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe
£600 to 750
Auditor, H. S. Brain £700 to 750
Distance. 1,200 miles; transit, 3 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7' W. to 1° 14' E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The total area is estimated at 80,225 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1921) was: Gold Coast Colony, 657,526;

Ashanti, 287,812; Northern Territories, 357,519; total, 1,303,355, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry, and to develop the kola and sisal hemp plantations. The principal exports in 1920 were: cocoa, £10,056,298; gold and gold dust, £889,248; palm kernels, £222,468; and kola nuts, £452,245. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1920 was 2,328,254 (British 1,767,492). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 250 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarquah, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Anyinam (65 miles), and construction from Anyinam to Coomassie is proceeding rapidly from both ends.

The seat of government is Accra (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Addah (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Secondee (9,122), Tarkuquah (2,426), Quittah (3,630), Axim (3,285), Coomassie (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1921.	1920.	1920.
Total revenue ...	£1,298,674	£1,601,360	£3,721,772
Expenditure	1,309,426	1,781,170	2,856,347
Total imports ...	2,919,915	7,946,981	15,122,145
Total exports ...	5,828,631	10,824,175	12,328,207
Imports from U.K. ...	1,450,240	6,055,777	11,826,294
Exports to U.K. ...	2,245,806	4,951,120	5,864,725

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) (and allowance, £1,500) £4,500
A.-D.-C., Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C. 500
Private Sec., V. Bassevi 500
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,800
Chief Asst. Sec., A. C. Finlay, I.S.O. 1,200
Senior Assistants, A. J. Cutfield, D. B. Strathairn, E. A. T. Taylor each 1,050
Secs. for Transportation, C. W. Pettit ... 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly 2,000
Puisne Judges, S. K. F. Nettleton, Ewen R. Logan; Kenneth James Beatty each 1,040
Chief Registrar, A. White 960
Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson ... 1,500

<i>Solicitor-General, G. Carnegie Brown</i>	£1,100
<i>Treasurer, H. M. Laws</i>	1,250
<i>Deputy Treasurer, P. F. Barton</i>	1,050
<i>Auditor, W. Bowerley</i>	1,100
<i>Lt.-Col. Comdg. G. C. Regt., R. A. de B. Rose, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,200
<i>Priv. Medical Officer, D. Alexander</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E.</i>	1,500
<i>Deputy do., J. D. Sharnan</i>	1,200
<i>Genl. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens Hardy</i>	1,500
<i>Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid</i>	1,200
<i>Deputy do., J. I. Lauder</i>	1,050
<i>Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, Col. Colin Harding, C.M.G., D.S.O. J. L. Atterbury, H. B. Popham, M.B.E.</i>	each 1,200
<i>Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill</i>	1,200
<i>Secy., Native Affairs, J. T. Furley, O.B.E.</i>	1,350
<i>Deputy do., C. W. Welman</i>	1,050
<i>Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson</i>	950
<i>Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling</i>	1,200
<i>Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace</i>	1,000
<i>Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy</i>	1,000
<i>Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O.</i>	1,200
<i>Inspector-Gen. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Education, D. J. Oman</i>	1,200
<i>Conservator of Forests, N. C. McLeod</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Agriculture, W. S. D. Tudhope</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.B.E.</i>	1,200

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1902, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Commissioners. The Eastern Province, with headquarters at Coomassie, and the Western Province, with headquarters at Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 287,874. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1928) £422,732. In the Western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the Eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

<i>Chief Commissioner, C. H. Harper, O.B.E.</i>	£1,600
<i>Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. D. O. Rew, O.B.E.</i>	
<i>Provincial Commissioners, P. A. H. Pott; L. H. Wheatley</i>	each 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

■ In 1902 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navarro. By the census taken in 1911 the population was about 360,000. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lornu, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

<i>Chief Commissioner, Arthur James Philbrick, LL.B.</i>	£1,600
<i>Deputy do., Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh</i>	
<i>Provincial Commissioners, Capt. S. D. Nash; H. J. Hobbs</i>	each 1,200

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,900 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'–22° 34' N. lat. and 113° 54'–114° 30' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lycemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 622,000. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 22,500.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1929) 17,807,585 tons; (1930) 20,061,264 tons. A railway, of which 13 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,800 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 76° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oil, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1900 there were 693 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 28,707 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1901), 320,400.

	1910	1900
Public revenue	\$16,544,975	\$14,689,678
Public expenditure	17,015,995	14,489,594
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£5,129,784	£15,818,987
Exports to U.K.	2,698,813	2,192,658

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward

Stubbs, K.C.M.G. £6,000

A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville 300

Private Sec., Capt. E. Rice 300

Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir

G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn,

C.M.G., LL.D. 2,000

Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. 1,500

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Kemp, O.B.E.,

K.C. 1,800

Director of Public Works, Hon. T. L.

Perkins 1,250

Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. E. Halli-

fax, O.B.E. 1,500

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees

Davies, K.C. 2,400

Prima Judge, His Hon. H. E. J. Gompertz

Captain Superintendent of Police, E. D. C.

Wolfe 1,450

1st Police Magistrate, G. N. Orme (Actg.)

Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C.

Johnson 1,200

Director of Education, Hon. E. A. Irving

Crown Solicitor, G. H. Wakeman 1,200

Harbour-Master, &c., Commander C. W.

Beckwith, R.N. 1,000

Postmaster-General, S. E. C. Ross, O.B.E. 1,200

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or via Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,430 square miles, and a population, in April, 1901, of 857,921 (males, 401,923; females, 455,998). In 1911 the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; Chinese, 2,111; not specified, 2,905.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 200 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 40,303 (1918). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1901) 62,952; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1918): sugar, £613,522; fruit, £325,077; coffee, £217,156; cocoa, £154,191. 1918-19. 1917-18.

Public general revenue ... £1,157,304 £1,802,778
Expenditure from income. 1,228,608 1,444,828
Public debt 3,772,295 3,922,374

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

	1928.	1929.
Total imports.....	3,375,798	5,065,615
Total exports.....	2,084,898	5,627,322
<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,</i> <i>His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn,</i> <i>K.C.M.G. (1928) (duty allowance £500) £5,000</i> <i>A.D.C. and Private Secretary, J. D.</i> <i>Lucie Smith</i>		
<i>Comdg. Troops, Col. G. G. S. Carey, C.B.,</i> <i>C.M.G.</i>		
<i>Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon. H. Bryan,</i> <i>C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	£1,350 to 1,500	
<i>Asstt. Colonial Secretary, R. Nose-</i> <i>worthy</i>	£600 to 800	
<i>Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis</i>	£800 to 1,000	
<i>Director Public Works, Hon. C. V. A.</i> <i>Espeut</i>	£1,200 to 1,350	
<i>Superintending Medical Officer, Langley</i> <i>Hunt, C.M.G.</i>	£1,000 to £1,200	
<i>Collector-General, Hon. Robert Johnstone,</i> <i>C.M.G., I.S.O.</i>	£800 to 1,000	
<i>Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,</i> <i>Kingston, B. de S. Bell</i>	600	
<i>Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins,</i> <i>M.A.</i>	£800 to 1,000	
<i>Inspector-General of Police and Prisons,</i> <i>Col. W. E. Clarke</i>	800	
<i>Director of Railways, Maj. Lewis Thomas,</i> <i>O.B.E.</i>	£800 to 1,000	
<i>Director of Education, E. J. O'L. Brad-</i> <i>bury, M.A.</i>	£700 to 800	
<i>Treasurer, Hon. C. C. Anderson</i>	900	
<i>Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe</i>	£650 to 750	
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His</i> <i>Hon. Sir A. M. Coll.</i>	1,800	
<i>Puisne Judges, His Hon. H. K. M. Sissett,</i> <i>£1,200; His Hon. A. de Freitas, O.B.E.</i>	1,000	
<i>Judge of Kingston Court (vacant)</i>	£800 to 900	
<i>Registrar Supreme Court, H. I. C. Brown,</i> <i>K.C.</i>	700	
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells</i> <i>Durrant</i>	£1,350 to 1,500	
<i>Crown Solicitor, A. J. Cornaldi</i>	800	
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank-</i> <i>ruptcy, John M. Nethersole (and fee)</i>	500	
<i>Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records,</i> <i>and Registrar of Titles, D. Balfour</i>	£600 to 750	
<i>Government Printer, C. J. Sangulnnett, £500 to 600</i> <i>Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs</i> <i>(acting)</i>	350	

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the East Africa Protectorate include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and north-east by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1902. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Juha-land, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, and (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the

centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kisumu, Nyeri, Naivasha, Kisumu, and Moyale. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suited to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district. The population of the Colony has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

Kenya also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of Tanaland.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensive radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta, Port Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisili and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kisumu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake. Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are hides and skins, grain, rubber, fibre, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Revenue	£1,268,329	£1,548,703	£1,766,435
Expenditure ...	1,490,571	1,570,705	2,004,586
Imports	2,809,681	3,397,812	3,110,536
Exports	2,741,939	2,498,874	3,563,724

The Customs Departments of Kenya, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda are amalgamated, and the Imports and Exports shown are for the three Territories.

	1927.	1928.	1929.
From U.K.	£1,253,774	£1,253,695	£1,669,923
To U.K.	686,764	1,053,747	1,335,520

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Ex-
cellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Northey,
K.C.M.G., C.B.

(and £1,200 duty allowance) £3,400
A.D.C., Capt. K. Caldwell, R.F.A...... 400 | |

Colonial Secretary, Sir Charles C. Bowring,
K.B.E., C.M.G...... 1,800 | |

Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote..... £800 to 1,000 | |

Chief Native Commr., J. Ainsworth,
C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O...... 1,000 | |

Senior Commr., C. E. W. Lane, £900;
W. T. McClellan, C.M.S., £900; J. W.

Isaac, £900; H. R. Tate; F. S. F. Traill, £900; J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G., and A. J. Maclean	each £500
Chief Justice, Jacob William Barth, C.B.E. Judges, Thos. Doveton Maxwell; G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan	each 1,300
Commanding Troops, Col. G. F. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O.	1,300
Comdg. 3rd K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. O. Fitzgerald, M.C.	1,000
Commissioner of Lands, H. T. Martin ...	1,300
Treasurer, W. A. Kempe	1,300
Attorney-Gen., R. W. Lyall Grant	1,300
Administrator-General, J. W. H. Parkinson	750
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,300
Port Captain, H. W. Turner	700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks	1,300
Insp. Gen., Police, Kenya and Uganda, Brig.-Gen. W. F. S. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,000
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. W. K. Notley, D.S.O.	1,000
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross	1,300
General Manager, Uganda Railway, S. Couper	1,300
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm	1,400
Postmaster-General, J. Gosling	1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe ...	1,000
Auditor, H. C. E. Barnes, C.B.E.	1,000
Commissioner of Prisons, R. Donald	800
Director of Chemical Research, V. H. Kirkham	700
Game Warden, A. B. Percival	700
Director of Education, J. R. Orr, B.A.	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. Kennedy, D.S.O.	1,000
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 22 days.	

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombbrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 127,189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President. Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Eustace Bennet Bart. (1921)..... £3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C. 300
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour A. K. Young

Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, A. E. Collins, F.I.C., F.C.S.	£500 to 600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. R. Bell, M.B.E.	450
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A.	£375 to 450
Revenue	1921-22 1920-21 1920-21
Expenditure	£198,229 £240,076 £304,199
Public debt	200,054 200,576 274,524
Imports	209,450 251,290 216,798
Exports	908,401 974,612 ...
Transit, 13 to 26 days.	912,877 1,173,775 ...

(2) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 4' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 32,265, including 13,989 males and 18,276 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

Revenue	1921-22 1920-21 1920-21
Expenditure	£53,528 £70,128 £106,711
Public debt	66,188 70,829 92,911
Total imports ...	116,700 115,900 115,700
Total exports	307,054 358,579 ...
	262,881 375,116 ...

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,920
President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, F. W. Griffith (see Leeward Islands).
Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett..... £600
Supt. of Public Works, C. K. Stretton

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 60 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, Capt. G. Downing.
Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

(3) ST. KITTS-NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 36,212 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 75° to 85°. St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 12' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 26 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous

line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1921) 7,725, is a port of registry, and had 75 vessels of 1,435 tons in 1920.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 11,569. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,595 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1921), 2,158.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 2 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1921), 4,230. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.
Public revenue.....	£64,491	£80,007	£91,428
Expenditure.....	64,081	73,492	106,593
Public debt.....	38,637	33,008	31,287
	1922.	1921.	1920.
Imports.....	306,309	304,090	510,000
Exports.....	344,633	425,464	770,000

Administrator, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.

(and Entertainment Allowance £150) £1,000

Clerk, and Clerk of Council, R. B. Skirne £344

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar

of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson £450 and fees

Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (and

Crown Attorney) £581; Nevis, Hon. F. H.

Watkins, £180; Anguilla, S. B. Jones £350

Supt. of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith ... 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 286,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 37,000 on April 24, 1921; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.
Public revenue.....	£47,259	£56,097	£59,219
Expenditure.....	52,725	52,095	58,967
Public debt.....	34,787	33,525	30,848
	1922.	1921.	1920.
Imports.....	205,216	203,360	286,168
Exports.....	209,305	256,789	231,640

Administrator, His Honour R. Walter,

C.M.S. (with £100 allowance).....£500

Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T. R. P. Baynes 375

Treasurer, Hon. R. Sharpe.....430

Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. 625

Registrar, T. Coole-Lartigue.....500

Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard.....	£327
Magistrates, A. W. Solomon, £500; R. F. Garraway, £406; (one vacancy).....	375
Medical Officers, Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £480; E. Sutcliffe, E. F. Gordon (and a vacancies).....	each 375

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 41' N. lat. and 06° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 2½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1764. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton seed, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.
Revenue.....	£17,671	£19,336	£19,622
Expenditure.....	12,938	16,014	21,744
Public debt.....	11,100	11,100	11,100

Total imports..... 1922. 1919. 1920.

Total exports..... 70,843 59,145 111,643

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour

C. F. Condell.....£700

Asst. Treasurer, Jas. B. Bladen.....313

Senior Medical Officer, W. G. Heath.....375

Magistrate, A. K. Agar.....437

Inspector of Works, R. C. Otway.....300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,022. There is good pasture for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.
Revenue.....	£3,070	£14,880	£11,715
Expenditure.....	6,227	8,149	9,866
Imports.....	27,260	29,706	43,243
Exports.....	9,045	23,365	24,102

Commissioner and Treasurer, Maj. H. W.

Peebles, D.S.O.....£375

Medical Officer, J. Y. McFadyen.....312

MALAYA.

(1) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the

High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 38,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,625; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,014 miles of railway, all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. There is through communication between Penang and Singapore. The West Coast Railway, through Kedah and Perlis, connects with the Southern Siamese Railways and affords direct communication with Bangkok. Eventually, the journey between Bangkok and Penang will take 36 hours by rail instead of 6 days by sea. The East Coast Railway (now under construction), through Pahang and Kelantan, will also connect the Federated Malay States and Siamese railway systems. There are 2,456 miles of road, and 1,695 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1920 amounted to 11,485 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1918. tons	1919. tons	1920. tons
Rubber	78,389	106,453	101,330
Tin and tin ore	50,983	49,364	47,087
Copra	25,489	26,650	24,999
Rice and padi	10,541	12,503	12,068
Tapioca	1,380	1,140	429
Areca nuts	794	1,168	640
Gambier	385	446	343
Wolfram and scheelite	355	585	288

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1919.	1920.
Public revenue	\$71,135,075	\$71,877,146
Public expenditure	70,676,961	100,433,471
Public debt	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total imports	112,495,607	125,916,712
Total exports	129,621,483	129,112,016
Imports from U.K. ...	5,139,384	5,375,408
Exports to U.K.	5,237,738	5,456,660

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.
† Inclusive of coin and bullion.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, William George Maxwell, C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) *\$26,400

British Residents:

Perak, Lt.-Col. W. J. Parke Hume, C.M.G. 17,400

Selangor, (vacant) 16,600

Negri Sembilan, G. Marks 15,600

Pahang, C. W. C. Farr, O.B.E. 15,600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, L. M. Woodward 19,200

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; M. H. Whiteley; A. V. Brown; E. C. Watson each \$14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E. (acting) \$9,000 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, O. F. Stonor (A. S. Joff, acting) 14,400

Legal Adviser, A. B. Voules 14,400

Director of Public Works, W. E. Kenny 14,400

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 14,400

Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay 14,400

Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone 14,400

Surveyor-General, C. M. Goodyear 14,400

Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney 14,400

Director of External Audit, W. A. White 12,600

Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines, G. D. Lucas 14,400

Commr. Trade and Customs, M. D. Daly (acting) 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. S. Hose 14,400

Asst. Surveyor-General, E. W. Hedgeland 12,000

Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom, C.M.G. 14,400

Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist

L. Lewton-Brain 12,600

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor \$9,000 to 10,800

Director of Museums and Fisheries, H. C. Robinson \$7,200 to 8,400

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace \$6,000 to 8,400

Commissioner of Lands, V. Hill 14,400

Public Trustee (vacant) 12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 12,600

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

(a) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1825, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1921) of 282,244, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,322. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	\$11,052,777	\$11,828,975
Expenditure	8,252,862	13,070,263
Public Debt	Nil	Nil
Imports	29,524,700	42,877,806
Exports	71,279,930	68,685,767

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; born. 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, H. Marriott.

Chief Mtn., Dato Mohamed bin Mahbob, C.M.G.

Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.

Judge, A. V. Brown.

KEDAH, between $5^{\circ} 5' - 6^{\circ} 35' N.$, lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,000, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 46 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	\$4,041,487	\$6,049,811
Expenditure	4,089,876	4,305,173
Public Debt	2,720,953	2,720,953

Sultan, H. H. Tunku Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.

Regent, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim.

British Adviser, M. S. H. McArthur.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	\$294,044	\$443,442
Expenditure	243,885	277,994
Public Debt	495,395	495,394

Raja, H. H. Syed Alwi.

British Adviser, E. W. N. Wyatt (acting).

KELANTAN lies between $4^{\circ} 38' - 6^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $102^{\circ} 26' - 102^{\circ} 45' E.$ on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,833.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	\$1,141,444	\$1,328,055
Expenditure	1,065,012	1,403,208
Public Debt	2,682,948	2,761,841

Sultan, H. H. Ismail.

British Adviser, H. W. Thomson.

TRENGGANU, between $4^{\circ} 30' - 5^{\circ} 45' N.$ and $102^{\circ} 25' - 103^{\circ} 30' E.$, lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 6,000 square miles. Population (1911), 154,037. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1920 were dried fish (\$1,499,948), tin ore (\$311,683), para rubber (\$400,247), and copra (\$366,812). The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 23,001 inhabitants.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	\$762,455	\$970,541
Expenditure	796,977	977,645
Public Debt	15,000	Nil.

Sultan, H. H. Suleiman.

British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys (H. C. Eckhardt, Acting).

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of $91\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1920, was 224,859. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1919 (June, July, August and September) was $75^{\circ} 7^{\circ}$. In winter the range is from $50^{\circ} 6' - 58^{\circ} 8'$. In 1919 the highest temperature in the shade was 95° , and the lowest 40° .

The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 425, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 9,474 inhabitants in 1921. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 120 elementary and infant schools, a secondary schools, and 39 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £44,885 in 1919-20; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that

kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The government is administered, as regards Imperial affairs, by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council. Under the Constitution of 1920 there is an elected Legislative Assembly for purely local affairs, which are controlled by a Ministry responsible to the Legislature.

In 1919-20 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,519 vessels (tonnage, 1,893,850).

CAPITAL, Valletta.	Population (1928), 24,189.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Public revenue ...	£470,976	£615,225	£650,489
Expenditure	484,786	601,033	632,233
Imports	2,674,420	2,863,920	4,261,745
Exports	610,212	779,925	918,588
Imports from U.K. ...	1,028,830	1,071,263	2,222,809
Exports to U.K. ...	27,396	22,591	57,417

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O.

	(table allowance £500)	£4,500
A.M.S., Capt. M. N. T. Gubhins, O.B.E., M.C.		565
A.D.C., Maj. W. H. Brooke, O.B.E., M.C.;		
Capt. S. B. Rawlins, M.C.		401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. Micallef, R.M.A.		300
In charge of Administration, Col. A. F. W. Green, C.M.G., D.S.O.		1,004
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. R. F. Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O.		657
D.A.Q.M.G., Major J. B. L. Monteith, O.B.E.		657
Commg. R.A.		2,095
Chief Ena., Col. E. F. Edwards, C.M.G.		1,004
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. G. Vawdrey, C.M.G., C.B.E.		1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. G. S. McLoughlin, C.M.G., D.S.O.		1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. M. H. Egan, C.M.G., C.B.E.		1,095

Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Honour Sir Michel Angelo Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G.

	(and duty allowance £300)	1,300
Crown Advocate,		700
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.		620
Rector of the University, Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.		700
Asst. Sec. to Govt., Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.		800
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa		620
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Hon. L. Benjagar		620
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber		620

Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	
Auditor, H. E. C. Marriek	£500
Supt. of Posts (vacant)	
Comm. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Michel Angelo Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D.	1,000
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E.; Dr. S. Micallef; Dr. G. Agius; Dr. A. Mercieca; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri	700
Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and 214 Naples about 1,995; transit, 3 days.	

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 27' 57" 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58' 23", and comprising an area of 780 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 270,393, of whom 227,887 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 208,870 arpents, 179,240 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 9,630 under other crops; the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1920, amounted to 716,488 tons, of which 74.03 per cent. was British. In 1920 there were 143½ miles of railway (129½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 60 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 42 Government telephone offices in the island, with 665 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 124 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 975,596. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1920), 39,300.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Public revenue	Ra. 13,192,729	Ra. 12,732,808
Public expenditure	14,206,494	12,987,993
Public debt	£1,249,930	£1,243,690
Paper circulation ...	Ra. 8,221,250	Ra. 10,215,545
Total imports.....	Ra. 47,037,084	Ra. 96,186,130
Total exports	127,806,221	127,507,305
Imports from U.K.	11,422,848	12,827,569
Exports to U.K.	96,377,034	98,391,509

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hoekth Bell, K.C.M.G. (b. 1864, apptd. 1925).....Ra. 60,000

Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. D. McKechnie, R.E. (Acting)

Colonial Sec., E. B. Denham.....Ra. 16,000 to 18,000

Assistant do., Leon Koenig Ra. 8,000 to 9,000

Procureur & Advocate-General, E. Kœnig Ra. 14,500 to 16,500

Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. Ra. 13,000 to 15,000

Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany Ra. 13,000 to 15,000

Assistant do., P. R. Dupont

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. Lejeune

Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis Ra. 10,000 to 12,000

Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E.Ra. 15,000

Registrar-General, T. Avise ... Ra. 10,000 to 12,000

Local Auditor, J. Craig

Director, Medical & Health Dept., (vacant)

Rector, Royal College, T. W. Eyre, B.A. Ra. 10,000 to 12,000

Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 21,000

Præsidial Judges, Hon. H. W. Prichard; Hon. T. E. Roseby

.....Ra. 13,000 to 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 330 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 4,829. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, E. Duvivier.....Ra. 8,000 to 9,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and,

as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ).

King of Iraq, Feisal, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, acceded Aug. 23, 1921.

President, Council of State, the Naquib of Baghdad, G.Z.E.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan* on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37° 1/2° to 48° 1/2° E. long., and from 37° 1/2° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set-up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayets of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 3,849,282, as under:—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	705,600
Mosul vilayet	783,378

Total

The Baghdad vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwanliyah, Shamliyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; Basra vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and Mosul include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,125,683 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,213 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,428 Jews, 78,729 Christians, and 43,202 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1920 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and

* Kurdistan.—The mountainous tract inhabited by Kurdish tribes is to be formed into a separate autonomous province.

Indian corn; wheat averages 45lb. per acre, barley 52lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1928-29 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The Euphrates (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad, 80 (425 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlup Dag. The Tigris has a total length of 1,250 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, via Baghdad, a total length of 1,250 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. As this scheme was under German control the British Government (on account of the paramount interests in the Persian Gulf of British India) declined to be a party to it, and a new financial scheme was substituted in which 40 per cent. of the capital was to be German and 60 per cent. French, while the Basra section of the line was to be under British control. The first section, Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,250 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandria (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1900. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,112 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbaside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated

population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Cox, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Civil Secretary, C. C. Garbett, O.I.E.
Military Sec., Col. Gilbert E. Frith, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, O.B.E.
Judicial Adviser, E. Drower.
Financial Adviser, S. H. Slater, O.I.E.

Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. A. I. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O.
CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service via Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Akrak—Ramadla, with a saving of about 24 days in transit over the normal service.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the right of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Bano (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (250 miles) and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Bapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1928.	1929.
Revenue	£4,939,429	£6,812,573
Expenditure	4,589,176	6,492,322
Total imports	12,056,000	20,149,000
Total exports	14,727,000	16,860,000
Imports from U.K.	8,864,467	16,412,000
Exports to U.K.	12,227,158	15,438,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., (1929) £6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, D. C. Cameron, G.C.M.G. 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, W. F.

Gowers, C.M.G.	£5,400
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe	2,000
Puisne Judges, A. E. Pennington, K.C.; A. F. C. Webber; J. E. Green; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E. each	1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon	1,600
Crown Counsel, C. W. V. Carey	1,200
Auditor, B. E. Hanson	1,200
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor	1,500
Comptroller of Customs, D. Milne Stewart	1,400
Director of Marine, Commr. A. B. Crosse, R.N.R.	1,400
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, T. E. Rice, C.M.G.	1,700
Surveyor-General, A. Crampton	1,200
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland	1,800
Deputy Do., Col. F. H. Greenough, D.S.O.	1,200
Postmaster-General, H. M. Woolley	1,200
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. G. T. Malr, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,500
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.	1,400

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days.
Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. In-
land telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Pro-
tectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate
comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa
and the country southwards nearly to the
Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,202,519,
including 1,427 Europeans and 561 Asiatics, and
it has a total area of 39,956 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco,
chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea.
The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco
are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also
exported in small quantities. The principal
imports are soft goods, provisions, and hard-
ware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers.
There are also twenty-three steamers on the
Zambesi and Shire rivers plying between Chinde
and the railway terminus at Chindio. At Chinde,
situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth
of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from
the Portuguese Government (known as the
"British Concession") where goods intended
for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of
duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 300
Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the
headquarters of the Government. A railway
from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the
Protectorate) to Blantyre (123 miles) is open for
traffic. An extension from Port Herald to
Chindio on the Zambesi (62 miles) was opened
to traffic in 1895, and an extension to Beira is to
be completed early in 1902. A further extension
to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected.
Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over
the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,300.

Mails to and from England are despatched
every week via Cape Town and Beira. Between
Chinde and Europe the means of communication
are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs.
Rennie's Line via Natal, and the British India
Steam Navigation Co. The Protectorate is con-
nected by telegraph overland with the Cape
via Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese empire,
to Chinde and Quillmané. The African Trans-
Continental Telegraph Company's line has now
been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on
Lake Tanganyika.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Revenue	£187,642	£186,000	£188,000
Expenditure	190,198	217,696	261,808
Imports (excl. transit)	646,979	575,590	507,573
Exports (excl. transit)	511,593	425,085	670,072
Imports from U.K.	£197,302	£340,900	£38,384
Exports to U.K.	120,400	400,000	621,440
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with allowance £500)	£2,500		
Private Sec. and A.D.C. Sub.-Lt. E. E. Bevan, R.N.R.	£300		
Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine	1,200		
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. C. G. Phillips, D.S.O., M.C.	1,000		
Judge of High Court, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E.	1,200		
British Vice-Consul and Agent, Chinde C. H. V. Mercier	£500 to £600		
First Assist. Sec., C. H. Wade	700 to 800		
Second Assist. Sec., G. B. Anderson	500 to 600		
Attorney-Gen., C. F. Belcher, M.B.E.	1,000		
Treasurer, L. Smith	900		
Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey, O.B.E.	1,000		
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E.	900		
Provincial Commissioners, E. Costley White, O.B.E.; E. F. Colville	800 to 1,000		
Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt	900		
Comptroller of Customs, E. Macdonald, O.B.E.	700		
Auditor, J. A. Cremer	700		
Govt. Printer, P. W. Fyson	£400 to 600		
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R.	650		
Lands Officer, B. E. Lilley	700		
Chief Commr. of Police, Capt. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C.	700		
Chief Transport Officer, Capt. V. J. Keyte, O.B.E.	700		
Postmaster-General, G. H. Tuckett	700		
Chief Forest Officer, J. M. Purves	700		
Senior Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths	750		

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir
Ceil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. £1,000
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji,
and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for
Western Pacific.)

Secretary to High Commission and Regis-
trar of the Court, Roger Greene £650 |

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir C. S.
Davson, LL.B., K.C. 300
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(i) The British Solomon Islands, protected since
1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita,
San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands
situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of
about 21,000 square miles, and a population,
1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about
150,000 natives. The Santa Cruz Group and
several other islands were incorporated in the
Protectorate in 1895 and 1899; and in 1900
Choleau and Yasabel, with the islands in Bou-
gainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were
transferred by treaty from Germany. The re-
venue in 1918-19 was £29,476, and the expenditure
£30,205; exports, 1918-19, £170,225; imports,
£188,408. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, (and
£50 allowance) £800 to 1,000

(e) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, formerly a
Protectorate, were formally annexed to the
Empire in November, 1906. The Gilbert Group,
situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and

175° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 26 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 35' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanapa), in lat. 0° 55' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 280 square miles; population (1929), 300 Europeans, 300 Asiatics, and 33,500 natives. Revenue (1928-29), £24,430; expenditure, £30,734; imports (1925-26), £102,783; exports (1925-26), £183,248. The Union or Tokelan Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1926 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 159° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1926.

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Elliot... £700 to 800 (and £50 allowance).

(3) **The Tonga or Friendly Islands**.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1929) of 376 Europeans, 250 half castes, 22,660 Tongans, and 247 others—total 23,556. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the late King George Tubou II., who died in 1922, being the last of the independent kings in the Pacific. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1929. Revenue, 1928-29, £66,908; expenditure £43,688; imports (1928), £177,151; exports, £160,737. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1927 was 47,180 tons, all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan

(and entertainment allowance £100) £800

(4) **The Phoenix Islands** (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) **Pitcairn Island**, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (April, 1907), 244, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Williams (H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands).

Chief Magistrate, Parkin R. Christian.

(6) **The New Hebrides Group** lies west of Fiji and south-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 800. Principal exports, maize, copra, cotton, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).

British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... £900

French Resident Commissioner, M. Miramand.

President of Joint Court, Count de Baena Esperanza ... £900

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.*

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1928, and consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan winds its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,200 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,282 feet above mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (July, 1928) of 700,000, of whom 547,000 are Muhammadans, 76,000 Jews, and 77,000 Christians. Since 1929 about 10,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country.

Palestine is divided into 7 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1917, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in 1920 of 62,000. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 9,200 in 1920. Other large towns are Jaffa (45,000), Gaza (25,000), Acre (6,500), and Haifa (26,000). The Jewish schools at Haifa have been purchased from the German *Hilfsvereine* and presented to the Zionist Organization.

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Imja-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre*—

* *Transjordanica* or *Karak*.—The country beyond the Jordan is under the provisional government of the Emir Abdallah (brother of the Emir Feisal, King of Iraq), assisted by British advisers.

Semakh, continuing beyond Semakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; **Jaffa-Ludd-Jerusalem**; **Rafat-Beerseba**; and **Afula-Tulkerram**. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Ludd, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Credit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. The imports in the year ending March 31, 1922, were valued at £5,226,633 and the exports at £2,771,702.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (1920).....£4,000
A.D.C. and A.M.S., Capt. L. G. A. Cust.

Private Sec., R. F. P. Monkton.

Civil Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Desdes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Asst. Sec., Maj. E. Keith-Boach; E. T. Richmond.

Financial Secretary, H. A. Smallwood.

Legal Secretary, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.

Chief Justice, Sir T. Haycraft.

Director of Agriculture, E. R. Sawyer.

Director of Public Works, Maj.-Gen. P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G.

Controller of Stores, Lt.-Col. H. J. Solomon, O.B.E., M.C.

Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.

Director of Health, Maj. G. W. Heron, L.R.O., O.B.E.

Director of Customs and Revenue, J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

Treasurer, W. J. Johnson.

Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, M.C.

Controller, Land Registration, F. Ongley.

Controller, Ports and Lights, L. M. Jeune.

Dir., Public Security, P. B. Bramley, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Director of Surveys, Maj. C. H. Ley, O.B.E., E.E.

General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.

Governors of Districts.

Beerseba, V. M. Kenny-Leveck, M.B.E.

Galilee (Nazareth), Lt.-Col. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.

Gaza, L. H. W. Nott.

Jerusalem, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Phoenicia (Haifa), Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Jaffa, Lt.-Col. W. F. Stirling, D.S.O., M.C.

Samaria (Nablus), Maj. F. J. M. Postlethwaite, O.B.E.

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,350. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trade" keeps the temperature mild and equable. The

thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1920) 35.24 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1582. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1824 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established under Government control. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1910	1920.
Public revenue	£12,170	£13,123
Expenditure.....	11,437	12,175
Debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	44,084	67,441
Total exports	39,876	41,857
Imports from U.K.	14,147	26,790
Exports to U.K.	29,367	39,657

Governor, His Excellency Col. Robert

Francis Peel, A.D.C. £775

A.D.C., Capt. T. C. Mainwaring.....

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master,

Robert R. Bruce, M.B.E. 320

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and

Emigration Agent, A. Hands ...and fees 240

Police Magistrate, &c., (vacant)..... 440

Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 300

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEeward ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, born Sept. 26, 1874; *succ.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Beher, b. 1883, (H.H. the Ranees).

His Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), b. Aug. 8, 1876.

Treasurer, G. C. Gillan

Resident, 1st Division, A. R. Ward

District Officer, 2nd Division,

..... 6,720

Resident, 3rd Division, D. A. Owen

Resident, 4th Division, R. S. Douglas

Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boult

Commandant, Capt. S. Cunningham

Postmaster-General, F. G. Day.....

Superintendent Public Works, Capt. C. P.

Lowe.....	£1,500
Do. <i>Lands and Surveys</i> , H. B. Crocker.....	2,400
Do. <i>Police</i> , O. Lang.....	6,500
<i>Princ. Medical Officer</i> , W. E. le Gros Clark.....	7,500

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
H. F. Deason (late Resident, 1st Division).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).
C. Wiles Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Bowliatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 45,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 30, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1865, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1913) \$1,077,400; (1915) \$1,256,500; (1916) \$1,209,050; (1917) \$675,600; (1918) \$283,100. Oil exports, (1917) 93,000 tons; (1918) 74,400 tons.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Revenue	\$1,921,964	\$2,531,240	\$2,645,265
Expenditure ...	1,455,628	1,721,908	2,352,300
Imports	9,908,732	20,265,281	19,858,700
Exports	11,340,199	23,957,953	22,388,074
Imports from U.K.	£12,124	...	...
Exports to U.K.	482	...	...

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching, Sadong, Sibul, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times, a temporary service being now maintained 3 times a month. There is also direct communication with Sibul and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in

1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 96 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1921) was 24,593 (Mahé 19,428, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,302, other islands 1,765), an increase since the Census of 1911 of 1,832. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depot for patent fuel. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1920 being 14·72 per 1,000. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coco-nuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Revenue	Rs. 408,840	Rs. 573,643	Rs. 678,365
Expenditure	441,235	628,844	640,045
Imports	984,931	1,125,370	1,770,408
Exports	622,504	2,101,377	1,920,015
Savings Bank,			
Deposits	92,975	140,740	82,444
Debt	160,090	£9,265	£8,532
Imports from U.K.	...	Rs. 255,402	Rs. 473,461
Exports to U.K.	...	705,422	902,951

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency

..... Ra. 12,000

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. S. Follows

..... Ra. 3,300 to Ra. 4,500

Chief Justice, His Hon. P. B. Petrides

..... Ra. 9,000

Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. J. L. Devaux

..... Ra. 7,200

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. E. Taylor

..... Ra. 5,000 to Ra. 6,000

Auditor, Capt. R. H. Marshall

..... Ra. 4,500 to Ra. 5,250

Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S.

..... Ra. 4,500

Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.R.E.

..... Ra. 5,000

Director of Education and Inspector of Schools, J. H. T. Ellis

..... Ra. 4,500

Curator of Botanic Station, (vacant) ...

..... Ra. 4,400

Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy

..... Ra. 3,300 to Ra. 2,800

Letters from London *via* Marseilles, 24 days; to London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for

Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 220 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1911 its population was 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 220 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40' and 13° 21' of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,327,560. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 10 District (and 14 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mandis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piasava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1900 reached £1,401,676. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Bala to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 827 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1908.	1909.	1900.
Public revenue.....	£583,159	£748,779	£999,361
Public expenditure	544,011	740,383	843,403
Total imports	1,680,336	1,123,344	3,548,476
Total exports	1,516,871	1,101,569	2,949,380
Imports from U.K.	1,313,113	1,379,985	2,559,047
Exports to U.K. ...	767,028	1,374,510	1,569,300

Governor, His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G.	£3,000
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell.....	1,600
Col. Sec., †Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G.	1,350
Attorney-Gen., †M. F. J. McDonnell.....	1,200
Treasurer, †S. Reushaw	1,100
Comptroller of Customs, †A. P. Virot	1,100
Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi.....	1,200
P.M.O., †W. I. Taylor, M.D.	1,350
Solicitor-Gen. A. C. V. Prior, LL.B.	960
Police Magistrate, (vacant)	£750 to 960
Master and Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett	£600 to 840
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake	£1,000
General Manager (Railways) W. Cramer	
Bostock	1,200

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, H. T. March *£960
 Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. J. Walmesley, D.D.
 Freetown is 2,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1900. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1900.
Total imports	£347,543	£503,213	£393,815
Total exports	240,257	231,011	167,041

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.C.M.G. *£1,800	
Deputy Governor, Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G.	1,200
Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E.	£700 to 800
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrence; Capt. A. Gibb; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. A. Rayne, O.B.E., M.C.; T. D. Butler	each *£600 to 700
Treasurer, C. Wilkins	700
Command. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. E. Broadling, D.S.O.	700
Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Whitehead ...	800
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne	700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. E. Keyte	600
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten	700
Command. Camel Corps, Lt.-Col. H. S. Plunder, M.C.	800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, Major-General H. E. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa)	£3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G.	1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary, C. L. O'Brien	900
Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales	820
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G.	1,800
Private Secretary, (vacant)	
The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined	

* Inclusive of allowances.

with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1906 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 497,696 natives and 1,615 whites, 1,078 coloured and 155 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mphahle's Hoek, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. There are 417 native schools, with over 32,500 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 7 white schools, with 133 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1920-21 was £26,745. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	£121,428	£199,885	£226,323
Expenditure	£10,881	202,441	252,953

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. E. C. F.

Garraway, C.M.G. £1,500

Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P.

Murray 903

Government Secretary, E. M. B. Smith 790

Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams 750

Assistant Commissioners:—

Mafeteng, E. H. Cole 690

Mphahle's Hoek, A. T. Bond 690

Leribe, E. D'Urban Blyth 800

<i>Quthing, J. H. Sims</i>	<i>£600</i>
<i>Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner</i>	<i>670</i>
<i>Maseru, F. Poord</i>	<i>670</i>
<i>Berea, L. Griffith</i>	<i>690</i>
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ...</i>	<i>800</i>
<i>Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson ...</i>	<i>700</i>
<i>Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.</i>	<i>660</i>
<i>Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long,</i>	
<i>C.M.G.</i>	<i>800</i>
<i>Supt. Lepet Settlement, N. M. Macfar-</i>	
<i>lane, M.D.</i>	<i>900</i>
<i>Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>Agricultural Officer, L. Wachter</i>	<i>415</i>
<i>Auditor, Alexander Warren</i>	<i>466</i>
<i>Chief Clerk in H.C. Office, Shirley Kales ...</i>	<i>810</i>
<i>Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of</i>	
<i>Court, E. G. Dutton</i>	<i>530</i>
<i>Accounting Clerk, R. E. Goodman</i>	<i>485</i>
<i>Staff Officer of Police, D. W. How</i>	<i>447</i>
<i>Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles;</i>	
<i>transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.</i>	

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambezi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamaletse), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaborone and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatse, Gaborone, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£71,469	£80,222	£81,564
Expenditure	67,439	76,716	91,611
<i>Resident Com., J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G. ...</i>			<i>1,500</i>
<i>Govt. Sec. and Asst. Commissioner,</i>			
<i>Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger</i>			
<i>(and allowance £100)</i>			<i>900</i>
<i>Financial Secretary, Master of Resident</i>			
<i>Commissioner's Court and Registrar of</i>			
<i>Deeds, Myles Williams</i>			<i>670</i>

Asst. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel

<i>(and allowance £500)</i>	£750
<i>Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand.....(and allowance £500)</i>	580
<i>Do., Gaborone, E. O. Butler</i>	590
<i>P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D.</i>	700
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, V.R.C.V.S. ....(and allowance £500)</i>	700

RHODESIA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors:—Roofort Maguire; P. Lytton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; Sir Henry Birchamough, K.C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Sir Otto Beit, K.C.M.G.; H. Wilson Fox, M.P.; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Duke of Abercorn; Maj. P. S. Inskip, O.B.E.

Secretary, A. P. Millar.

Asst. Sec., G. C. Candier.

Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Office, a London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2. Emigration and Inf. Office, 128 Strand, W.C. 2. Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, M.B.E., Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (Salisbury), W. Olive.

Dir. of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskip, Salisbury. Administrator, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G., C.M.G.

Deputy Administrator, Northern Rhodesia, R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E.

Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G., Salisbury.

Commandant General Rhodesian Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. M. Edwards, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	149,000	822,461
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	983,539

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,866,000 in 1921. The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1907, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 450 miles *via* Kambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and

has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (72 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (124 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umtuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles).

Telegraphs.—The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Area and Population.—The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1921) 822,461, of whom 33,621 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 845,993, with 3,227 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1893, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 19 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 13 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 13, 1915, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the establishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 30, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1896, and the gold produced to December 31, 1900, was of the value of £62,264,320. The output for the year ended December 31, 1900, was valued at £2,056,540. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1900-01	£1,366,380
Administrative expenditure, 1900-01	1,127,434
Imports, 1900	5,086,300
Exports, 1900	5,791,898

Imports from U.K., 1900 £2,492,579
Exports to U.K., 1900 3,125,197

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1901, 5,134). **BULAWAYO**, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 6,335.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising; over 56,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle (325,175 in 1900). Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1900 at 941,335, of whom 2,932 are Europeans.

Administrative revenue, 1900 £165,473
Administrative expenditure, 1900 260,100

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngunwe) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the estimated population 111,700, of whom 1,700 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is about 25 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Labotsihani, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under proclamation to inquire into these concessions

and monopolies, and those conferring exclusive rights have been expropriated, compensation being made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions, and the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 300,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1901.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended March 31, 1901, 407 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £45,258, were exported. A few gold mines were being worked on a small scale, but these have had to close temporarily owing to the war.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a tri-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina (22 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.
Revenue	£73,342	£91,801	£88,372
Expenditure	82,004	87,097	111,139

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palat, and Brunei), and the *Protected State of Johore*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1921) of 807,769.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz. to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1924 amounted in Singapore to 84.24 inches, in Penang to 89.54 inches, and in Malacca to 84.27 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1928.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs (cutch), copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pineapples, &c. The rubber exports amounted to 62,376 tons in 1928, 145,960 tons in 1929 and 128,255 tons in 1930.

The chief imports are rice, sugar, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	\$34,108,465	\$42,469,600
Public expenditure ...	34,901,834	35,260,318
Public Debt (Dec. 31) {	56,912,359	56,912,359†
	\$63,387,600	\$60,401,900†
*Imports	884,705,757	1,370,212,179†
*Exports	874,765,870	1,084,045,576†
Imports from U.K. ...	26,880,724	23,733,530
Exports to U.K.	15,845,969	12,606,507

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E.

Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B. \$60,000

Commg. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S.

Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Colonial Secretary, F. S. James, C.M.G. 26,400

Resident Councillor, Penang, G. A. Hall ... 16,800

Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan 14,400

Attorney-General, Sir J. W. Murlison 19,200

Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.B.E. 15,600

Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park 14,400

Chief Justice, Sir Walter Sydney Shaw ... 24,000

Puisne Judges, P. J. Sproule (\$15,600);

F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard; M. H. Whit-

key each 14,400

Auditor-Gen., F. A. S. McClelland 12,800

Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth 12,800

Under Secretary, F. M. Baddeley (off.).... 24,400

1st Asst. Colonial Secretaries, J. W. Shumons (off.); A. F. Richards (acting)...	\$2,400
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor	14,400
District Judges (Singapore), W. Langham Carter; P. F. David (Penang); E. D. Acton	each 12,800
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops (acting)	14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders	14,400
Master-Attendant, Comm. W. H. Calthrop-Calthrop (acting)	12,800

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 27 square miles, and a population (1921) of 426,328. It was first occupied, in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 320,325 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1928.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1920, exclusive of native craft, was 11,536, with a tonnage of 17,000,812. The total for the whole colony was 17,422, with a tonnage of 24,007,912. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 62,395 (tonnage, 2,576,161). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$2,300,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1920 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to \$1,921,606,869 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being \$70,490,787.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 28' N. lat. and 103° 15' E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 5,908. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1920), \$2,428,866; exports, \$2,321,822.

Resident, H. S. Eley (actg.).

† Exclusive of bullion and specie

† 25 per cent. S.S. Inscribed Stock.

† 25 per cent. S.S. War Loan Bonds of 46,327,600 dollars

and 8 per cent. do. 25,000,000 dollars.

† Inclusive of bullion and specie for second half year.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is 862, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of 783. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1920 was 69,375 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1921, 162,144), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1921, 130,341), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1920 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$599,180,937; the export of tin from the port being \$58,928,165 in 1920.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1786, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1921, 11,850) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 120 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1824, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1921 was 153,222.

Aggregate trade, 1920.....\$79,241,394
(including para rubber, \$42,225,251, exported in 1920.)

Singapore, distant 2,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 22 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *part passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 600 miles and an estimated area of 384,120 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,000,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule.

Education is not compulsory. In 1921 there were 45 Government schools, with 71 native teachers and 3,500 pupils. Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary societies are working in the Territory.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamum and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 43,617 cattle, 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,950,250 cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats in the possession of natives. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, niobstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The revenue of Tanganyika Territory estimates for 1920-21 was £1,262,844 (including a grant in aid of £316,000) and the expenditure £1,359,384. The imports in 1919-20 were valued at £1,159,000, and in 1920-21 at £1,728,714; the exports were valued at £1,426,000 in 1919-20 and at £1,222,459 in 1920-21. The chief exports in 1920-21 were: Sisal (11,064 tons, £364,448), cotton (1,147,922 lb., £119,255), hides (14,726 cwt., £66,844), skins (2,738 cwt., £29,634), copra (69,834 cwt., £103,772), coffee (23,086 cwt., £88,683), ghee (14,966 cwt., £22,127), wax (4,772 cwt., £23,583) ground-nuts (67,377 cwt., £70,136), grain (1,227,476 cwt., £153,172), sisim (17,922 cwt., £26,494), rubber (2,207 cwt., £13,771), ivory (129 cwt., £28,254); the chief imports in 1920-21 were cotton piece goods (£762,923), rice (£5,692), other foodstuffs (£193,599), kerosene (£23,789), cigarettes (£41,739), tobacco (£26,612), spirits (£28,702), wines and beer (£20,122).

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are two railway lines in the

Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, and the Central railway (780 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kilgoma, completed in Feb., 1914. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 43 post offices and telegraph stations. Three Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1900-01, 129 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 408,632 tons and 1,925 vessels (dhows) of 40,033 tons entered the various ports from places beyond the territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt,

K.C.M.G. (and £1,000 Duty Allowance)

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lieut.

L. Tremellen

Chief Secretary, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.,

C.B.E.

Asst. Chief Sec., A. E. Stack, O.B.E.

Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Carter, C.B.E.

Judges, G. G. Alexander; N. Walker

each

Land Officer, R. C. Allen, C.M.G.

Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.

Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone ...

Controller of Customs, C. H. Chambers

Principal Medical Officer, J. B. Davey ...

Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne ...

Director of Public Works, J. E. Sclander

General Manager, Railways, Maj. G. A. P.

Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.

Director of Agriculture (vacant)

Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm

Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant ...

Game Warden, C. F. M. Swynnerton

Custodian of Enemy Property, E. Adams

Auditor, W. E. Knollys

Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall,

M.C.

Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith,

C.B.E.

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The former German colony of Togoland was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914-18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15' W.-0° E. long. and 6°-11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14'-1° 38' E. long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,350 feet) in the south-west. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other

tropical products are abundantly cultivated; palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (exports, 1919, £850,744). The imports (valued at £665,322 in 1919) are textiles, metals, hardware and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure, and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 220 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Aneho and to Misahohe and Atakpame.

In 1900 the whole territory was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 10,200 sq. miles with an estimated population of 200,000. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3'-10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'-61° 56' W. long., and is about 65 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles (517,538 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 332,552 (including Tobago). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1920 was 391,279. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1598 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 70,146), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 10,167), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,564), and Arima (pop. 4,032). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 120 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1920, 113,697 tons (£65,540) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1920) were cocoa £3,536,830; sugar £2,656,625; petroleum (1919) £843,384; and coconuts £308,660. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by as different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara, Curaçao, Martinique, St. Thomas, &c. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Revenue	£1,172,700	£1,342,824	£1,217,743
Expenditure	1,124,298	1,202,407	1,052,597
Public debt ...	2,209,753	2,208,593	2,207,763
Imports	5,106,980	6,277,134	9,494,066
Exports	5,149,979	7,256,394	9,416,546

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1890, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9' N. lat. and 6° 43' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 24,063. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 740) and Plymouth (pop. 575).

Governor, His Excellency Col. Samuel H. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G., R.E. (1911)..... £5,000

Private Secretary, G. D. Owen..... £1,350 to 1,500

Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,350 to 1,500

Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggy..... £700 to 750

Attorney-General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C. 1,300

Commr. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. 1,000

Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. 1,000

Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith..... 1,800

Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. 1,300

Solicitor-General, W. C. Haggard 750

First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D. £1,000 to 1,300

Second Puisne Judge, George Campbell Deane, M.A. £1,000 to 1,300

Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, A. D. O'Connor 850

Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G., Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. P. Gantemau 750

Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers £500 to 700

Receiver-General, Denis Slyné, C.B.E. 1,000

Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Bois-siere 800

Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross, I.B.O. 700

Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise 1,000

Director of Lands and Mines, R. R. Thompson £1,000 to 1,300

Director of Education, H. H. Hancock £800 to 1,000

Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman £500 to 1,000

General Manager of Railways, H. E. Marwood £800 to 1,000

Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low 700

Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, O.B.E. 500

Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury 650

Harbour Master, W. G. Oldershaw 650

Registrar-General, A. C. Robertson £600 to 650

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 69,796); transit, 14 days to U.K.; 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 129, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides a miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-tow.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ½ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,205 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Revenue	£8,671	£11,164	£11,894
Expenditure	8,323	9,263	10,780
Total imports	39,276	38,343	59,748
Total exports	25,594	33,554	46,865

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith..... £700

Grand Turk, *via* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George,

half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, and Lohor.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (the last named being, at present, under military occupation).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts. Experiments are being made with a view to repopulating these islands.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H. H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyassaland and Zanzibar. In 1920 there were 3,468 criminal cases tried. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 4 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (Census 1921) is given as 3,044,220, composed as follows: Natives, 2,037,347; Asiatics, 5,604; Europeans, 1,269 (including 386 females). Among the natives approximately 785,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to £22,000 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 170,000 natives

speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Massai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1920 (nine months only) total exports, £4,234,226; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton (£3,778,932), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920*.
Revenue	£351,834	£495,548	£777,084
Expenditure	323,691	465,117	616,151

In 1920 the poll-tax amounted to £398,338 and Customs to £161,118.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTebbe; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Refaj, which is about eight days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 6 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7½ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1920) 1,225 miles, with 24 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1919)	(and £1,000 duty) £3,000
Chief Secretary, †E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G.	1,300
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; A. H. Watson; J. C. R. Sturrock	£800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Charles James Griffin, K.C.	1,500
Prisone Judge, F. Guthrie Smith	1,200
Attorney-General, †A. Hogg	1,100
Principal Medical Officer, †C. A. Wiggins	1,200
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. C. Elliot	£800 to 900
Treasurer, †A. E. Booty	1,200
Dir. of Public Works (vacant)	1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, E. Richardson	1,100
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson	1,100
Director of Transport, J. P. W. Russell ...	900
Commr. of Police, Lt.-Col. C. Biddick	1,000
Geologist, E. J. Wayland	800
Botanist, T. D. Maitland	800
Chief Veterinary Officer, E. Hutchins	900
Chief Forestry Officer, E. Kyffe	800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

* Nine months only.

† Members of Executive Council.

WEIHAUWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30' N., longitude 121° 20' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, A. P. Blunt.

Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.

Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.

Senior District Officer and Magistrate, H. Jowett.

Junior District Officer and Magistrate, S. L. Burdett.

Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, M.B.

Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk (vacant).

Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings, A. G. Gunn.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with an estimated population (1920) of 180,182. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. £3,000

Private Secretary & A.D.C., 300

Auditor, M. J. Flanagan £440 to 550

Staff Officer (vacant) £440

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–12° 58' N. lat. and 62° 20'–62° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.E.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was

definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1918-19.	1919.	1920.
Public revenue	£110,387	£87,295	£134,128
Expenditure	108,251	107,011	148,175
Public debt	192,180	206,070	223,670

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Total imports	£377,332	£438,110	£630,803
Total exports	704,777	637,369	603,697

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson £700 to 840

Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. £600 to 720

Chief Justice, G. O'D. Walton 1,100

Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800

Colonial Surgeon, G. W. Paterson 800

Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart

Martin £450 to 500

Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, E. Dial;

T. W. S. Garraway, W. Dist., each £440;

H. Allan Otway, District Commr. of

Carriacou £350 to 420

Postmaster, C. L. Wilson £350 to 420

Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heldenstain

(and quarters) £385 to 440

THE GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1920), 7,636.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1921) of 51,505. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,125 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1919) are sugar, cocoa, lime-juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood and fuel. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1920, 268 steamers (tonnage 585,061) entered Port Castries.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919.	1920.
Public revenue	£70,376	£73,284	£88,974	£99,147
Expenditure	81,234	77,916	85,947	94,333
Public debt	150,580	152,530	155,480	158,580
Total imports	416,968	368,123	322,769	528,004
Total exports	337,195	362,785	421,259	455,422

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £360) £1,200

• From April 1—December 31, 1920, only, the Financial year now corresponding with the Calendar year.
† January 1—December 31.

<i>Chief Justice, (vacant)</i>	£840
<i>Attorney-General, J. Stanley Rae</i>	600
<i>Treasurer, G. D. Mackie</i>	£350 to £450
<i>Chief Medical Officer, H. E. Sutherland</i>	
<i>Richards, M.C.</i>	£600 to 700
<i>Colonial Engineer, (vacant)</i>	600
<i>Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon</i>	650
<i>Magistrates, H. W. Steele, £480; P. A. McElwaine</i>	360
<i>Chief of Police, Lt.-Col. R. Deane, O.B.E.</i>	420
<i>Postmaster, S. Okell</i>	360
<i>Inspector of Schools, A. K. Beauchamp</i> ...	350

ST. VINCENT.

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1920.
Public revenue	£37,535	£41,593	£58,221
Expenditure	34,555	36,356	52,305

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Total imports	£134,699	£185,128	£257,230
Total exports	195,205	153,892	299,650

Administrator and Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and £120 allowance) £960

<i>Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Samuel Joyce Thomas</i>	720
<i>Attorney-General, L. C. Levy</i>	500

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1896 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tughit Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 20 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (g.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £586,000 in 1920) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1920 £368,000). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1920 was—British 184, Italian 22, Portuguese 15, French 13, Norwegian 7, others 6, the total tonnage being 396,214; and 4,871 dhows (91,796 tons) entered the port in 1920.

Trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1920:—

Country,	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	822,000	681,000
U.K.	461,000	428,000
France	9,000	307,000
South Africa	33,000	93,000
Netherlands	57,000	20,000
U.S.A.	18,000	104,000
Kenya	329,000	263,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports	£1,934,129	£2,738,000
Exports	2,444,021	1,074,000
Re-exports	1,310,000	1,937,000

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) (Governor of Kenya).

British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G.

Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Judge of H.B.M. Court, T. S. Tomlinson...

Director of Agriculture, F. C. McClellan, C.M.G.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

The United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1900 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	462,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	67,635,426	110,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,800
Samoa	77	27,521	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	27,086	26,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,799	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.

a Population in 1912; b 1903; c 1911; d 1918; e 1917.

Increase of the People—(Continental U.S. only).

YEAR OF CENSUS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White.	Coloured.	Total		
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,366
1920*	94,822,431	10,888,189	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811

* Preliminary figures.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. From 1790-1917 33,108,353 alien passengers arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820-1920:—

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.	YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.
1820	8,385	1910	1,041,570
1840	84,066	1913	1,107,802
1850	369,980	1914	1,218,480
1860	133,143	1915	326,700
1870	327,203	1916	298,826
1880	457,237	1917	295,403
1890	455,302	1918	120,618
1900	448,572	1919	141,122
1905	1,026,499	1920	430,001

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES GRANTED.		
	Total.	To Wife	To Husband.	Total.
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,778	74,893	33,809	112,036

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births and Deaths are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers about 73 per cent. of the United States. The Births in the Registration Area for 1917 numbered 1,353,792, of which 1,280,288 were white and 73,504 coloured; in 1919 the total number of Births in the Area was 1,373,438. Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1908-1917:—

YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).	YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).
1908	691,574	1913	890,848
1909	732,536	1914	898,039
1910	805,412	1915	909,155
1911	839,284	1916	1,007,922
1912	838,251	1917	1,068,922

Suicides.—In the first six months of 1921 there were 6,509 cases of suicides in the United States, 4,527 being males and 1,982 females, including 214 boys and 293 girls.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	1,174,972	Denmark	181,649	Italy	1,343,185	Spain	22,108
Belgium	49,400	England	877,719	Japan	67,744	Sweden	665,207
Canada—		France	117,418	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland ...	124,846
French	385,083	Germany	1,501,333	Norway	403,977	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other	819,554	Greece	101,282	Portugal	59,360	Turkey in	
China	56,756	Holland	120,063	Russia and		Europe	32,320
Cuba and other		Hungary	495,609	Finland	1,732,462	Wales	82,438
West Indies	47,635	Ireland	1,352,251	Scotland	261,076	Other Countries	158,992

Total.....13,515,886

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° – 49° North and longitude 67° – 124° $30'$ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

Early Colonisation.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from *Asiatic* domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the *European* adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although Columbus discovered America in the 15th century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the 16th century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the 17th century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Anglo-French Wars.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War of 1754-1763* little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain.

The War of Independence.—In spite of the counsels of Chatham, the King persisted in repressive measures. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded between America and Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1783), no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

War of 1812.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateaugay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and California. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier John Brown, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal at *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astonishing tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee at Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

The Panama Canal.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (see 1912 Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

The World War.—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the World War on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik régime, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Warren Gamaliel Harding, of Ohio (born at Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, Nov., 1865; student at Ohio Central College, 1879-1882; newspaper editor and publisher from 1884; member Ohio Senate 1899-1903; Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio 1904-5; United States Senator 1915-1921); elected Nov. 2, 1920, and came into office March 4, 1921, until March 4, 1925. *Republican*.

1. *Vice-President of the United States* (and *ex-officio* President of the Senate), Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts (born July 4, 1872, Governor of Massachusetts 1919-1920).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York (born 1862), appointed March 4, 1921.

3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (born 1855), appointed March 4, 1921.

4. *Secretary of War*, John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts (born 1860), appointed March 5, 1921.

5. *Attorney-General*, Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio (born 1860), appointed March 5, 1921.

6. *Postmaster-General*, Will H. Hays, of Indiana (born 1879), appointed March 5, 1921.

7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Edwin Denby, of Michigan ((born 1870), appointed March 5, 1921.

8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Albert Bacon Fall, of New Mexico (born 1861), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, of Iowa (born 1866), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (born 1874), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (born 1873), appointed March 5, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Department of State* has cognizance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is utilized by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Ser. of State, Charles E. Hughes, N.Y. \$12,000
Under Secretary, Henry P. Fletcher, Pa. 7,500
Assistant Secretary, Fred Morris Dear-

ing, Me. 5,000
Second Sec., A. A. Adcox, D.C. 4,500
Third Sec., Robert W. Bliss, N.Y. 4,500
Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, N.Y. 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, Neb. 3,000
Solicitor, Fred K. Nielsen, Neb. 5,000
Chief, Division of Western European Affairs, William R. Castle, Va.
Chief, Division of Russian Affairs (acting), De Witt C. Poole (Consular Service)
Chief, Division of Current Information, Henry Baydum, N.Y. 3,500
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs (acting), Sumner Welles (Diplomatic Service)
Chief, Division of Political and Economic Information, Prentiss B. Gilbert, N.Y. 4,000
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Charles M. Johnston, N.Y. 4,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, John Van A. MacMurray, D.C. 4,500
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs (acting), Warren D. Robinson (Diplomatic Service)
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau (acting), Worthington E. Stewart, Ohio 3,500
Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Mangster, Ohio 3,500
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shaud, N.J. 3,000
Chief, Division of Publications, Gaillard Hunt, Va. 4,500
Chief, Division of Passport Control (Assistant), George L. Hirst, Iowa 3,000
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, David A. Salmon, Conn. 2,500
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeil, Mich. 2,500
Chief, Visa Office (acting), Harry A. McBride (Consular Service)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the issue of money and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for money drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropri-

tions made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act; *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 27, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act; and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission, and chairman of the United States section of that Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W.

Mellou, Pa. \$22,000
Assistants, Edward Clifford, Ill.; Elliot Wadsworth, Mass. each 5,000
Assistant to the Secretary, (vacant)
Chief Clerk, Wilmer G. Platt, Ind. 4,000
Supervising Architect, (vacant) 6,000
Director of the Mint, Key T. Baker, Nev. 5,000
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, James L. Wilhelm, Ark. 6,000
Chief, Appointments Division, James E. Harper, S.C. 3,000
Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division, Michael J. O'Reilly, Cal. 4,000
Chief, Currency Division, George W. Ashworth, Md. 4,500
Chief, Loans and Currency, Charles N. McGrearty, Ala. 3,500
Register, William B. Elliott, Ga. 4,000
Treas. of the U.S., Frank White, N. Dak. 6,000
Comptroller of the Currency, B. K. Crisinger, Ohio 5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, N.C. 12,000
Asst. Com., Charles P. Smith, Mass. 5,000
Deputy Coms., Millard F. West, Ky.; Edward H. Bateson, Mo. 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, C. A. Mapes, Mich. 5,000
Captain Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., W. E. Reynolds, Cal. 5,000
Chief of the Secret Service, W. Herman Meran, D.C. 4,000
Supervising Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital, Hugh S. Cummings, Va. 6,000
General Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron B. Waite, Mich.; Israel F. Fischer, N.Y.; Eugene G. Hay, Minn.; Wm. B. Howell, N.J.; Charles P. McClelland, N.Y.; George Stewart Brown, Md.; Jerry B. Sullivan, Iowa; William C. Adamson, Ga.; and George E. Waller, N.Y. each 2,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, William P. G. Harding, Ala., term expires 1922; *Vice-Governor*, Edmund Platt, N.Y., term expires 1922; John R. Mitchell, Minn., term expires 1922; A. C. Miller, Cal., term expires 1922; Charles S. Hamlin, Mass., term expires 1922 each \$25,000
The *Secretary of the Treasury* and the *Comptroller of the Currency*, *ex-officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress.

<i>Secretary of War</i> , John W. Weeks, <i>Mass.</i>	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , John W. Martyn, <i>Mass.</i>	2,500
<i>Asst. Secretary</i> , J. Mayhew Wainwright, N.Y.	10,000
<i>Assistant and Chief Clerk</i> , J. C. Scofield, Ga.	4,000
<i>Chief of Staff</i> , Gen. John J. Pershing, <i>Mo.</i>	10,000
<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, <i>Ga.</i>	8,000
<i>Inspector-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, N.Y.	8,000
<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, <i>Mo.</i>	8,000
<i>Quartermaster-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers, <i>Mich.</i>	8,000
<i>Surgeon-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. Merrile W. Ireland, <i>Ind.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Engineers</i> , Maj.-Gen. Lancing H. Beach, <i>Iowa.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> , Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, <i>Ga.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief Signal Officer</i> , Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, <i>Mich.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs</i> , Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, <i>Ala.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Coast Artillery</i> , Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, <i>Kans.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Militia Bureau</i> , Maj.-Gen. Geo. C. Rickards, <i>Pa.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Field Artillery</i> , Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, N.J.	8,000
<i>Chief of Infantry</i> , Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, <i>Pa.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Cavalry</i> , Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, <i>Wis.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Chemical Warfare Service</i> , Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, <i>Ore.</i>	6,000
<i>Chief of the Air Service</i> , Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Menoher, <i>Pa.</i>	8,000
<i>Chief of Finance</i> , Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, <i>Me.</i>	6,000
<i>Chief of Inland and Coastwise Waterways and of Transportation Service</i> , Brig.-Gen. Geo. F. Downey, <i>Utah</i>	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

<i>Attorney-General</i> , Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , W. Frank Gibbs, Ohio	3,600
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , James M. Beck, N.J.	10,000

<i>Assistant to Attorney-General</i> , Guy D. Goff, <i>Wis.</i>	\$9,000
<i>Assistant Attorneys-General</i> , Robert H. Lovett, <i>Ill.</i> ; Wm. D. Riter, <i>Utah</i> ; Rush L. Holland, <i>Colo.</i> ; and 3 vacancies	7,500
<i>Solicitor, State Department</i> , Fred K. Nielson, <i>Neb.</i>	5,000
<i>Solicitor, Post Office Dept.</i> , John H. Edwards, <i>Ind.</i>	5,000
<i>Solicitor, Interior Dept.</i> , Charles D. Mahaffie, <i>Oregon.</i>	5,000
<i>Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals</i> , Wm. L. Hopplin, N.Y.	8,000
<i>Solicitor of the Treasury</i> , Lawrence Becker, <i>Ind.</i>	5,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> , Carl A. Mapes, <i>Mich.</i>	5,000
<i>Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce</i> , Wm. E. Lamb, <i>Ill.</i>	5,000
<i>Solicitor, Dept. of Labour</i> , Rowland B. Mahany, N.Y.	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant</i> , Charles E. Stewart, <i>Ala.</i>	4,000
<i>Attorney in charge of Titles</i> , Chas. S. Lawrence, <i>Tenn.</i>	4,500
<i>Director, Division of Investigation</i> , Wm. J. Flynn, N.Y.	7,500
<i>Chief, Division of Investigation</i> , Lewis J. Bailey, <i>Ga.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief, Division of Accounts</i> , John D. Harris, <i>Neb.</i>	3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , Don C. Fees, <i>Neb.</i>	2,750
<i>Attorney in charge of Pardons</i> , James A. Finch, N.Y.	3,600
<i>Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners</i> , Heeper H. Votaw, <i>Ohio</i>	4,000
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> , C. B. Sornborger, <i>Vt.</i>	2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General

<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Will H. Hays, <i>Ind.</i>	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., N.Y.	2,500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , William M. Mooney, <i>Ohio</i>	4,000
<i>Asst. Chief Clerk</i> , Thomas J. Howell, <i>Mass.</i>	2,000
<i>Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General</i> , (vacant)	2,000
<i>Purchasing Agent</i> , Thomas L. Degnan, <i>Pa.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Alfred H. Keim, <i>D.C.</i>	2,000
<i>Chief Insp.</i> , Rush. D. Simmons, <i>Wis.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Danfel S. Shook, <i>Kans.</i>	2,000
<i>Appointments Clerk</i> , Robert S. Regar, <i>Pa.</i>	2,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , Louis A. Delano, <i>Mass.</i>	2,250
<i>Assistant Attorneys</i> , Horace J. Donnelly, D.C., \$4,500; E. L. Porterfield, <i>Ind.</i> , \$3,500; Walter E. Kelly, <i>Ohio</i> , \$2,750; Edwin A. Niess, <i>Pa.</i> , \$2,750; Dillelle Chaney, <i>Ind.</i> , \$2,500; Will. L. Rhoads, <i>Pa.</i>	2,000
<i>Bond Examiner</i> , Calvin W. Hassell, N.C.	2,500
<i>Chairman Board of Inspection</i> , Michael K. Campbell, <i>Ill.</i>	2,000
<i>Director, Postal Savings System</i> , Malcolm Kerlin, N.J.	4,800
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Charles L. Gable, <i>Pa.</i>	2,500
<i>Clerk-in-charge, Administrative Section</i> , William O. Firoved, D.C.	2,000
<i>Clerk-in-Charge, Audit Section</i> , William T. S. Rollins, <i> Md.</i>	2,000
<i>Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General</i>	
<i>First Assistant P.M.G.</i> , Hubert Work, <i>Col.</i>	\$6,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , John W. Johnston, N.Y.	2,500
<i>Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service</i> , William R. Spilman, <i>Kans.</i>	4,000

744 U.S.A.—Executive Departments—Post Office, Navy, Interior.

Asst. Superintendents, Charles F. Trotter, Colo., \$2,000; Albert E. Barr, W. Va., \$2,000; Edward B. Cranford, D.C. ... \$2,000
Clerk in Charge, John R. Tullis, Ohio ... \$1,250
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, W. Va. 3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, George B. Corey, N.Y.; Simon E. Sullivan, Md. each \$2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Charles N. Dalzell, N.Y. \$2,500
Chief, Division of Correspondence, Kirk L. Russell, Ohio..... \$2,000

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Second Assistant P.M.G., Edward H. Shaughnessy, Ill..... \$5,000
Chief Clerk, E. Russell White, N.C. \$2,500
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, William E. Triem, Ohio 3,000
Asst. do., George H. Grayson, N.C. \$2,250
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Steward M. Weber, Pa. 3,000
Asst. do., Mrs. Mary E. Macarty, N.H. ... \$2,000
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Walter H. Riddell, Ill. 4,000
Asst. do., George F. Stone, N.Y. 3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Chase C. Gove, Nebr. \$2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Third Asst. P.M.G. Warren Irving Glover, N.J. \$5,000
Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, Mo. \$2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Michael L. Eidsness, jr., Iowa \$2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Wm. E. Buffington, Pa. \$2,250
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, Kansas \$2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Clarence H. Buckler, Md. \$2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, Oklahoma \$2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Francis H. Rainey, D.C. \$2,250

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY. (19th and B. Streets, Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of the Navy superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.
Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich. \$12,000
Private Sec., Joseph A. Carey, Mich. ... \$2,500
Assistant Sec., Theodore Roosevelt, N.Y. 5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. R. E. Coates..... 10,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Thomas Washington \$8,000

Chief of Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm. R. S. Griffin \$2,000
Chief of Med. and Surg., Rear-Adm. E. K. Stitt 2,000
Chief of Construction and Repair, Rear-Adm. David W. Taylor 2,000
Chief of Yards and Docks, Rear-Adm. Charles W. Parks 2,000
Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Rear-Adm. D. Potter 2,000
Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Charles B. McVoy..... 2,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Rear-Adm. J. L. Latimer..... 2,000
Director of Naval Intelligence, (vacant) ... 2,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. (F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of the Interior deals with all business relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, Indians, Reclamation Service, and the National Parks and Monuments, also the Capitol Building and Grounds, and certain eleemosynary institutions in D.C.
Secretary of the Interior, Albert Bacon Fall, N. Mex. \$12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Edward C. Finney, Kan..... 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Francis M. Goodwin, Wash. 4,500
Chief Clerk, John Harvey, Tex. 4,000
Commissioners:—
Land Office, William Spry, Utah 5,000
Asst. do., George R. Wickham, Cal. 3,500
Pensions, Washington Gardner, Mich. 5,000
Deputy do., Hamlin M. Vandervort, Ill. 3,600
Education, John J. Tigert, Ky. 5,000
Indian Affairs, Charles H. Burke, S. Dak. 5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. 3,500
Patents, Thomas E. Robertson, Md. 5,000
Ext Asst. do., Wm. A. Kinnan, Mich. 4,500
Asst. do., Karl Fenning, Ohio..... 3,500
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, Me. 6,000
Director, Reclamation Service, Arthur P. Davis, Kans. 7,500
Do., Bureau of Mines, H. Foster Bain, Cal. 6,000
Assistant do., Elmer A. Holbrook, Ill. ... 5,500
Director, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, Ill. 4,500
Assistant do., Arno B. Cammerer, Wis. 2,500
Architect of the Capitol, Elliott Woods, Ind. 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the work of promoting Agriculture in its broadest sense, and exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture, forestry, and home economics. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forests.

<i>Sec. of Agricul.</i> , H. C. Wallace, Iowa.....	\$12,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , E. D. Ball, Iowa	5,000
<i>Administrative Assistant</i> , W. A. Jump, Md.	4,260
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Robert M. Reese, D.C.	3,500
<i>Solicitor</i> , R. W. Williams, Fla.	5,000
<i>Director of Information</i> , Harian Smith, Cal.	4,500
<i>Division of Publications</i> , John L. Cobbs, Ala. (Chief), \$3,500; L. C. Everard, Conn. (Chief Editor)	3,000
<i>Division of Accounts</i> , A. Zappone, D.C. (Chief)	4,000
<i>Librarian</i> , Claribel Barnett, N.Y.	2,000
<i>Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics</i> , G. N. Forster, Wis. (Acting Chief)	4,500
<i>Weather Bureau</i> , C. F. Marvin, Ohio (Chief) ..	5,000
<i>Bureau of Animal Industry</i> , John R. Mohler, Pa. (Chief)	5,000
<i>Bureau of Chemistry</i> , W. G. Campbell, Ky. (Acting Chief)	4,500
<i>States Relations Service</i> , A. C. True, Conn. (Director)	4,500
<i>Bureau of Entomology</i> , L. O. Howard, N.Y. (Chief)	5,000
<i>Bureau of Biological Survey</i> , E. W. Nelson, Ariz. (Chief)	4,000
<i>Forest Service</i> , W. B. Greeley, Cal. (Chief) ..	5,000
<i>Bureau of Plant Industry</i> , William A. Taylor, Mich. (Chief)	5,000
<i>Bureau of Soils</i> , M. Whitney, Md. (Chief) ..	4,000
<i>Bureau of Public Roads</i> , Thomas H. MacDonald, Iowa (Chief)	6,000
<i>Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates</i> , Henry C. Taylor, Wis. (Chief)	5,000
<i>Federal Horticultural Board</i> , C. L. Marlatt, Kans. (Chairman)	4,500
<i>Insecticide and Fungicide Board</i> , J. K. Haywood, N.Y. (Chairman)	4,500
<i>Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory</i> , R. C. Tolman, D.C. (Director)	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in con-

junction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Secretary of Commerce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

<i>Sec. of Commerce</i> , Herbert C. Hoover, Cal. \$12,000	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Richard S. Emmett, N.Y.	2,500
<i>Assistant to Secretary</i> , Frederick M. Felker, N.Y.	2,750
<i>Assist. Sec.</i> , Claudius H. Huston, Tenn. ...	5,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Alfred E. Wild, jr., D.C.	2,100
<i>Ch. Clerk and Supt.</i> , E. W. Libbey, D.C. ...	3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , C. E. Molster, Ohio.....	3,000
<i>Ch. of Appointment Div.</i> , C. Hastings, Wash.	2,500
<i>Ch., Div. of Publications</i> , T. F. McKeon, N.Y.	2,500
<i>Ch., Div. of Supplies</i> , Francis M. Shore, Ohio ..	2,100
<i>Director of the Census</i> , William M. Steuart, Mich.	7,500
<i>Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce</i> , Julius Klein, Mass.	6,000
<i>Dir. Bureau of Standards</i> , S. W. Stratton, Ill.	6,000
<i>Comm. of Fisheries</i> , Hugh M. Smith, D.C.	6,000
<i>Comm. of Lighthouses</i> , G. R. Putnam, Iowa ..	5,000
<i>Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey</i> , E. Lester Jones, Virginia.	
<i>Comm. of Navigation</i> , (vacant)	4,000
<i>Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service</i> , George Uhler, Penn.	5,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commercial Attachés.

<i>London, England</i> —Walter S. Tower.	
<i>Paris, France</i> —William C. Huntington.	
<i>The Hague</i> —Howard W. Adams.	
<i>Petrograd, Russia</i> —(vacant).	
<i>Peking, China</i> , and <i>Manchuria</i> —Julean H. Arnold.	
<i>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</i> —William L. Schurz.	
<i>Japan</i> —James F. Abbott.	
<i>Madrid, Spain</i> —Charles H. Cunningham.	
<i>Buenos Aires, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay</i> —Edward F. Feely.	
<i>Rome, Italy</i> —Henry C. MacLean.	
<i>Norway, Sweden and Denmark</i> —Norman L. Anderson.	
<i>Mexico City</i> —(vacant).	
<i>Santiago, Chile</i> —Charles A. McQueen.	
<i>Berlin, Germany</i> —Charles E. Herring.	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children.

<i>Secretary of Labour</i> , James J. Davis, Pa. \$12,000	
<i>Assist. Sec.</i> , Edward J. Henning, Cal. ...	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Theodore G. Risley, Ill.	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Samuel J. Gompers, N.Y.	3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , George W. Love, Ill.	3,000
<i>Comm.-Gen. of Immigration</i> , William W. Husband, Vt.	5,000
<i>Comm. of Naturalization</i> , R. K. Campbell, Va.	4,000
<i>Comm. of Labour Statistics</i> , Ethelbert Stewart, Ill.	5,000
<i>Chief, Children's Bureau</i> , J. C. Lathrop, Ill.	5,000
<i>Director Gen., U.S. Employment Service</i> , Francis I. Jones, N.J.	5,000

Director of Conciliation, Hugh L. Kerwin, Penn. \$5,000
Dircc. Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson, Ill. 5,000
Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Robert Watson, Mass. 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs. In 1900 the Indian population of the U.S., exclusive of Alaska, was 333,999 (Oklahoma containing 119,255, Arizona 42,400, New Mexico 22,520, S. Dakota 23,020, California 16,241, Washington 11,114, Montana 12,374, Minnesota 12,681, Wisconsin 10,319, and the 39 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1901, for Indian Service were \$22,847,997, including \$6,827,442 from Indian tribal funds. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1900, amounted to \$761,725,329, of which \$216,341,882 was tribal, and \$545,383,447 individual.

Members, George Vaux, jr. Pa (Chairman); Merrill E. Gates, D.C.; Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.; Samuel A. Elliot, Mass.; Frank Knox, N.H.; William H. Ketcham, D.C.; Daniel Smiley, N.Y.; Hugh L. Scott, N.J.; Malcolm McDowell, Ill. (Secretary).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 700,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President, John H. Bartlett, N.H. \$5,000
Commissioners, George R. Wales, Vt.; Helen H. Gardener, Va. each 5,000
Chief Examiner, Herbert A. Flier, Md. 3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, N.Y. 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS, 1729, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1901, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-Chairman, John Russell Pope, N.Y.
Members, James L. Greenleaf, N.Y.; James E. Fraser, N.Y.; Henry Bacon, N.Y.; Louis Ayres, N.Y.; H. Siddons Mowbray, Conn.
Secretary and Executive Officer, Lieut.-Col. G. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers.
Asst. to Secretary, H. P. Caenutt.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, Washington, D.C.

By Executive order of August 10, 1902, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.
Chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam.
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director, Arthur P. Davis, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Western Office, Tramway Buildings, Denver, Colorado. **Employees**: Washington Office, 90; Western, 3,000 to 5,000. **Expenditure** per year about \$8,000,000.

The Reclamation Service was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the West. Twenty-five primary and three Indian projects are under construction or operation, aggregating 3,200,000 acres, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built about 13,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 100,000 canal structures), involving the evacuation of 183,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,980,000 cubic yards, including the Arrowrock Dam (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River and the Elephant Butte Dam (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Service has built 95 tunnels, 986 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,224 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 672 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1900, was \$130,870,000.

Over 150,000 persons are living on the 42,000 farms irrigated by the Service. Of the 3,200,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1900 to 1,675,000 acres, and of this area 1,196,000 acres were harvested in 1900, producing crops worth over \$67,000,000, or an average of about \$60 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth \$20,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Director, U.S. Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Service issues the "Reclamation Record," a 48-page illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 3,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings having a floor space of 14 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about \$13,000,000. There are 4,500 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly wage roll of more than \$6,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes nearly all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 86 linotype machines, 100 monotype key-boards and 125 monotype casting machines, which produced a total of 2,227,615,000 ems of type in 1920. The 150 presses of the office are credited with 2,377,644,000 chargeable impressions. During the year the office computed bills for 6,225 separate jobs.

In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, including 1,972,345,000 postal cards, and 12,000,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotype, the office manufactures its own printing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal.

<i>Public Printer, George H. Carter, Iowa</i>	\$6,000
<i>Deputy do., John Greene, Mass.</i>	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk, Henry H. Wright, N.J.</i>	2,750
<i>Secretary, Mary A. Tate, Tenn.</i>	2,500
<i>Foreman of Printing, Elwood S. Moorhead, Pa.</i>	3,000
<i>Purchasing Agent, Ernest E. Emerson, Md.</i>	3,600
<i>Superintendent of Accounts, James K. Wallace, Ohio</i>	3,000
<i>Foreman of Binding, Martin R. Speelman, Mo.</i>	3,000
<i>Foreman of Press Work, Bert E. Bair, Mich.</i>	3,000
<i>Supt. of Buildings, Walter E. Metz, N.Y.</i>	3,600
<i>Supt. of Documents, Alton F. Tisdell, Ohio</i>	3,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage of shipment,

including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

<i>Chairman, Charles C. McChord (acting)</i>	\$22,000
<i>Commissioners, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Atchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest J. Lewis, Frederick J. Cox</i>	each 22,000
<i>Secretary, George B. McGinty, Ga.</i>	7,500
<i>Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmes, D.C.</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent, T. Leo Haden</i>	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1825, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$508,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises 2,918,256 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 544,000 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 103 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1922 being \$711,745.

<i>Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D.</i>	\$7,500
<i>Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin</i>	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd</i>	2,500
<i>Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum</i>	1,800

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802. Superintendent, Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S. Army.

NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy. Superintendent, Rear-Adm. Henry B. Wilson, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of

Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 221,877. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Calvin Coolidge, Mass.	\$12,000
<i>President (pro tempore)</i> , Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> , Frederick H. Gillett, Mass.	12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

<i>Chief Justice</i> , William Howard Taft, Conn., born 1857, apptd. 1921	\$15,000
<i>Associate Justices</i> (each \$14,500.)	

Name	Born	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
William B. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
Mahlon Pitney, N.J.	1858	1912
James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
John H. Clarke, Ohio	1857	1916

Supreme Court Officers.

<i>Clerk</i> , (Vacant)	\$6,000
<i>Marshal</i> , Frank K. Green, D.C.	4,500
<i>Reporter</i> , Ernest Kneabel, Colo.	4,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; in 1921 Congress limited the enlisted strength for the fiscal year 1921-22 to 150,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. By the Act of 1920 the commissioned strength of the Army is limited to 17,717 officers. The actual strength of the Army of the U.S. on July 31, 1921, included 13,192 commissioned officers, 1,290 warrant officers, and approximately 162,000 enlisted men.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,982
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1822	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,428
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	107,631
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1903	140,028
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	6,913
World War, 1917-1918	4,238,395

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				\$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1917	399,926	303,175	673,111	160,895,054
1918	340,318	300,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,298
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,214
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,715,843

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$6,089,536,538, of which \$5,749,030,455 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1921, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to \$1,860,022.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the Bureau of the War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over such matters.

* THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916	1917	1918	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel Ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	1	1	1	3
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

* For the Disarmament proposals of Secretary Hughes at Washington, and for the suggested Naval Holiday, see "Questions of the Day."

Of the "all big gun" ships the *Maryland* and *Colorado* have been launched and are completing for sea, while the *Washington* and *West Virginia* are building. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of 14 5-in. and four 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. The remaining six ships (*Massachusetts-Iowa* class) are designed to carry 12 16-in. guns (and 19 5-in.)

In addition to the vessels listed, 20 coast submarines were specifically authorized in March 1917, and under emergency appropriations made at that time, supplemented by later Acts, six more submarines were purchased in knock-down condition, and orders were placed for 235 35-knot destroyers (six of which were later cancelled), 112 *Eagle* patrol vessels undertaken by the Ford Motor Co. (12 for the Italian Government, which were cancelled together with 40 for the Navy), 448 sub-chasers (100 being for France and seven others never completed), 25 fleet tugs (six cancelled), 54 minesweepers (five cancelled), and 56 harbour and motor tugs.

There were also built 12 large tankers on Emergency Fleet contracts intended for naval use, five of which have been retained in the naval service, together with some 20 auxiliary vessels acquired by purchase or seizure during the war. Of the 341 sub-chasers built for the Navy, all but 98 have been sold, scheduled for sale, or otherwise disposed of.

Of the vessels included in the above 3-year programme, 12 destroyers, six of the fleet submarines, and the transport, have never been laid down, and the Naval Act of July 12, 1917, provides that no expenditures be made for vessels not already under construction. Reduced appropriations for new construction in this Act will also retard progress of vessels now building, which, on July 1, 1917, included 11 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 4 destroyers, 37 submarines, 4 fleet submarines, 1 gunboat, and 5 auxiliaries.

All information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the Ship Data Book, for any comparisons desired.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1917-1918.

In 1917-18 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,686,476, of whom 20,853,516 (10,349,466 boys and 10,504,050 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 1,095,125 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 15,548,914, the average length of school term was 160.7 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 119.8 days. In 1917-18, 650,799 teachers (205,194 men and 445,515 women) were employed, the average annual salary of all teachers being \$635. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 276,827, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$1,983,508,812.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales, was \$222,613,162. Of this amount \$7,698,322 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$224,625,129 from State taxes or State appropria-

tion, \$414,752,223 from local tax or appropriation, and \$22,794,905 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, was \$640,717,053. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating \$25,179,311; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, \$421,084,254; text-books and other instruction supplies, \$23,033,792; miscellaneous current expenses, \$175,277,768; composed of operation of school plant, \$112,011,558; maintenance of school plant, \$20,046,848; auxiliary agencies, \$22,463,281; fixed charges, \$5,702,516; interest on indebtedness, \$15,154,585; and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, \$119,082,944.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1917-18.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from forty days in one State to the full term in twenty-eight States. Nearly all States have officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officer.

Colleges, Universities and Technological Schools, 1917-18.

Of the 554 colleges, universities, and technological schools, 112 are public institutions and 442 are under private control or management. The public institutions enrolled 206,281 undergraduate and graduate students (62,162 men and 44,019 women). The private schools enrolled 147,722 undergraduate and graduate students (80,436 men and 67,306 women). Of the 554 institutions 124 were for men, 100 for women and 330 were co-educational.

The total number of instructors in public and private universities, colleges, and technological schools was 36,522 (29,509 men and 7,013 women). In general engineering 7,203 students were enrolled, in chemical engineering 4,548, in civil engineering 5,108, in electrical engineering 5,683, in technical engineering 5,944, and in mining engineering 1,298.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1917-18 was 28,052 (14,720 men and 13,332 women); altogether 3,480 graduate degrees were conferred (2,320 men and 1,160 women). 735 honorary degrees were conferred.

The total receipts for all universities, colleges, and technological schools in 1917-18 aggregated \$123,801,555. The total receipts, exclusive of additional to endowments, were \$137,055,415. The number of volumes in the libraries of these institutions was 23,025,736. It was estimated that the value of libraries, scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture was \$30,766,793; value of grounds, \$104,069,421; value of buildings, including dormitories, \$329,927,558; the value of dormitories, \$23,143,845; and the value of productive funds, \$481,085,822. During the year the total benefactions received was \$10,704,805.

Normal Schools, 1917-18.

In 1917-18, 308 normal schools reported. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number, 172 are State institutions; 34 city normal

schools; 45 county normal schools; and 57 private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all these schools is 8,552. Of this number, 4,949 are engaged in instructing pupils in normal courses. The total number of students enrolled is 128,174 (21,287 men and 106,887 women). Of this total enrolment, 110,053 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,170 men and 22,331 women, making a total of 24,501. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools was 83,602. The total receipts for normal schools were \$22,728,203. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,172,627. The statistics show that the number of State normal schools has gradually increased, while the number of private normal schools has rapidly decreased. The city and county normal schools are new institutions. The total number of such schools throughout the United States is not represented in the report, inasmuch as many of these schools have been organised very recently. The average cost per week per student in attendance for maintaining a State normal school is \$6 43 cents.

Summer Schools, 1918.

In 1918, 480 summer schools were maintained. Of this number 358 schools were conducted by colleges, universities, and normal schools. 104 universities and 109 colleges are included in this total. The total number of instructors employed in these summer schools was 11,960 (7,472 men and 4,488 women). In addition to the instructors 1,762 lecturers were reported. The total number of students enrolled in these summer schools was 160,422 (33,445 men and 126,977 women). The average cost of conducting summer schools per student enrolled in 1918 was \$24.14. The corresponding cost for 1916 was \$17.85.

One hundred and fifty-eight colleges, universities and normal schools maintained a 6-weeks course, 44 an 8-weeks course, 20 a 9-weeks course and 37 an 11-weeks course. There appears to be a tendency for institutions of this type to offer an 8, 9, 10 or 11-weeks course. Altogether 272 institutions offered work accredited for degrees. The greater number of these summer schools have a small enrolment. Fifty per cent. of the schools enroll only 10 per cent. of the student body. One school has an enrolment of over 6,000 students.

Professional Schools, 1917-18.

In 1917-18 the schools of theology enrolled 9,354 students and reported 828 graduates; law schools enrolled 11,820 students and reported 2,369 graduates; schools of medicine enrolled 13,802 students and reported 2,423 graduates; schools of dentistry enrolled 8,314 students and reported 1,634 graduates; schools of pharmacy enrolled 4,053 students and reported 1,134 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine enrolled 1,250 students and reported 475 graduates.

Nurse Training Schools, 1917-18.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1903. At that time only 47 schools were in existence. In 1918 the number of such schools was 1,776. The number

of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1918 was 55,221, and the number graduating 13,751. These nurse training schools are of two types: 1. Those schools which are more or less general in nature, or which are highly specialised, which treat physical rather than mental disorders. 2. Schools in hospitals for insane patients. The general training schools number 1,680, while the number of schools connected with hospitals for the insane is 86. The figures relate only to hospitals which maintain nurse training departments. The capacity of the hospitals in which these schools are located is 303,193 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 225,899. In the general hospitals there are ordinarily from one to three patients to each nurse pupil in training. In the hospitals for the insane, the corresponding number usually exceeds ten. The nurse training schools in general hospitals are usually small. About half of them do not enroll more than twenty nurse pupils. Within the last seven years the age requirement for admission has been lowered about two years. In 1911 most schools required either a minimum of 20 or 21 years for admission. In 1918 a large majority of schools required a minimum of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals the greatest number of schools require ten hours of duty daily, 689 schools having this requirement, 434 schools require nine hours of duty, and 232 schools eight hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required is usually ten or more. 18 schools require 12 hours of duty, 8 require 13, and 6 require 14.

The remuneration granted to pupils in general hospitals is usually less than two hundred dollars (\$200). In the first year 84 per cent of the schools pay under \$100; in the second year 65 per cent. of the schools pay under \$100; in the third year of the course 54 per cent. pay under \$100. In schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$200. In the first year of the course, half the schools pay from \$300 to \$400; in the second year of the course, 45 per cent. of the schools pay from \$300 to \$400, and 40 per cent. pay over \$400; in the third year of the course, over half the schools pay over \$400, and about 40 per cent. pay from \$300 to \$400.

Almost 90 per cent. of all nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half-year course. Within the last few years practically all nurse training schools have lengthened their course to three years, and usually require attendance for 50 weeks during the year. In hospitals for the insane, about 60 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and about 40 per cent. offer a two-year course. Forty-three per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 17 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 28 per cent. require a full high school course, and 22 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission. Within the past few years the tendency has been to require either one or two years of high school work for admission. The statistics indicate a difficulty in securing nurse pupils within the last few years, on account of the lengthening of the course, and that it has been necessary to increase the remuneration, and to lower entrance requirements.

In all 27 universities and colleges offer nurse

training courses. Each of them offers the course to nurse pupils registered in a nurse training school of a hospital affiliated with the college or university. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training school to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1917-18.

In 1917-18, 13,951 public high schools reported. The total number of instructors in these secondary schools was 84,822 (28,781 men and 56,041 women). The total number of secondary students enrolled in these schools was 1,735,619 (747,778 boys and 987,841 girls). The total number of coloured students included in the preceding figures is 21,970. Altogether 1,245,523 students were enrolled in academic courses; 278,275 in commercial courses; 56,832, in technical or manual training courses; 26,675, in teacher training courses; 38,728, in agricultural courses; and 101,987, in home economics courses. In the first year of the course 654,935 students were enrolled, in the second year 441,868, in the third year 309,208, and in the fourth year 239,260 students. Altogether 1,265 schools reported military drill, in which 106,986 boys and 1,152 girls were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 224,367 (26,922 boys and 197,445 girls).

Of the 13,951 public high schools 6,866 are fully accredited for admission to college. In these fully accredited high schools there are 66,619 teachers and 1,461,775 students (637,612 boys and 824,163 girls). There were 10,628 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 79,083 teachers and 1,654,600 pupils enrolled (714,696 boys and 939,904 girls).

Altogether, 12,631 public high schools reported school libraries with an aggregate of 8,766,863 volumes.

These statistics on public high schools are in the section on State School Systems. By deducting these figures from the totals given in that section the statistics of elementary schools may be secured.

Private High Schools and Academies, 1917-18.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1917-18 the number enrolled was 158,745. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,976, and the number reporting in 1918 was 2,058. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1918 was 14,199 (5,411 men and 8,788 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,058 schools reporting in 1918, 390 were for boys only, 772 were for girls only, and 996 were co-educational. The number of boys' schools has not increased materially since 1900, while the number of schools for girls has increased almost 50 per cent. There has been a decrease in the number of co-educational schools. Many of the schools for boys as well as some of the co-educational schools offer military drill. Altogether, about one-fourth of the schools had military drill in 1918, enrolling 35,532 students. Of this number 2,639 were girls.

In 1906 the number of boys taking this work was 10,224. Within the past two years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been tripled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1918 was 9,207. The total number of graduates from these institutions was 23,822. The average size of the faculty was 6.9 per cent. The average number of students to a school was 71.1 per cent. The average number of students to a teacher 22.3 per cent.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36.6 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 25.7 per cent.; in the third year, 19.5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 12.2 per cent.

Altogether, 2,019 schools offered an academic course; 872, commercial; 294, technical or manual training; 281, teacher-training; 152, agricultural; 411, home economics; and 118, a trade training course.

580 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,478 were denominational (940 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45.5 per cent. were boys and 54.5 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as many as the number of Negro boys, there being 6,021 coloured girls, and 3,086 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1917-18.

In 1918 reports were received from 890 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: first, those which are non-sectarian, and which are run on a commercial basis; second, those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting number 780, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools number 110. The total number of instructors in these 890 schools is 5,240 (2,310 men and 2,930 women). The number of students enrolled is 289,579 (65,449 men and 193,130 women). The average daily attendance in these schools is 122,688. Altogether 841 schools report 122,614 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 106,165 students are enrolled in the 716 schools maintaining such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 69,520 students are enrolled; stenographic, 152,402; combined course, 48,481; telegraphic (wire), 4,915; (wireless), 3,022; accountancy, 3,366; secretarial, 13,837; and in the salesmanship course, 3,992. Two hundred and forty-eight schools have an enrolment less than 100; 227 schools have an enrolment between 100 and 200. One-half of the commercial schools enrol about 25 per cent. of the students.

The average number of students per instructor varies considerably in the different schools. The largest group of schools have from 26 to 25 students per instructor.

The average length of the daily session likewise varies considerably in the different schools. Three hundred and fifty-five schools are in session 5 hours per day; 253 schools are in session 6 hours per day.

The usual tuition fee per month in the day course in the majority of schools varies from \$20 to \$25 for any course. The tuition fee for the night course per month is generally \$5 or \$6. The usual tuition fee charged for the entire

commercial or bookkeeping course, or for the entire stenographic course, varies from \$60 to \$80. The time usually required to complete the course is six months. The tuition fee for the combined commercial and stenographic courses usually varies from \$80 to \$140. The tuition fee usually charged for a course in telegraphy (wire) is \$60 to \$80.

The majority of these private commercial schools teach only one system of shorthand, 547 schools failing in this class. Two hundred and two schools teach two systems of shorthand. Forty-eight of the 76 schools having an enrolment of 500 students or more teach the Gregg system of shorthand. Forty of these schools teach some Pitmanic system. Altogether 64.4 per cent. of the schools offer the Gregg system of shorthand, and 44 per cent. offer some Pitmanic system.

Industrial Schools for Delinquents, 1917-18.

In 1918, 135 industrial schools for delinquents reported to the Bureau of Education. Most of these schools are State institutions. Eleven are supported by counties and five by cities, while two are supported jointly by a city and a county. Thirty-one of them are private institutions. In these reformatory institutions 1,137 teachers are employed (655 women and 482 men). In addition to the teachers 3,325 assistants caring for inmates are employed.

In these schools 63,768 inmates were enrolled during the year (49,660 boys and 14,108 girls). In so far as reported, there were 51,786 white children and 8,479 coloured children. Seventy-nine schools have an enrolment less than 300; the other schools vary in size from 300 to 2,500.

The valuation of property per child in average attendance in industrial schools for delinquents in the United States is \$1,645. This varies from \$299 in the State having the lowest average, to \$5,069 in the State having the highest per capita valuation of property. The amount spent annually in the United States for keeping an inmate in one of these institutions is \$287 for current expenses, and \$39 for permanent improvements.

Schools for the Deaf, 1917-18.

In 1917-18 reports were received from 155 schools for the deaf. Of this number, 68 schools are State institutions, 69 schools are maintained as a part of the city public school system, and 18 schools are under private control. The total number of instructors in the three types of schools is 1,821 (1,421 women and 420 men teachers). The total number of pupils enrolled is 14,448. This total includes 11,316 pupils enrolled in State institutions, 2,482 pupils in city day school classes, and 644 pupils in private schools. The number of graduates from secondary schools in State institutions is 206; from secondary schools of city day school classes for the deaf, 5; from private institutions, 3. The average expenditure per pupil for current expenses in State institutions is \$358 and in private institutions \$238.

Schools for the Blind, 1917-18.

In 1918, 62 schools for the blind reported a total enrolment of 5,386 pupils (2,867 boys and 2,519 girls). The number of instructors in these schools is 798 (597 women and 201 men). Fourteen States provide for the education of their deaf and blind in dual institutions, that is, both

deaf and blind pupils are educated in the same schools. Altogether there are 13 such dual schools in the United States. Ten of the schools for the blind included above are operated as a part of the city public school system. Four schools are under private control. The others are State schools or serve as State institutions. The average annual cost per student in schools for the blind is \$428.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917-18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,068 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 56 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.K. for the five years ended June 30, 1922, are stated below (At par \$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1918	\$4,174,010,286	\$1,147,898,991
1919	4,634,380,900	18,952,141,181
1920	6,704,414,438	6,141,745,240
1921 (est.)	5,799,758,000	3,213,042,000
1922 (est.)	4,929,730,000	4,068,449,000

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Details of the revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

—	1920.	1922.
Revenue:—	\$	\$
Customs	323,536,559	183,428,625
Internal Revenue ...	5,399,149,245	3,840,130,995
Sales of Public Lands	1,920,140	1,404,705
Miscellaneous	970,778,823	622,539,526
Panama Canal, tolls, &c.	9,239,672	6,777,047
Ordinary receipts	6,704,414,438	4,634,380,900
Public Debt receipts	13,822,345,680	29,975,365,516
Postal Revenues	437,130,212	354,847,126
Total receipts	20,963,890,330	34,964,593,547

	1920.	1919.
Expenditure:—	\$	\$
Legislative	19,739,708	16,605,836
Executive proper	1,603,633	21,448,978
Dept. of State	13,590,888	20,248,594
Treasury Dept.	260,451,947	289,914,682
War Dept.	1,103,568,471	9,273,221,889
Navy Dept.	632,660,268	2,019,045,767
Interior Dept.	28,199,495	29,120,862
Indians	40,516,822	34,593,257
Pensions	213,344,204	221,614,781
Post Office Dept.	38,378,871	2,405,945
Federal Control of Telephone & Tele- graph Systems	12,018,558	—
Dept. of Agriculture ..	66,611,067	36,888,371
Dept. of Commerce	35,765,046	15,668,534
Dept. of Labour	6,125,231	13,290,491
Dept. of Justice	18,667,246	15,216,025
Federal Control of Transportation Systems, &c.	1,038,614,901	340,238,385
Shipping Board	469,094,549	1,871,201,578
European Food Relief	93,236,118	47,697
Control of Food and Fuel	—	100,000,000
Wheat Guarantee Fund	350,000,000	—
War Finance Cor- poration	150,000,000	295,000,000
Other Independent Bureaus & Offices	48,838,078	108,091,953
Purchase of Obliga- tions of Foreign Governments	421,337,088	3,477,850,266
Purchase of Farm Loan Bonds	26,887,356	96,662,399
Panama Canal	6,031,464	12,265,775
District of Columbia Interest on the Pub- lic Debt	20,413,422	16,565,434
	1,084,024,440	615,867,337
Add. Adjustment on account of Un- covered Moneys	1,997,019	65,345
Total Ordinary	6,141,745,240	18,952,141,121
Public Debt Redem- ptions	17,036,444,271	15,837,566,009
Postal	478,722,295	362,504,274
Total Disbursements	23,596,911,806	35,152,211,464

PUBLIC DEBT.

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1916 (June 30)...	\$971,562,590	23,084,635
1917	2,712,549,477	83,625,421
1918	11,985,882,436	466,256,885
1919	25,234,466,374	1,052,333,621
1920	24,061,095,361	1,016,592,219

The Public Debt on June 30, 1920, was as follows:—

2½% bonds and certificates	\$928,000,630
3½% bonds	11,539,360
3% bonds	78,894,500
3½% bonds	1,410,074,400
2½% notes	818,398,650
2½% bonds and certificates	1,251,715,221
4½% bonds	13,628,955,400
4½% certificates	657,469,000

4½% notes and certificates	\$4,486,026,200
5% certificates	79,075,300
5½% certificates	169,033,500
5½% certificates	102,863,000
5½% certificates	176,604,000
6% certificates	221,517,000

Total Interest bearing Debt...	24,061,095,361
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	6,747,700
Debt bearing no interest	230,075,390

Total Debt	24,297,918,411
Cash in Treasury	359,947,000

Total Debt less Cash in Treasury \$23,937,971,391

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1920 955,676,545 were farms (506,982,301 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,366, of which about 2,456,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,475,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,504,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1920 (preliminary figures) was estimated at \$19,856,000,000—a decrease of \$5,105,000,000 compared with 1919. Crops in 1920 were valued at \$11,145,000,000, and animals and animal products at \$8,711,000,000.

Wool.—The total number of fleeces in 1920 was 35,901,000, producing 259,307,000 lb. fleece; pulled wool, 42,900,000 lb.; total, 302,207,000 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1920 was estimated at \$1,724,300,000 (pig iron, \$1,237,926,882; copper, \$222,467,000; gold, \$49,590,400), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$4,977,500,000 (bituminous coal, \$1,950,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite (1919), \$364,926,950; petroleum, \$1,360,000,000; clay products, \$364,220,000; stone, \$150,500,000; natural gas (1919), \$162,000,000; cement, \$193,548,000; and mineral paints (lead and zinc pigments, 1919), \$25,810,671. The exports of coal in 1918 amounted to 19,954,100 tons, in 1919 to 16,393,600 tons, and in 1920 to 34,410,000 tons, and in 1920 the amount sent across the Atlantic amounted to 13,906,000 tons, while 14,509,000 tons went to Canada.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1919 numbered 239,768, the value of their products being \$62,910,202,000, as compared with a value in 1914 of \$24,246,435,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, copper smelting and refining, slaughtering and meat packing, foundry and machine-shop products, petroleum refining, tobacco, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, clothing, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittsburg (iron and steel); Detroit (automobiles); St. Louis (meat, tobacco, shoes); Cleveland (iron and steel, automobiles, clothing); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (foundry products and machinery, meat, clothing); Buffalo (iron and steel, meat, flour); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber, printing); San Francisco (meat, printing).

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1921. [Preliminary estimates; revised to August 9, 1921.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1921.		Production.		Country Prices Aug. 1.
	Total.	Per cent. of 1920.	Average yield per acre.	1921. Indications August 1.	
Corn.....bushels	108,901,000	104'1	27'8	3,028,170,000	\$0'617
Winter wheat.....do.	38,721,000	102'5	14'0	543,879,000	...
Spring wheat.....do.	18,023,000	92'8	11'8	212,946,000	...
All wheat.....do.	56,744,000	99'2	13'3	756,825,000	1'048
Oats.....do.	44,849,000	103'5	25'4	1,137,202,000	'338
Barley.....do.	7,713,000	95'4	22'1	170,511,000	'494
Rye.....do.	4,544,000	90'1	14'2	64,338,000	'981
Buckwheat.....do.	691,000	94'8	20'4	12,957,000	1'197
Potatoes.....do.	3,972,000	101'6	79'5	315,918,000	1'369
Sweet potatoes.....do.	1,186,000	109'3	96'2	114,086,000	1'441
Flaxseed.....do.	1,242,000	69'6	7'2	8,911,000	1'621
Rice.....do.	864,700	64'6	38'8	33,480,000	...
Tobacco.....pounds	1,337,000	70'6	665'2	889,266,000	...
Hay, tame.....tons	57,432,000	99'2	1'42	81,604,000	12'47
Hay, wild.....do.	14,946,000	97'9	1'23	15,469,000	17'67
All hay.....do.	72,378,000	98'9	1'34	97,073,000	11'73
Cotton.....bales	16,519,000	71'6	118'0	8,203,000	c'098
Clover seed.....bushels	4956,000	...	11'8	11,760,000	111'66
Apples, total crop.....do.	...	...	...	109,453,000	1'712
Apples, com'l crop.....barrels	...	...	...	21,327,000	5'18
Cranberries.....do.	424,900	...	117'3	4,431,000	112'32
Peaches.....bushels	...	...	...	31,279,000	12'053
Pears.....do.	...	...	...	9,310,000	...
Peanuts.....do.	1,193,300	94'5	31'5	37,552,000	...
Beans, dry (6 States).....do.	791,000	93'2	11'1	8,783,000	12'57
Grain sorghums (7 States).....do.	5,159,000	95'5	25'1	129,602,000	1'51
Sugar beets.....tons	882,000	90'2	10'32	7,996,000	...
Broom corn (7 States).....do.	150,000	79'6	112'4	33,000	175'49
Sorghum, syrup.....gallons	502,000	106'2	89'2	44,801,000	...
Hops.....pounds	28,000	97'6	1,116'0	31,868,000	...

a Price July 25, 1921; California not included in peaches.

b Pounds of lint.

c Price per pound.

d 1920 December estimate.

e Price December 1, 1920.

f Pounds.

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1920 was \$2,232,927,678, of parts and accessories, \$725,136,942, and of tyres and tubes, \$636,750,000. The number of cars produced was 1,883,158, of lorries, 322,039. The capital invested in automobile factories was \$1,204,378,642, giving employment to 325,000 persons, who received \$482,950,000 in 1920. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1920 in the U.S.A. was 9,211,295, including 3,000,000 automobiles on farms and 900,000 commercial vehicles. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,005 gallons, while 32,400,000 tyres were manufactured in 1920. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to \$316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1920 was 170,765.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaux during the past five fiscal years ending June 30:—

Statistics for the year ended June 30	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,129	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,120	1,820,593
1919	...	10,701,447	6,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,389,145	2,468,809	2,028,258
1921	...	1,900,740	2,444,723	1,672,096	1,406,999

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Imports of Merchandise.				Exports of Merchandise.			
•Year.	Free	Dutiable.	Total	•Year	Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,723	2,364,579,748
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,305	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,522	810,514,665	2,659,355,187	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,128,599,372	827,056,031	2,955,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,050,312	5,919,702,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,021,461,928	150,820,748	7,172,282,676
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,399,126	159,679,557	8,109,078,683
1921	2,237,531,609	1,527,018,972	3,657,550,571	1921	6,385,566,333	130,662,307	6,516,228,640

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1920-21.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	\$	\$
Europe	937,950,819	3,408,390,118
United Kingdom	327,786,474	1,326,377,917
England & Wales	271,226,066	1,205,216,854
Scotland	22,729,081	80,452,731
Ireland	22,771,327	38,675,938
Austria	2,085,038	8,168,485
Belgium	42,464,701	184,533,430
Czechoslovakia	11,213,512	1,969,450
Denmark	17,129,151	63,005,496
Finland	7,353,681	11,969,036
France	149,851,756	432,567,397
Germany	90,773,014	381,771,609
Greece	24,331,102	37,809,622
Italy	59,096,544	302,140,168
Netherlands	61,315,284	230,830,859
Norway	18,849,358	57,918,989
Poland	962,129	37,520,659
Portugal	5,991,230	14,773,549
Russia	1,055,146	17,111,758
Spain	32,154,558	118,568,994
Sweden	27,291,089	76,615,673
Switzerland	46,797,810	25,622,565
Turkey	4,327,237	19,791,911
North America	1,207,459,976	1,606,016,440
Canada	529,355,180	789,051,031
Newfoundland	14,545,065	9,698,622
Brit. W. Indies	19,619,047	40,235,397
Central States	46,571,052	73,450,523
Cuba	420,399,940	403,225,861
South America	485,249,987	523,450,650
Argentina	124,299,424	200,990,985
Brazil	147,520,940	128,746,345
Chile	77,854,552	49,715,357
Colombia	45,808,589	32,639,384
Peru	40,847,208	42,954,229
Uruguay	17,564,731	17,960,135
Venezuela	12,312,183	17,459,628
Asia	815,445,819	547,247,117
British India	121,800,392	52,549,584
Straits Setts.	207,477,612	14,927,449
Hong Kong	22,221,002	22,042,197
China	113,193,507	138,222,785
Japan	252,210,035	129,121,521
Netherlands' Ind	121,663,676	61,180,547
Turkey	17,197,965	9,843,258
Oceania	153,471,059	257,121,813
Australia	31,461,017	120,985,720
New Zealand	22,237,914	47,601,224
Philippines	94,353,066	85,525,044
Africa	54,871,770	134,029,208
Brit. W. Africa	7,051,365	9,300,348
Brit. S. Africa	10,838,040	46,925,067
Egypt	26,437,320	29,112,357
French Africa	2,951,303	28,678,378
The World	3,654,449,430	6,516,315,346

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

Trade with.	Value.
Europe	\$5,694,497,322
Latin America	3,378,228,567
Far East	2,520,261,978
Canada	1,598,920,770
Africa	312,946,936
All other parts	452,327

\$13,508,157,959

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1920.*	1921.*
	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	1,321,707,502	600,126,129
Iron and Steel, manu- factures of	932,550,863	1,037,976,995
Meat and Dairy Pro- ducts	771,006,760	403,352,571
Breadstuffs	808,357,262	1,071,866,449
Copper, and manufac- tures of	150,497,642	91,424,611
Mineral Oils	426,349,163	535,560,369
Wood, and manufac- tures of	168,574,578	144,172,501
Leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of	291,800,591	98,208,294
Coal	172,560,516	352,594,687
Cotton, manufactures of Tobacco, and manufac- tures of	364,043,512	240,359,702
Cars, Carriages, &c. ...	324,278,954	268,405,167
Agricultural Imple- ments	338,534,916	269,478,840
Fruits and Nuts	36,751,902	51,064,831
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	118,326,019	67,129,286
Vegetable Oil	30,611,123	19,512,826
Naval Stores	96,228,125	38,194,426
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	36,503,720	22,024,424
	152,691,912	110,224,401

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1920.*	1921.*
	\$	\$
Coffee	310,701,872	176,988,079
Sugar	682,090,145	665,430,646
India-Rubber and Gutta- Percha, crude	280,352,788	118,400,109
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	76,892,422	105,989,967
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	177,971,581	156,076,377
Wool, unmanufactured	212,848,568	77,902,393
Silk, unmanufactured	454,573,638	190,320,202
Cotton, manufactures of Fibres, Vegetable, &c., manufactures of	111,874,821	97,550,215
Wood, and manufac- tures of	141,389,212	110,324,229
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c.	157,097,814	178,912,567
Fruits and Nuts	73,990,225	42,026,562
Diamonds and other precious Stones	124,773,197	—
Tobacco, and manufac- tures of	114,019,472	42,527,748
Art Works	91,436,597	81,100,538
Copper, and manufac- tures of Fibres, Vegetable, &c., unmanufactured	30,479,422	23,132,319
Oils	94,509,637	62,079,971
Silk, manufactures of ...	86,630,841	57,024,841
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	125,402,723	138,861,522
Furs, and manufac- tures of	87,722,166	86,348,266
Seeds	37,423,269	—
Cotton, unmanufactured	115,837,504	45,652,004
Breadstuffs	112,022,086	44,226,077
Cocoa, Crude	126,912,729	44,666,171
	59,975,103	134,112,144
	72,246,064	30,921,397

* Fiscal year ending June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent free.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
1899	505,668,925	6,109,780	511,778,705	36,307,008	82,181,209	118,488,217	30.64	393,290,488
1900	527,784,340	6,035,205	533,819,545	52,804,130	106,778,271	159,582,401	33.08	374,237,144
1901	524,216,404	6,960,753	531,177,157	50,858,704	92,529,797	143,388,501	35.47	487,788,656
1902	542,002,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33.67	382,801,917
1903	518,986,426	7,276,246	526,262,672	58,727,568	131,294,096	190,021,664	30.91	336,241,008
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34.45	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,201,454	523,306,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35.10	347,494,934
1906	578,223,595	5,066,618	583,290,213	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36.70	373,260,776
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	80,846,161	135,265,886	216,112,047	36.91	391,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34.47	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35.51	306,014,607
1910	495,077,726	9,475,145	504,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43.00	233,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46.97	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50.84	291,431,486
1913	522,554,127	4,443,784	526,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58.47	274,528,674
1914	545,066,138	3,581,261	548,647,399	161,488,084	122,173,220	283,661,304	54.99	264,986,095
1915	591,963,649	9,831,305	601,794,954	122,687,565	113,664,110	236,351,675	55.66	365,443,279
1916	1,520,930,516	5,754,585	1,526,685,101	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,223	58.90	1,218,241,879
1917	1,041,265,774	5,646,904	1,046,912,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55.48	1,860,461,769
1918	.....	.....	1,995,863,297	.....	.....	190,082,456	...	1,805,780,841
1919	.....	.....	2,149,249,756	.....	.....	157,107,578	...	1,992,142,178
1920	.....	.....	2,152,115,428	.....	.....	525,400,493	...	1,626,714,935
1921	.....	.....	1,326,377,917	.....	.....	327,786,474	...	998,591,443

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II, and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

Capital Stock actually outstanding		1919.	\$8,883,124,665
Funded Debt actually outstanding		1919.	10,656,158,685
Total Railway capital actually outstanding		1919.	19,539,283,350
Dividends declared		1919.	335,231,935
Interest accrued		1919.	524,095,460
Total dividends and interest		1919.	859,327,395
Railway operating revenues		1919.	5,250,417,628
Railway operating expenses		1919.	4,498,816,672
Number of passengers carried		1919.	1,211,021,934
Number of tons carried earning revenue		1919.	2,136,883,697
Number of passenger-train cars in service		1919.	56,183
Number of freight-train cars in service		1919.	2,441,225
Number of cars in company service		1919.	105,873
Total cars in service		1919.	2,603,121

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	53	5,212
Mississippi	54	13,912
Canada	2	325
Pacific	38	1,606
	<hr/> 295	<hr/> 26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—In 1919 the total length of public roads was 2,478,552 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1919 being \$380,455,932, or \$157.12 per mile, or \$3.68 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1921, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 8,941 sailing vessels of 2,537,021 gross tons; 19,071 steam vessels of 15,745,115 gross tons, a total of 28,012 vessels of 18,282,136 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1921, sailing and steam vessels of 67,953,294 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 33,956,732 tons were American and 33,996,562 tons foreign. The numbers cleared from the various seaports were 1,664,422 sailing and 55,240,202 tons steam vessels, a total of 56,904,624 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On July 1, 1921, there were 22,128 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 22,605,335,592 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 464. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1921 will be found on p. 457.

* Since spot mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

In 1914 the value of the U.S. dollar was d. 49³/₄ (£1 = \$4.867) in English currency; \$1 = 5.1813 francs in French currency; and \$1 = 4.2 marks in German currency. On Oct. 10, 1921, the English value of the U.S. dollar was d. 63¹/₄ (£1 = \$3.795).

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,089	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	483,755	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,382	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,608
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,066	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	152,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,358	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,205	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,825	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342

City.	Population	
	1910.	1920.
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,422
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., M.D. (1920) £20,000
Councillor of Embassy, H. G. Chilton, C.M.G. *£1,200 to 1,500
1st Sec., R. L. Craigie *£800 to 1,000
and Sec., M. D. Peterson *£600 to 800
3rd Sec., A. F. Yencken, M.C.; A. H. Hamilton Gordon *£600 to 800
Hon. Attaché, C. J. Henry
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Blake, D.S.O.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Major C. E. D. Bridge, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore Lionel E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick *1,700
Commercial Secretaries, H. C. A. Carpenter (one vacancy)
Sec. to Ambassador, H. V. Tennant
Vice-Consul, S. C. Lawrence
Registrars, G. D. Baker and Miss E. R. Napier
Asst. Registrars, G. E. Ferris and Miss E. Baker

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—*Cons. Gen.*, H. A. Ford...
 " *V. Cons.*, J. Guthrie.....
Newport News—*V. Cons.*, R. C. Thompson
Norfolk, Va.—*Consul*, R. Baldwin Myers
Richmond, Va.—*Vice-Cons.*, A. P. Wilmer
Boston, Mass.—*Cons. Gen.* T. P. Porter ...
 " *Vice-Cons.*, James A. Brannen
 " Arthur H. Marlow ...
Portland, Me.—*Consul*, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating
Providence, R.I.—*V. Cons.*, H. J. Dubois
Chicago, Ill.—*Consul-General*, H. D. Nugent, C.M.G. *1,500
 " *Vice-Cons.*, A. H. W. King
 " " Leslie C. Hughes Hallett
 " " R. K. Jopson
Detroit—*Consul*, H. G. Meredith
Minneapolis—*V. C.*, W. D. Baring Gould
Omaha—*Vice-Cons.*, M. A. Hall.....

* For Allowances, see Note, col. 2, p. 763.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population, 1900. White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.			
	sq. m.		
New Hampshire (N.H.)	1793	9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)	1780	8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.)	1790	1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.)	1788	4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)	1788	49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)	1787	8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)	1787	45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)	1787	2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)	1788	12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)	1789	42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.)	1789	52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)	1788	30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)	1788	59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,220	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	1548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,922
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		3,026,789	1105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1920 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

<i>Galveston, Tex.</i> —Cons., J. E. Bell	
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , S. W. Barnes	
<i>El Paso, Tex.</i> , Vice-Cons., Osborne W. Borrett	
<i>Laredo, Tex.</i> —V.-C., Thomas O'Connor	
<i>Port Arthur, Tex.</i> —Vice-Cons., W. Crossland	
<i>Honolulu (Hawaii)</i> —Cons., W. M. Royds... ..	
<i>Manila</i> —Cons.-Gen., T. J. Harrington	
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , P. D. Butler	
" <i>Pro-Cons.</i> , Clive Kingcome	
<i>Cebu</i> —Vice-Consul, G. McPherson	
<i>Iloilo</i> —Vice-Consul, A. McC. Stewart	
<i>Zamboanga, V.</i> —Cons., Fredk. L. Laurence	
<i>New Orleans, La.</i> —Consul General Major Charles Braithwaite Wallis	
" <i>V.-Cons.</i> , R. W. Mackay, Darell Wilson	
" " J. G. Lomax	
" " W. E. Belton	
<i>Birmingham (Ala.)</i> —Cyrus P. Orr	
<i>Gulfport</i> —V.-Cons., Archd. O. Thompson	
<i>Jacksonville, Fla.</i> —Cons., W. Mucklow	
<i>Key West, Fla.</i> —V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor	
<i>Miami, Fla.</i> —V.-Cons. A. A. H. Hubbard	
<i>Mobile, Ala.</i> —V.-Cons., T. J. McSwaney	
<i>Pensacola, Fla.</i> —V.-Cons., W. D. Howe	
<i>Tampa, Fla.</i> —Vice-Cons., Peter Taylor	
<i>New York, N.Y.</i> —Consul-General, Henry Gloster Armstrong	
" <i>Consuls</i> , F. Watson, L. E. Bernays	
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , R. J. Robinson, R. D. Macrae, L. A. H. Parish, F. E. Evans, W. B. Kirkpatrick	
<i>Buffalo</i> —Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole	
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> —Cons.-General, Gerald Campbell	
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , E. W. Wilson	
" " Theodore H. Fox (temp.)	
" " G. H. Naylor	
" <i>Pro-Cons.</i> , Samuel R. Manley, Jr.	
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Cleveland</i> —Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham	
<i>Pittsburg</i> —Consul, C. E. E. Childers	
<i>Portland, Oregon</i> —Cons., J. P. Trant	
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , R. W. Mackay	
<i>Alaska</i> —V.-Cons., G. H. Miller	
<i>Astoria, Oregon</i> —Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry	
<i>Grays Harbour</i> —Vice-Consul, T. M. Watt Copland	
<i>Port Angeles</i> —Vice-Cons.,	
<i>Seattle</i> —Consul, Bernard Pelly	
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> (temp.), G. H. L. Murray	
<i>Tacoma, Washington</i> —V.-Cons., J. F. Lyon	
<i>Porto Rico (San Juan)</i> —Consul, A. H. Noble (acting)	
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , A. H. Noble	
<i>Arecibo</i> —Vice-Consul, W. H. A. Denton	
<i>Arroyo de Guayama</i> —Vice-Consul, (closed)	
<i>Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo</i> —Vice-Consul, Antonio Roig	
<i>Mayaguez</i> —V.-Cons., T. Boothby, Jr.	
<i>Ponce</i> —Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro	
<i>St. Louis, Mo.</i> —Cons., William E. Mackness	
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , W. E. Small	
<i>Denver (Colo.)</i> —Vice-Consul, H. Crebbin	
<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i> —Vice-Consul, J. Mackenzie	
<i>St. Thomas & Ste. Croix</i> —Cons., C. B. Stewart	
" <i>Pro-Cons.</i> , G. P. Becké	
<i>Frederikstad</i> —V.-Cons., R. L. Merwin	

<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i> —Cons.-Gen., A. C. Ross, C.B.	
Vice-Cons., Donald C. C. Grant	
H. B. Livingston, A. O'G. Munkhouse.	
<i>Douglas, Ariz.</i> —Vice-Consul, Alexander Baird (Jr.)	
<i>Los Angeles, Cal.</i> —V.-C., T. A. Osborne	
<i>San Diego, Cal.</i> —V.-C., J. A. Heap	
<i>Savannah, Ga.</i> —C., Col. A. M. Brookfield	
<i>Brunswick, Ga.</i> —V.-C., A. M. Ross	
<i>Charleston, S.C.</i> —V.-Cons., James C. Roach	
<i>Darien</i> —Vice-Consul, R. Manson	
<i>Wilmington (N.C.)</i> , Vice-Consuls, S. C. Lawrence and H. B. Rowland	

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London</i> , His Excellency Hon. Col. George Harvey, 29 Chesham Place, S.W. 1 (1921)	
	\$17,500
<i>Office of Embassy</i> , 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	
<i>Counselor of Embassy</i> , J. Butler Wright, 58 Port Street, S.W. 1	\$4,000
<i>Counselor</i> , Post Wheeler	4,000
<i>Secretary</i> , L. Lanier Winslow	3,625
<i>and Secretaries</i> , Arthur Bliss Lane; J. Donald	3,000
<i>3rd Secretaries</i> , F. F. A. Pearson; C. Rogers	2,500
<i>Naval Attaché</i> ,	

<i>Assistants to Naval Attaché</i> , Commr. Harry Langley Peirce, U.S.N.; Commr. Victor Stone-wall Jackson, S.C., U.S.N.; Commr. Emory S. Laud, C.C., U.S.N.	
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Maj. O. N. Solbert, C.M.G., U.S.A.	
<i>Assistant to Military Attachés</i> , Maj. M. A. Hall, U.S.A.; Maj. R. F. Maguire, U.S.A.; Capt. Douglas H. Gillette, U.S.A.; Capt. Hamilton E. Maguire, U.S.A.	
<i>Treasury Attaché</i> , Stoughton E. Armstrong.	
<i>Acting Commercial Attaché</i> , Wilbur J. Page.	
<i>Special Attaché</i> , Boylston A. Beal.	
<i>Despatch Agent</i> , R. Newton Crane, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	
<i>Office of the Consulate-General</i> , 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.	

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>England</i> —	
<i>Birmingham</i> —Consul, W. T. Gracey	\$4,500
<i>Bradford</i> —Consul, Wallace J. Young	4,500
<i>Bristol</i> —Consul, R. Honey	3,500
<i>Hull</i> —Consul, John H. Grout	4,000
<i>Leeds</i> —Consul, Percival Gassett	3,500
<i>Liverpool</i> —Consul, H. L. Washington	8,000
<i>London</i> —Consul-Gen., Robert P. Skinner	12,000
Consuls, Keith Merrill; Leslie E. Reed; Irving N. Linnell	each 3,500
Vice-Consuls, Elliot B. Coulter; Richard Westcott; W. N. Carroll; E. H. Rhodes; Charles S. Dice; Charles L. de Vault; John F. Claffey	each 2,500
Consular Office, 18 Cavendish Square, W. 1.	
<i>Manchester</i> —Consul, Ross E. Holaday	\$6,000
<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i> —Consul, F. C. Slater	3,000
<i>Nottingham</i> —Consul, Calvin M. Hitch	5,000
<i>Plymouth</i> —Consul, W. W. Masterson	4,500

<i>Sheffield</i> —Consul, W. J. Grace	\$2,500
<i>Southampton</i> —Consul, John M. Savage	4,000
<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i> —Consul, William F. Doty	2,500
<i>Wales</i> —	
<i>Cardiff</i> —Consul, John R. Bradley	2,500
<i>Swansea</i> —Consul, A. B. Cooke	3,500
<i>Scotland</i> —	
<i>Dundee</i> —Consul, Henry A. Johnson	3,000
<i>Dunfermline</i> —Consul, H. D. Van Sant	3,000
<i>Edinburgh</i> —Consul, Hunter Sharp	5,000
<i>Glasgow</i> —Consul, G. E. Chamberlin	5,000
<i>Ireland</i> —	
<i>Belfast</i> —Consul, William P. Kent	5,000
<i>Dublin</i> —Consul, F. T. F. Dumont	5,000
<i>Queenstown</i> —Mason Mitchell	4,000
<i>Channel Islands</i> —	
<i>Jersey</i> —Agent, A. E. Ereatut.	
<i>Europe</i> —	
<i>Gibraltar</i> —Consul, R. L. Sprague	3,500
<i>Malta</i> —Consul, C. R. Loop	3,500
<i>Asia</i> —	
<i>Aden</i> —Consul, Harry M. Iakin	3,000
<i>Bombay</i> —Consul, Charles M. Hathaway	4,000
<i>Calcutta</i> —Consul-General, A. W. Weddell	5,500
<i>Colombo</i> —Consul, M. M. Vance	3,000
<i>Hong Kong</i> —Cons.-Gen., W. H. Gale	5,500
<i>Karachi</i> —Consul, E. V. Richardson	3,500
<i>Madras</i> —Consul, L. G. Dawson	3,500
<i>Penang</i> —Consul, R. S. McNeice	3,000
<i>Rangoon</i> —Consul, James P. Moffit	3,000
<i>Singapore</i> —Cons.-Gen., A. G. Snyder	5,500
<i>Africa</i> —	
<i>Cape Town</i> —Consul-Gen., G. H. Murphy	8,000
<i>Durban</i> —Consul, Lewis V. Boyle	4,000
<i>Johannesburg</i> —Consul, F. D. Fisher	5,000
<i>Nairobi</i> —Consul, S. W. Eells	3,000
<i>Port Elizabeth</i> —Consul, Monnett B. Davis	3,000
<i>North America</i> —	
<i>Canada</i> —	
<i>Beebe Junction, Que.</i> —Agent, H. S. Beebe.	
<i>Calgary</i> —Consul, S. C. Keat	3,500
<i>Campbellton, N.B.</i> —Consul, G. C. Woodward	3,000
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> —C., C. L. Livingston	3,000
<i>Cornwall, Ont.</i> —Cons., Thos. D. Edwards	2,500
<i>Fernie, B.C.</i> —Cons., N. F. Brand	2,500
<i>Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.</i> —Consul, John O. Sanders	3,000
<i>Halifax, N.S.</i> —C.-Gen., E. N. Gunsaulus	6,000
<i>Hamilton, Ont.</i> —Consul, B. M. Rasmussen	4,500
<i>Kingston, Ont.</i> —Consul, F. S. S. Johnson	3,000
<i>London, Ont.</i> —Consul, C. R. Taggart	3,500
<i>Moncton, N.B.</i> —Consul, B. M. Rasmussen	4,000
<i>Montreal</i> —Cons.-Gen., Albert Halstead	8,000
Vice-Consul, H. Merle Cochran	2,750
<i>Niagara Falls</i> —Consul, James B. Milner	3,000
<i>Ottawa</i> —Consul-General, J. G. Foster	8,000
Vice Consul, Horace M. Sanford	
W. C. Vyse.	
<i>Prescott</i> —Consul, Frank C. Denison	2,500
<i>Prince Rupert, B.C.</i> —Cons., E. A. Wakefield	3,500
<i>Quebec</i> —Consul, E. H. Dennison	5,000
<i>Regina, Sask.</i> —Consul, J. H. Johnson	2,500
<i>Rivière, du Loup, Quebec</i> —Consul, L. P. Briggs	3,500
<i>St. John, N.B.</i> —Consul, H. S. Culver	5,000
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> —Consul, Jas. S. Benedict	3,000
<i>St. Stephen, N.B.</i> —Consul, Alonso B. Garrett	2,500
<i>Sarnia</i> —Consul, Henry G. Diederich	3,000

<i>Saulte Ste. Marie—Consul, G. W. Shotts</i>	\$2,500
<i>Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, E. L. Adams</i>	4,000
<i>Sydney, N.S.—Consul, C. M. Freeman</i>	4,500
<i>Toronto—Consul, Chester W. Martin</i>	5,000
<i>Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-General, F. M. Ryder</i>	5,500
<i>Victoria, B.C.—Consul, R. B. Mosher</i>	4,500
<i>White Horse, Yukon—Agent, A. M. Rousseau</i>	
<i>Windsor, Ont.—Consul, M. J. Hendrick</i>	4,000
<i>Winnipeg—Cons. Gen., J. I. Brittain</i>	5,500
<i>Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., John N. McCunn</i>	4,500
<i>West Indies:—</i>	
<i>Barbados—Consul, J. J. C. Watson</i>	3,500

<i>Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., A. W. Swalm</i>	\$4,500
<i>Kingston—Consul, Charles L. Latham</i>	4,000
<i>Nassau—Consul, L. A. Lathrop</i>	3,500
<i>Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker</i>	3,500
<i>South America:—</i>	
<i>Belize—Consul, W. W. Early</i>	3,000
<i>Georgetown—Consul, C. W. Davis</i>	3,000
<i>Oceania:—</i>	
<i>Adelaide—Consul, H. Balch</i>	4,000
<i>Melbourne—Cons. Gen., Thos. Sammons</i>	3,000
<i>Newcastle—Consul, Romeyn Wormuth</i>	3,000
<i>Sydney—Consul-General, E. J. Norton</i>	4,500
<i>Wellington—Cons. Gen., D. F. Wilber</i>	6,000

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between $4^{\circ} 40' - 21^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and $116^{\circ} 40' - 126^{\circ} 34'$ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114,400 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,574 square miles.

Population.—At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,350,730, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 9,500,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 775,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903).

History.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas" after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Defence.—In 1920 the Philippine Scouts consisted of 234 officers and 8,360 enlisted men; there were also in the islands on April 1, 1920, 538 officers and 13,223 enlisted men of the regular and emergency forces of the U.S. The Philippine constabulary consists of 374 officers and 6,352 enlisted men. All the enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary (and almost all the officers) are natives of the islands.

Trade.—The principal exports are hemp, coconut oil, sugar, and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manu-

factures. The trade in 1920 was valued at \$151,000,000 for exports and at \$149,500,000 for imports, 62 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 70 per cent. of the exports being taken by U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1920, being valued at \$49,500,000, and Manila hemp at \$36,000,000.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebu (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000. Governor-General (Manila), Charles E. Yeater (acting).

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in $13^{\circ} 26'$ N. lat. and $144^{\circ} 39'$ E. long., at a distance of about 1,566 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1920, of 14,724, of whom 13,698 are classed as native, 478 of the naval station, and 548 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra. Governor, Capt. I. C. Wettengel, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50' - 18^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30' - 67^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., with a total area of 3,606 square miles and a population of 1,207,772 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 200 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 98 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 340 miles of railroad were in operation in 1920, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 70,707 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,562), Mayaguez (19,059), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,154). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of a elective

houses; the Senate, composed of 29 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (2 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

Governor, E. Mont. Riley\$10,000

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany,* and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899 the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 171° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Anuanu, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,500 in 1922.

Tutuila, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

Governor, Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Midway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°-53° N. lat. and 172° E.-163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132.37 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. *St. Thomas* (18,080 acres) has a population of 10,121, mostly negroes; *St. Croix*, or *Santa Cruz* (53,912 acres), has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin); *St. John* (959 acres) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruzbay. *St. Croix* exports sugar, rum, and cotton. In *St. Thomas* there are 8 public and 10 parochial schools, 1,705 pupils and 57 teachers; in *St. Croix*, 7 public and 17 parochial schools, 1,905 pupils and 73 teachers; in *St. John*, 5 public schools, 128 pupils and 9 teachers.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1920, was \$59,405. The administration is

under the Navy Department. There is a regular fortnightly service from New York to St. Thomas, which possesses a powerful wireless installation.

CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas) contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.

Governor, Rear-Adm. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N.
Secretary, Lieut. C. C. Timmons, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1830. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1823, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1850, and abandoned in 1853, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1855 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$20,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour

* Under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1921, were \$443,455,968.02. Revenues and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1921, amounted to \$26,466,791.78. During the past two years they have averaged approximately \$20,480,000 a year, or about \$20,500,000 a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43.84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest is Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 8½ feet above sea-level varies from 8½ feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 8½ feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 120 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 18,600,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 130,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 266,000,000 cubic yards,

about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the canal for him. The Governor of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses, cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy.

Health conditions are excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive, with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatun Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shooting and tarpon fishing are excellent. The U.S. Government operates hotels at Colon and Ancon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was 2,898, with a cargo tonnage of 11,599,124 tons, of 2,240 pounds. The total of commercial ships passing through the canal in the first seven years of its operation, from August 15, 1914, to August 15, 1921, was 13,416, of 45,869,942 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 51,578,920 tons of cargo.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1920-21.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1921, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

Mrs. EDITH BULLEN, in recognition of her husband's work as a scholar and critic	£200
W. H. DAVIES, poet (addition to previous pension of £100)	£50
Mrs. FREDERICK ENOCK, in recognition of her husband's services to natural science and entomology	£100
EDWARD GREENLY, Geological Survey of Anglesey	£80
Mrs. J. A. MCCLELLAND, in recognition of her husband's distinguished services as an investigator in physical science	£100
Mrs. and Miss SHARMAN, in recognition of Mr. George Sharmar's valuable services in paleontological science	£80

FREDERIC VILLIERS, war correspondent and war artist	£100
JOHN NUGENT FITCH, in recognition of his long services to the cause of botany, horticulture, and natural history	£75
W. R. HODGKINSON, scientific work	£100
MORTON LUCE, author and poet	£70
PITTENDRIGH MACGILLIVRAY, sculptor	£75
MISS MABEL SCOTT, in recognition of her father's services to historical studies	£70
Mrs. W. J. M. STARKIE, in recognition of her husband's services to classical scholarship, to literature, and to the cause of education in Ireland	£200
HERBERT TOMLINSON, in recognition of his services as a teacher, and of his valuable and distinguished contributions to physical science	£200
Total	£1,000

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary	Representation Allowance.	House Rent Allowance.
Commercial Counsellors	£ 1,700	£ 300	£ 250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.		£ 300	£ 250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates	£ 1,500-1,700	£ 400	£ 250
Consuls-General		£ 300	£ 250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	£ 800-1,000	£ 250	£ 200
Consuls			
Commercial Secs., Grade III	£ 600-800	£ 200	£ 100-200
Vice-Consuls	£ 300-600	£ 200-250	£ 100-200
		† Foreign Allowance.	Rent Allowance.
Counsellors	£ 1,500-1,700	£ 300-500	£ 300-700
1st Secretaries	£ 800-1,000	£ 250-700	£ 200-700
2nd Secretaries	£ 600-800	£ 150-450	£ 150-400
3rd Secretaries			

† Fixed to meet requirements of the post.

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Walzeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), born 1876; elected Sept. 27th, 1916.

Heir, H.H. Ras Tafari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress).

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Masowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 5,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Taps lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon

by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it suffered severely during 1912 from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *via* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Adis Ababa, are Adwa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Sailyu, Aksum, Antal, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijube, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1910) £83,128
Exports to U.K. (1910) 8,986

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. F. W. Russell

(1910) £3,400
Vice-Consul & Oriental Secretary, Ph. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Secretary to Minister, M. S. Lush, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Adis Ababa—Consul, Maj. J. H. H. Dodds, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul, C. H. Cane (actg.)*

Harrar—Consul, C. F. Plowman (actg.)

N.W. Ethiopia (Gondar)—Consul, A. D. Home.

Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, C. H. Walker, M.B.E.

S.W. Ethiopia (Magi)—Consul, Maj. E. B. Hawkins, D.S.O.

Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Cons., Capt. Arnold W. Hodson.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *via* Harrar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 25 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (see p. 632).

ALBANIA.

Albania (the former Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 11,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1911) at 800,000. The political neighbours are, on the north Montenegro, on the east Serbia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of

the Allies, but is now awaiting the decision of the Council. The principal towns are Durazzo (the capital), pop. 5,000; Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 22,000); and Tirona (pop. 12,000). Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

Durazzo—Consul, H. C. A. Eyres. (And local allowance, £300), £1,200.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,000,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

The organization of the Native States of Arabia is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Imam of Yemen) being subsidised under certain conditions (control of foreign relations by British advisers and maintenance of internal peace by native rulers). The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Hussein Ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sheriff of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenby, the armies of the King of the Hejaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward, through the districts E. of the Jordan, to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (see below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tihama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On

the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijn, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The Oasis of Khaibar, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 200 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Jeddah, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The Hejaz Railway runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejaz is about 225,000 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud, K.G.C.E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arab," and extends across the oases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejaz to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hasa), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hasa. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from El Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Anazla, in the central province of Qasim (Nejd). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrain Bay (El Hasa).

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KOWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Salim Ibn Mubarak, C.S.I.

Koweit has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Koweit, the capital (pop. 25,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, dates, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1902. Political Agent, Major J. C. Mora, B.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, born 1886, suc. 1923.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 12,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1923, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916-17 to £200,000, and in 1917-18 to £223,925, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000.

British Consul and Political Agent, R. E. L. Wingate.....per mensem Rs. 2,250

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab or Rashid.

Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia, extending across the oases from Hejaz on the west to Koweit on the east, with Nejd as a southern neighbour. Its boundaries are indeterminate, and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about 200,000. The capital is Hail, between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Salma) with a population of about 12,000.

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Lohela. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Taiz, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau

between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 30 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kamm (Kabr Hud) and Shibam (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Apab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shahr and Mokalla*, K.C.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'tti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1922 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'tti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President (1926-1928), Hipólito Irigoyen, assumed office Oct. 12, 1926.....\$96,000
Vice-President (1928-29), Benito Villanueva 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ramon Gomez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Pueyrredon.
Finance, Domingo Salaberry.
Justice and Public Instruc., Jose Salinas.
Agriculture, Alfredo Demarechl.
War, Dr. Julio Moreno.
Marine, Rear-Adm. Tomás Zurueta.
Public Works, P. Torello.

Minister in London, Señor Don Dr. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 26, Park Lane, W. 1.
Counsellor, Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.
Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Luis H. Dominguez, 2 Palaces Gate, W. 2.
Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.
Naval Attaché, Comm. Leon I. Scasso.
Financial Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Domínguez.

Consul-Gen., Dr. Bergio Garcia Urriburn, 123 Oxford Street, W. 1.
Asst. Consul, Don Saul Aguilar.

There are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 3,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 20 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 3,462,030 in 1919. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1820 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1828 the independence of Argentina was complete, although not acknowledged by Spain until 1829. In 1833, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1899) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive \$9,000 per annum.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government

for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. The yield of the harvest of 1920-21 was 5,122,000 tons of wheat, 1,090,000 tons of linseed and 864,000 tons of oats; there were in 1924 25,866,763 cattle, 43,225,425 sheep, 3,325,825 horses, 565,429 mules, 4,325,280 goats and 2,900,525 pigs, the total value being placed at £130,000,000. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased.

Communications.—There were (1919) 22,121 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000* of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. The number of steam and sailing merchant vessels which entered Argentine ports in 1918 was 10,868 of a total tonnage of 8,907,731. Of these 1,818 were ocean-going vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,393,954.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and a first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. Secondary Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lycæums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools*—1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agricultural. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	£33,168,556	41,866,000
Expenditure	32,997,000	42,154,000
Internal debt† (Jan. 1, 1920) ...	...	57,652,000
External debt (Jan. 1, 1920) ...	...	54,586,000
Paper and nickel in circulation‡ (June 30, 1921) ...	...	119,000,000

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

† There is also a debt of some £50,000,000 consisting of short-term loans, etc.

‡ Secured by £450,000,000 gold and Bonds for \$12,125,000 gold (the gold itself being deposited with the Argentine Legations abroad), together equivalent to £50,372,000 held by the Conversion Office, and some \$20,000,000 gold held by the Bank of the Nation, which is also responsible for another \$20,000,000 gold (£5,000,000), deposited as a guarantee for the currency, but which has been converted into paper currency for re-discount, operating under one of the Emergency Finance Laws of Aug. 1921. Amortisations of External and Internal Consolidated Debt amounted to £6,225,750 in the year 1920, and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 1921 to £5,273,400.

Total Imports	£23,000,000	£20,800,000
Total Exports	204,550,000	202,350,000
Exports to U.K.	228,040,000	
Imports from U.K.	43,841,000	

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1920), 1,658,269.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(324, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.)

British Minister, J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G., (1920),	£5,000
1st Secretary, E. J. Hope Vere	
Commercial Sec., H. O. Chalkley	
Naval Attaché, Comm. C. L. Backhouse, R.N.	
Asst. Naval Attaché, Paymr. Lt.-Comm. Lloyd Hirst, R.N.	
V.-Cons. and Translator, (with rank of and Sec.), C.F.A. Bristow	750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. W. Wilson, O.B.E.	
„ Vice-Consuls, David J. Rodgers; H. E. Bowle; R. J. Knox	
L. Pearle Cross (Probat.)	
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, W. B. Harding Green	
„ Pro-Consul, [C. D. Macdonald	
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, Duncan M. Aichison	
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston. „ Pro-Consul, W. Puleston	
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, William S. Mayne. Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alb. Tucuman—V.-Cons., C. W. Scholes. Rosario—Consul, H. W. Bird	
„ Vice-Consul, L. W. Migotti. Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon. Villa Constitución—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch. Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.	

ARMENIA.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea and the Republic of Georgia on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by the Republic of Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W., and until the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,528 sq. miles). The country possesses great historical interest as the reputed seat of the oldest civilised people in the world. The inhabitants have always possessed definite racial characteristics, but have seldom been politically independent, the country having been held successively by the Medes, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turcoman-Tartars until 1514-1538, when the greater part became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The Eastern part remained under Persian rule, but in 1828 Russia obtained the larger share of non-Turkish Armenia. The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,150 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile,

producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the vilayet of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently been organised with a view to extermination. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918, during the Russian Revolution, an independent "Republic of Trans-Caucasia" was formed by the union of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, and on the dissolution of the union (June 1, 1918) the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the Republic of Armenia (area, 20,587 sq. miles, population 2,000,000). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 21, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. The United States Government was requested by the Allies to accept a mandate for Armenia, but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has declined the mandate. American Representative in London, Maj.-Gen. Bagratuni.

AUSTRIA

(Oesterreich).

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Hahnisch.
 Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Schober.
 Interior, Dr. Leopold Waber.
 Education, Walter Bretsky.
 Finance, Dr. Alfred Guertler (R).
 Justice, Dr. Rudolf Paltauf.
 Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Leopold Henner.
 Social Welfare, Dr. Franz Pauer.
 Commerce, Public Works, and Food Control, Dr. Alfred Grünberger.
 Railways, Dr. Walter Rodler.
 War, Col. Wächter.

Minister in London, Baron George Frankenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 2.
 First Secretary, Adolph Kunz.
 Press Attaché, Dr. Maximilian Bach.
 For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 48°-51° N. lat. and 9° 30'-26° 20' E. long. It embraced an area of 240,455 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 52,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Gips and Gradiška; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia,

Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vovariburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,795 square miles, with a population (1900) of 6,667,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Serajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914-18. Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 26, 1918).

Under the Treaty of St. Germain (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1900), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the Christian Socialists over the Social Democrats, the Pan-Germans coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich, and on the other side, for a close alliance with Hungary.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German-speaking people was Roman Catholic.

Finance.—Before the War Austria had a total indebtedness of about 14,400,000,000 crowns (£600,000,000), towards the annual cost of which (480,000,000 crowns) Hungary made a contribution of 61,000,000 crowns (24=£1 sterling). The indebtedness was increased by War credits (up to June 30, 1918) to £5,800,000,000, requiring an annual service of 4,335,000,000 crowns. The pre-war revenue was about 3,600,000,000 crowns (£150,000,000). The Budget of 1900-21 provided for receipts of 25,000,000,000 crowns, and for expenditure of 50,000,000,000 crowns, showing a deficit of 25,000,000,000 crowns; but by the middle of the year the deficit had reached 50,000,000,000. The rate of exchange, crowns to £ sterling (24=£1 before the War) was 2,400 to 3,000 to £1 in August, 1921. The Austrian section of the Reparation Commission made an exhaustive examination of the resources of the country and, in May, 1921, a special commission of the League of Nations visited the country and made far-reaching proposals for financial reconstruction. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. Among the

minerals produced are common and brown coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver and copper. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, glass, steel, wood-work and brewing.

Communications.—In Sept., 1922, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1924, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Commerce.—The Commerce of the "Common Customs Territory" of the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary amounted in 1913 to £140,000,000 for Imports and £115,000,000 for Exports, of which totals £5,000,000 (Imports from) and £7,000,000 (Exports to) represented the exchange with the United Kingdom. The British trade with Austria was very small in 1921. Austria has free railway access to the seaport of Fiume in the neutral zone (see Yugo-Slavia), but no ports of her own.

Defence.—During the War of 1914-18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the Treaty of St. Germain the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Towns.—Vienna, the capital, is situated on the River Danube; in 1919 it contained an estimated population of 2,000,000. Other large towns are Grätz (277,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

CAPITAL, Vienna. Pop. (1900) 1,850,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, Metternichgasse, Vienna.

British Minister, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B.,

C.B.E. (1900) £5,000

1st Secretary, Edward A. Keeling.

3rd Secretary, P. B. B. Nichols, M.C.

Commercial Secretary, O. S. Philipotts, C.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Cunliffe Bart., D.S.O.

Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lieut. H. A. Nicholson.

Archivist, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—

Consul, H. H. Cassells.

Vice-Consul, C. A. Macartney (acting).

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN.

See Russia.

BELGIUM.

King of the Belgians, Albert, born 8 April, 1879; succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; mar. Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, b. 20 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug., 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY.

Premier and Interior, M. Carton de Wiart (Catholic).

Justice, M. Vanderveelde (*Socialist*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Jaspar (*Catholic*).
Economic Affairs, M. Van de Vyvere (*Catholic*).
National Defenses, M. Devezze (*Liberal*).
Railways, M. Neujean (*Liberal*).
Science and Art, M. Destree (*Socialist*).
Industry, Labour and Food, M. Wauters (*Socialist*).
Public Works, M. Anseele (*Socialist*).
Finance, Colonel Theunis.
Agriculture, M. Ruzette (*Catholic*).
Colonies, M. Franck (*Liberal*).

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancery*, 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Charles Maskens.
1st Secretary, M. Pol Le Tellier.
Secretaries, Baron Egmont de Zylen de Nyevelt; Count W. de Grunne.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Maton, C.B.
Ast. do., Maj. H. Nerinx; *Comdt. Hemeleers*, Shenley.
Aviation Attaché, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppen, D.S.O., M.C.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, F. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1900) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1909) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 24, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 13, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was re-occupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 821 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tribu-

tary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,250 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 535 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.)

This Parliament, anomalous, and constitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; i.e., to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1920), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914-1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependant upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 200,000. Belgium has no Navy.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special

schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt.

	1921.
Ordinary Revenue	Ircs. 3,119,227,222
Ordinary Expenditure	3,202,420,522
Extraordinary Revenue	1,622,274,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	3,127,525,765
Deficit (1921)	2,112,875,235
Reparations due (1921)	1,462,813,250
Debt (Sept., 1920)	12,000,000,000
Imports (1920)	11,171,467,474
Exports (1920)	2,708,021,535
Imports from U.K. (1920)	2,68,525,682
Exports to U.K. (1920)	44,925,202

From 1914-19 loans of 2,170,525,448 francs were advanced by France, £78,524,613 by Great Britain, and \$240,643,000 by the United States.

The chief imports in 1919 were: manufactured articles (1,809,080,406 francs), raw materials (1,789,141,567), foodstuffs and beverages (1,322,697,478), and live animals (138,536,502); the chief exports were: raw materials (946,866,363 francs), manufactured articles (830,658,287), and foodstuffs and beverages (508,110,512).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1912 there were 4,719 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State); by Jan. 1, 1920, almost the whole length destroyed during the War had been repaired or relaid. In 1914 there were 44,964 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices; in 1919, 24,397 kilometres had been restored and the 2,295 offices re-opened. In 1920, the post office had resumed full operations. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,179 kilometres (1911), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 205 vessels (221,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 24,497,202). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Neuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population in 1912 of 175,809 (with suburbs, 756,637 inhabitants). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (312,224 with suburbs, 412,917); Ghent (167,477), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (170,624) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 2 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V.O. (1920).....£2,500
 Counsellor of Embassy, E. C. E. Phipps,
 C.M.G.
 2nd Secretary, Adrian Holman, M.C.....

Commercial Secretaries (2, Rue Ballard, Brussels), R. F. H. Duke, C.M.E.; R. P. Sullivan
 Military Attaché, Col. F. Lyon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Registrar, O. F. O. Gibson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
 " Vice-Consul, V. V. Cusden; Cyril F. W. Andrews; Capt. A. G. Clayton-Barker (acting).
 Bruges—Vice-Consul, T. V. Oxley.....
 Brussels—Consul-General, ..
 " Vice-Consul, Probationer Mc. I. E. Vibert.....
 Ghent—Vice-Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson
 Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templar (Actg.).....
 Liège—Consul, J. Pyke.....
 " Pro-Consul, J. Mullany.....
 Charleroi—Vice-Consul, J. F. McGregor

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1920) was 6,971, of whom 3,500 were Belgians, 818 were British, 239 Americans, 298 Italians, 657 Portuguese, 87 Swedes, 53 Russians, 123 French, 123 Dutch, 75 Swiss, 308 Greeks, 22 Luxemburgers, 21 Danes, 14 Norwegians, and 11 Spaniards.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and re-charge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (325 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (224 miles); Boma with Tshela (82 miles); Stanleyville with

Pontherville (99 miles); Kaseongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kiada with Kongolo (229 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (269 miles); and Sakania with Bukama (498 miles), a total length of 2,160 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Malumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Kanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the melters at the Lubumbashi produced about 23,000 tons of copper in 1919. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The total imports during the year 1919 were valued at \$5,681,000 francs: the exports (204,146,954 francs in 1919) are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Capital, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 2,000 natives). Principal towns, Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives); Stanleyville (300 whites, 8,000 natives); Coquilhatville, Kinshasa (Stanley Pool), and Leopoldville.

Revenue (1919).....	£1,953,534
Expenditure (1919).....	2,081,975
Imports from U.K. (1920).....	1,006,487
Exports to U.K. (1920).....	724,755

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (see "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda and Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niansa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul.

Kasai District—Vice-Consul.

Elisabethville—F. Com., M. A. B. Denton Thompson (actg.).

BRUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 632).

BOHARA.

Emir of Bohara, H. H. Said Mir Alim Khan, b.

1884, succeeded 1912.

Bohara is a Central Asian State with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a

population of 2,500,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbeks. The capital (*Bohara*) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 95,000. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. Until the Russian revolution of 1917 the Emir was under the suzerainty of the Tsar. In Aug. 1920, a revolution, organised by Bolshevik (Red) emissaries, seized the capital, and the Emir took refuge in Afghanistan.

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

President, Bautista Saavedra.

MINISTRY (Feb. 1921).

Foreign Affairs, Alberto Gutierrez.

Interior, Abdon Saavedra.

War, Gen. Pastor Baldiviso.

Finance, José E. Estensoro.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (vacant).

Charge d'Affaires, Señor Don Mamerto Uriolagolia.

Consul-General (acting), Señor Don Mamerto Uriolagolia, 20 Cophall Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 50° 30' and 75° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles, with a population in Jan. 1918 of 2,800,074. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni and Mamoré.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. The principal exports are tin ore, rubber, silver, copper ore, bismuth, coca, wolfram, zinc, hides, and lead ore; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,125 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 390 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 597,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 707,125 square miles.

(25 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (4 days), and from Río Mulato to Potosí; branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is in the hands of a French firm. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking one day. Communication with Para is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Autopagasta and Bolivia railroad (725 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction.

Bolivia is the only country in South America without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Republic intends to appeal to the League of Nations for the return of a small coastal area north and south of Arica, in the Province of Taena. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

The chief cities are La Paz (pop. 107,252), Cochabamba (30,818), Potosí (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (20,818), and Oruro (32,000).

Spanish is the language of the country.

Actual revenue	1928.	Bs. 29,257,540
Internal debt (June 1919).....		£1,500,000
Floating debt (June 1919).....		750,000
External debt (June 1919)		3,114,682
Exports	Bs. 122,612,850	
Imports	24,999,886	

Imports from U.K.	1919.	1920.
Exports to U.K.	£555,806	£768,429
By law internal exchange is fixed at Bs. 12/50 to the £1.	3,422,491	1,930,979

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 107,252.
NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen.
and Consul-General, William E. O'Reilly (1919),
£3,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Quintus D. Pictor.
Concepción de Velasco—Vice-Consul, Wallace D. McDougall.

Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.

Potosí—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.

Puerto Suarez—(Closed temp.).

Riberalta—Vice-Consul.

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Uyuni—Vice-Consul, Stephen C. Sheffield.

Sucre, 8,366 miles from London; transit, *via* Buenos Aires 28 (*via* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL, Republic of.

President (1919-1922), Epitácio da Silva Pessoa,
born 1866, assumed office July 28, 1919.

Vice-President, Dr. Bueno de Paiva.

MINISTRY (July 28, 1919).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. M. Azevedo Marques.

Justice & Interior, Dr. Ferreira Chaves.

Communications & Public Works, Dr. Pires do Rio.

Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Dr. T. Simões Lopes.
Finance, Dr. Homero Baptista.
War, Dr. J. Pandia Calogeras.
Marine, Dr. Velga Miranda.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Donato da Gama.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W. 2.
Counsellor of Embassy, Arnaldo de Melo Franco,
C.B.E.

Secretaries of Embassy, C. Moniz Gordilho;
A. Eamillo de Oliveira.

Naval Attaché, Commr. Augusto Burlaqui.

Hon. Attaché, Fenelec Alooforado.

Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.

Archivist, G. B. Moore, B.A.

Consul-General in London, Augusto Sarmiento
Pereira Brandão, Coventry House, 20 South
Place, Finsbury, E.C. 4.

Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 20' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 71° 15' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 5,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population estimated (1922) at 20,000,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará and the central State of Mato Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paraná*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymorés*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurguela*, Brancos and Araripe, which envelop Piahy.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the Rio Branco, Rio Negro, and Japurá; its southern tributaries are the Jurua, Purus, Madeira and Tapajós, while the Xingu meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The Tocantins and Araguaia flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The Paranaíba flows from the encircling mountains of Piahy into the Atlantic. The São Francisco rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The Paraguary, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the Paraná, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguaçu, which unites with

the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguaçu*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1500 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 112 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 31,000,000. The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Herba-mate* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were (1915) 1,541 industrial establishments, including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,048 hands, and representing an invested capital of \$90,000,000. Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1906–1917. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1900 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £14,628,234; (2) minerals and their products, £2,930,539; (3) vegetables and their products, £89,068,579.

In 1900 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:	Exports to:
Europe:	America:
France £12,420,000	U.S.A. £24,007,187
U.K. 8,750,300	Uruguay 4,774,000
Italy 7,225,360	Argentina 7,093,900
Belgium 2,084,400	Asia 35,800
Denmark 894,910	Africa 1,730,400
Spain 624,400	
Sweden 1,178,400	
	Total £107,922,400

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 30,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 3 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory; it is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States. Public instruction is progressing, and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at 21. About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in 1911. Secondary education is under Federal control, and there is a national gymnasium at Rio de Janeiro. The pupils in all secondary schools numbered 32,000 in 1911. There is no University, but degrees are conferred in various faculties by authorities in the capital and State centres.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1919, there were 28,594 kilometres of railway open, and 3,600 under construction. Length of telegraph wires, 79,792 kilometres. In 1900 steam and sailing vessels of 24,941,466 tons (of which 6,070,643 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manaus, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Macaé, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	1919	1920
Revenue	£37,730,400	£41,155,429
Expenditure	40,817,887	40,686,815
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		117,571,506
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		67,144,030
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		90,251,700

Exchange (1920): 1 milreis = about 18 s. d.

	1919	1920
Total Imports	£78,177,000	£125,004,856
Total Exports	130,085,000	107,521,032
Imports from U.K.	£11,074,641	£24,892,997
Exports to U.K.	10,821,100	12,025,378

In 1926 the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £7,507,000; in 1917, by £11,770,000; in 1918 by £6,728,000; and in 1919, by £11,908,000; but in 1920 the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by £17,483,604.

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (est.), 1,250,000.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley, C.M.G., C.B. £7,000 and Sec., J. H. Leche, O.B.E.

3rd Sec., G. H. Thompson.

Commercial Sec., Ernest Hambloch

do. E. Compton

Naval Attaché, Commr. C. L. Back-

house, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Paymaster Lieut.-

Commr. Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

Archivist, J. E. Harris

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, Errol

MacDonell, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, S. Gudgeon

" " E. Ross.

" *Pro-Consul*, G. W. Webster

Corumbá, V. Cons.—F. M. Wanderley

Morro-Velho—V. Cons., Dr. John Spear

Victoria—V. Cons. (vacant)

Bahia—Consul, F. J. Patron

" *Vice-Cons.* (vacant)

Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz...

Ilheus—Vice-Cons., Lt.-Col. F. R. Hull.

Pará—Consul, George B. Michell, O.B.E.

Manoas—Vice-Cons., E. S. Sutton (Actg.)

Maranhão—Vice-Cons., H. B. Harrison

Porto Velho—V. Cons., W. J. Knox-Little

Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R. Browne ...
Pro-Consul, M. J. da Costa Carvalho
Coord.—V. Consul, Dr. William Studeart
Recife—Vice-Consul, K. C. Maury ...
Pernambuco—V. Cons., J. H. Scott ...
Pro-Consul, Robert V. Kerr ...
Pernambuco—Vice-Consul, Charles E. Alcock ...
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, Robert Vance ...
Porto Alegre—Cons., Dr. T. O. Dillon, O.E.N.
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg ...
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., A. F. Lockwood-Thompson ...
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott ...
Vice-Consul, C. T. Nash ...
Cuiabá—Vice-Cons., Cyril Lynch ...
Pro-Consul, H. C. Withers ...
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., (vacant) ...
Santos—Vice-Consul, E. R. Seccombe
Pro-Consul—A. McI. Thomson
São Francisco—V. Cons., R. O'N. Addison
Rio de Janeiro, 2790 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (May, 1920).

Prime Minister & Foreign Affairs and War (ad interim), M. Stamboliski.
Interior, M. Thomoff.
Finance, M. Todoroff.
Education, M. Omarschewski.
Commerce & Labour, M. Bascakoff.
Railways, M. Boteff.
Agriculture, M. Oboff.
Justice, M. Radoloff.
Public Works, M. Bakaloff.

Minister in London, M. D. Stancioff; 51, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation, M. Doreff.
1st Sec. of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.
3rd Secretary, M. D. Mamartcheff.
Attaché, B. Athanasoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,200 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 8,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 22, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the Treaty of Neuilly, which ceded the S. Dobruja to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece. The present area of Bulgaria is stated at 293,000 sq. kilometres (= 71,497 sq.

miles), with an estimated population of 4,975,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church. In 1920, the Gregorian was substituted for the Greek Calendar.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie* of 212 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 leva, and others 10 leva, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevena, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1912-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 80,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1912-Sept. 1918) about 550,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the Treaty of Neuilly the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,245 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1914 there were 2,515 post offices and 438 telegraph offices. The principal Balkan Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11,755 vessels (3,132,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,305 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

	1920-21.	1919.
Budget revenue	£2,513,530,000 = 10,434,120	
Budget expenditure	£2,544,687,440 = 11,896,750	
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1921)	22,000,000,000 = 88,000,000	
	1924.	1919.
Total Imports	£9,610,000	£3,860,000
Total Exports	6,120,000	2,209,000

The Capital, **SOPIA**, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with an estimated population (1900) of 200,000; other towns are Philippopolis (47,000), Varna (41,000), Rustchuk (36,000), Silivro (25,000), Plevna (23,000), Shumla (22,000), Staro Zagora (22,000).

* Exclusive of War Indemnity of £200,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov., 1919.

Tartar Pazardjik (18,000), Widdin (16,000), Jamboi (16,000), Vratska (15,000), and Burgas (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister and Consul-General, Hon. W.

A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1921).

and Secretaries, F. J. R. Rodd; D. MacKillop.

Naval Attaché, Comm. N. W. Diggle, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B.

C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sofa—Vice-Consul, R. J. Gilliat-Smith.

Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.

Philippopolis—Vice-Consul, H. Clarke.

Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, E. C. H. Wincer.

Varna—Vice-Consul, L. H. Hurst.

CENTRAL AMERICA, Federation of,

In 1921 the Central American Republics of Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, jointly decided to form a new State to be known as the FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA, but the various Republics have not yet decided to give up their separate and independent status.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (1920-1925), Arturo Alessandri, assumed office Dec. 21, 1920 \$60,000

MINISTRY (Dec. 21, 1920).

Prime Minister, Don Ismael Tocornal.

Foreign Affairs, Don Ernesto Barros Jarpa.

Justice and Public Instruction, Don Roberto Sanchez G. de la H.

Finance, Don Francisco Garces Gana.

Railways, Industry and Public Works, Don Armando Jaramillo.

War, Don Samuel Claro Lastarria.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustín Edwards.

Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Don Manuel Salinas.

Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro

Alvarez; Don Ricardo Schönmeyr.

and Secretaries, Don Carlos Huidobro; Don Raul Valdivieso V.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Carlos Jouanne.

Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk; Don A. R. Edwards.

Consul, Vicente Echeverría L., 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest are the Gualatiri, 19,382 feet; the Baya, 19,993 feet; Cocoruti, 22,162 feet; El Muerto, 21,227 feet; and others nearly as lofty. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 297,798 square miles.

The population (on Aug. 1, 1921) was 3,777,485. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions: (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Chongos; (c) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 12,000 Germans, and 10,000 French.

In 1920, the births numbered 146,706; marriages, 25,131; and deaths, 117,950. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1920), are:—Santiago (498,931), Valparaiso (192,000), Concepcion (86,144), Talca (39,312), Iquique (44,290), Chillan (39,000), Antofagasta (56,000), and Temuco (25,000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1820, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the Battle of Maipo (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1833. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 225 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879-1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1921 Peru withdrew her application to the League of Nations, while the Assembly of the League decided that the League was incompetent to revise the Treaty of 1904 with Bolivia. Chile has shown a conciliatory attitude in these matters.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes (1919) 2,263,140 cattle, 4,500,190 sheep, 450,000 horses, 200,000 goats, and 202,431 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and iron-ore. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,007,026 metric tons of coal were mined in 1920). The production of copper in 1920 was 91,226 metric tons, valued at £7,592,000. In 1920 the production of nitrate was 2,523,446 metric tons, valued at £38,400,000; but in 1921 the nitrate industry was practically stagnant, buyers in Europe being unable to pay the high price of the fertiliser, while the artificial German product also entered into serious competition. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to

Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include flints, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1900) 8,211 kilometres of railway open, 35,820 kilometres of telegraph, 666 post-offices, and 82,843 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1900) 95 steamers (46,587 tons) and 35 sailing vessels (23,382 tons). In 1900, 2,776 vessels (7,730,337 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 11,890 coasting vessels (7,595,270 tons); legislation is being introduced to make the coasting traffic exclusively Chilean.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 21,440. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,000, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1900, elementary education was made compulsory, and 73 per cent. of the children attend. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1900.	Gold.	Paper.
Revenue (Estimate)	\$111,551,167	\$146,144,603	
Expenditure	62,019,359	301,544,557	
	1919.		
External Debt	395,501,411	nil.	
Internal Debt	76,931,424	150,000,000	
Conversion Funds (July 1, 1912):—			
In England	gold \$23,991,881		
In Fiscal Territories	90,118,719		
(= £8,603,300) Total	\$114,120,600		

	1900.	
Imports	445,078,934	—
Exports	778,885,230	—
Imports from U.K. (1900)	£9,884,131	—
Exports to U.K. (1900)	£12,942,932	—
CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1900), 498,931.		
FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, red.		

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1918) £4,500
 Third Secretary, C. H. Bateman, M.C.
 Commercial Sec., W. F. V. Scott
 Asst. Naval Attaché, Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Consul, R. C. Michell.
 „ Acting Consul, Thomas C. Sargent.
 „ Vice-Consul, Cecil C. A. Lee (acting).
 Antofagasta—Cons., H. W. W. Bird.
 „ Vice-Consul, James K. M. Clarke.
 Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.
 Caldesa Calosa—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks.
 Chacaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
 Copiapo—Cons. Agent, G. R. Pearson (acting).
 Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
 Talca—Vice-Consul, John Turpie.
 Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.

Iquique—Consul, J. C. Hardie (acting).

„ Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.

„ Vice-Consul, C. B. Madge (acting).

Arica—Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirdy.

Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.

Junin—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson.

Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.

Tacna—Vice-Consul, C. M. Elliott.

Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.

„ Vice-Consul, Capt. Ralph H. T. Smith.

„ Pro-Consul, Herbert J. Mundy.

Chilos—Vice-Consul, Albert E. Trim.

„ Pro-Consul, N. Gilchrist.

Concepcion—Consul, Wm. Borrowman.

Cochimbo—Cons. Agent, A. V. Goudie.

„ Pro-Consul, A. Chellev.

Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.

Los Andes—Cons. Agent, I. Murray.

Lota—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.

Puerto Montt—Cons. Agent, A. E. Trim.

Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.

Talca—Cons. Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.

Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.

Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Pattillo.

Valdivia & Corral—Vice-Consul, Hy. Allen.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles via Panama,

and 11,000 via the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days.

Via Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

President of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shi-chang, assumed office April 7, 1912.

CABINET MINISTERS:—

Premier, Chin Yun Peng.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen

Interior, Chi Yao San.

Finance, Kao Ling Wei.

War, Tsai Cheng Hsun.

Navy, Sa Chen Ping.

Justice, Tung Kang.

Education, Fan Yuan Lien.

Agriculture and Commerce, Wang Nai Pin.

Communications, Chang Chih Ian.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H. E. Vi Kuyin Wellington Koo,

49 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor and 1st Secretary, Chu Chao-hsin.

Counsellor, Sir John M. Leavy Brown, C.M.G.

2nd Secretary, Wei Wen Ping.

3rd Secretaries, W. C. Chen; T. L. Sun; T. Hsu.

Attachés, K. V. Dzung; Y. C. Yang.

Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31, Eaton

Square, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,301,000	400,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,087,000	422,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,300,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,500 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and 30

Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Ts'ui Pi Ts'ui*) of 24 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Pi Yuan*) of 556 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Kiakhta, 1858, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hukukha Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1901. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of \$20,000,000 to be paid

within the next 30 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in new commercial treaties: (1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1904); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (3 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tientsin, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Nansing in the Kirin Province; and Taitshar, Hallar, Aihun and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai régime were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917. In 1920 a revolt in South China culminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1914 was as follows: British, 8,914; Japanese, 84,948; Russian, 56,319; American, 4,365; Portuguese, 2,289; German, 3,013; French, 1,864; other nationalities, 1,197, the total being 164,807. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 524 were British, 1,277 Russian, 925 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganization. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 200,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. An Air Force is being organised, with the assistance of a British officer (Group-Capt. F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.). The Navy consists of a protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300–3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750–550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (200 tons).

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management. In 1911, there were 545 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1914–1919 is stated as follows, in *taels* (In 1914, 7.5 = £1. In Oct. 1920, 4.1 = £1):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,441,380	356,226,629	925,668,011
1915	424,475,729	418,861,164	843,336,893
1916	516,406,995	481,797,366	998,204,361
1917	549,518,774	468,931,630	1,018,450,404
1918	554,893,082	485,883,031	1,040,776,113
1919	614,647,395	599,268,939	1,213,916,334

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1919.
Haiwan Trade.

County.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Japan	246,941,000	295,006,000
Hong Kong	153,632,000	131,495,000
U.S.A.	110,237,000	101,119,000
U.K.	64,298,000	57,186,000
France	3,375,000	34,885,000
Straits Settlements	10,116,000	11,881,000
Imports from U.K. (1920)	£43,970,382	
Exports to U.K. (1920)	26,898,466	

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Railways.*—About 6,500 miles were open in Jan. 1915, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtze. In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96,326,276, an increase of 2,291,446 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were British, 25 per cent. Chinese, 5 per cent. German, 20 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French, and 3 per cent. Russian. In June, 1920, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1913 there were 22,000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,500 Europeans, a large por-

portion of these British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1908, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector-General*. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 8,324; 528,981,400 postal packets and 5,385,260 parcels were handled in 1914.

BUDGET (Nov., 1919).

Ordinary Revenue	Taels 375,809,000
Extraordinary Revenue	271,900,000
Total	647,700,000
Ordinary Expenditure	Taels 300,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	243,000,000
Special Expenditure	204,700,000
Total	647,700,000

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,300,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000

£215,000,000

About 10s. 2d. per head of the population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer Mongolia is now, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty. Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga, receives his title from the Chinese Government. China appoints a Resident at Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

YUNNAN adjoins Burma and has a considerable trade with British India, see p. 633.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, see p. 633.

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja, see p. 633.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking.
Population, 1,000,000.
FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Bellby Francis Alston
K.C.M.G., C.B. (1906)..... £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Clive, C.M.G.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Counsellor, S. Barton, C.M.G...... 1,800
Commercial Counsellor (Shanghai),
Harry H. Fox, C.M.G...... 1,800
Commercial Secs. (Peking), C. A. W. Rose,
C.I.E.; H. J. Brett
Military Attaché, Lt. Col. H. B. H.
Open-Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant Chinese Sec., H. I. Harding
and Secretary, G. E. Hubbard
Robert Dunbar, M.C.
Physician, Lieut.-Col. Douglas Gray,
O.B.E., M.D...... 850
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D...... 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G......
Canton—Consul, James W. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, E. A. H. Sly..... 700
Pro-Consul, W. A. Alexander ..
Changsha—Consul, L. Giles.....
Chafsoo—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.....
Chengtu—Consul-Gen., W. M. Hewlett,
C.M.G...... 700
Chungking—V. Cons., W. S. Toller ..
Chinking—Consul, V. L. Savage ..
Poochow—Consul, H. A. Ottewill ..
Hangchow—Consul, G. A. Combe ..
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, J. W. O. David-
son (actg.)..... 130
Hankow—Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G. (actg.)
Vice-Cons., E. W. P. Mills (actg.)..... 700
Pro-Consul, C. E. Whitmore ..
Harbin—Consul, H. E. Sly, C.M.G. ..
Pro-Consul, J. C. Hill ..
Hongkong—Commercial Secretary, Henry
J. Brett.....
Iohang—Consul, W. J. Clennell ..
Kashgar—C.-Gen., Maj. P. T. Etherton.....
Vice-Consul, N. Fitzmaurice..... 550
Kiu-kiang—Consul, John L. Smith ..
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, Arthur
E. Kestles ..
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., F. E. Wilkinson,
C.M.G......
Nanking—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G. ..
Neuchwang—Consul, H. Phillips, O.B.E......
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court,
Skinner Turner..... 2,250
Consul-General and Registrar of
Shipping, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G.
Asst. Judge, Peter Grain..... 1,550
Consul, H. Porter ..
Pro-Consul, G. P. Byrne ..
Vice-Consul, H. S. G. Buckmaster
(temp.).....
Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes
Wilkinson..... 600
Registrar, G. W. King..... £500 to 700
Chief Clerk, A. L. Dickson..... 500 to 700
Assistant Clerk, Henry R.
Adams..... 200 to 300
Shanghai—Consul, H. F. King ..
Tongyueh—Consul, O. B. Coates ..
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., W. P. Kerr, C.M.G. ..
Vice-Consul, H. F. Handley Derry
(actg.)..... 700

Tientsin, Pro-Consul, W. S. Kings ..
Tientsin—Consul-Gen., J. T. Pratt, C.M.G. ..
Tsingtao—Vice-Consul, H. N. F. B. Archer ..
Wuchow—Consul, H. H. Bristow ..
Wuhu—Consul, C. D. Smith ..
Yunnan-fu—Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G. ..

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 20 days
(or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1910-1922), Dr. Marco Fidel Suarez,
assumed office Aug. 7, 1918.
Foreign Affairs, L. Garcia Ortiz.
Finance, Pomponio Guzman.
Treasury,
War, Jorge Roa.
Instruction, Dr. M. A. Mendez.
Agriculture, J. del Corral.
Interior, L. C. Marquez.
Works, E. Jaramillo.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentary in England, Señor Don Dr. Ignacio
Gutiérrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington,
W. 14.

Secretary, Señor Don Alfonso Delgado.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquin Orrantia, 7
Stilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guistara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Fuzza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1499 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quedes established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1829 *Simón Bolívar* (born 1783, died 1830), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. From 1833-1852 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence, and in the nineteenth century there were frequent revolutions and internal wars. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive, among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and gum.

dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1900, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1918-19.	1900-01.
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$77,811,000	\$7,058,530
Expenditure (est.) ..	77,848,471	34,798,525
Foreign debt .....	.....	19,863,065
Internal debt	11,882,500	10,840,654
Total imports.....gold	\$28,032,003	
Total exports	37,728,359	
Imports from U.K. (1900)	£6,248,625	
Exports to U.K. (1900)...	2,680,661	

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 130,000. FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Lord Herbert Hervey (1919)..... £2,500
Commercial Secretary, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Rhys-Jenkins
Naval Attaché, Paymr. Lt.-Comm. Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, Reginald Masters (actg.).
Calí—Cons. Agent, Valentine Burrowes.
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellín—Vice-Consul, James Young.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
Barranquilla—Vice-Consul, Arthur Tracey.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, W. J. Butterfield.
Pro-Consul, Valentine Burrowes.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Stevenson.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshal.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent (vacant).

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.

President, Julio Acosta, assumed office May 8, 1920.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Alvarado Quiros.

Treasury, Rafael Huete.

Interior (ad interim), Aquiles Acosta.

Education, Miguel Obregon.

Works, Narciso Blanco.

War & Marine, Aquiles Acosta.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 27' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1920) of 469,123.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American

dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1900) are coffee (£27,420), bananas (£27,988), sugar, gold and silver bullion, cacao, hardwoods, vegetables, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1900, 52.11 per cent. from United States, 14.21 from United Kingdom, 13.42 per cent. from Germany, and 6.62 from Central America.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1900, 534 foreign vessels (760,901 tons) entered, and 538 (763,758 tons) cleared at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1900. In 1900 there were 301 post offices, dealing with 3,944,504 packets, and 111 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 1,729 miles of line. Telephones, 513 miles. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1919.	1920.
Public income	£1,137,446	£1,997,577
Public expenditure.....	2,031,366	1,787,479
Foreign debt	2,923,350	2,911,595
Internal debt	3,428,188	3,215,481
Total imports	1,547,120	3,645,873
Total exports	3,652,597	2,563,999
Imports from U.K.....	117,363	617,540
Exports to U.K.	1,323,872	1,023,953
Average exchange, 1920,	246.66%.	£=12.33

colons.
 CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1900), 38,930 (with suburbs, 51,395); Heredia, 13,885; Limon, 10,231; Alajuela, 11,908; Cartago, 17,402; Puntarenas, 5,100; Liberia, 2,596.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (1919)
(resident at Panama, G.U.).

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. Eric King, R.N.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul,

„ Vice-Consul, Frank N. Cox (Acting Consul).

Port Limon—Consul, Frederick Gordon.

„ Vice-Consul,

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; via New York, up to 30 days.

CUBA, Republic of.

President of the Republic (1912-5) Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

Vice-President, Señor Francisco Carrillo.

Foreign Affairs, Rafael Montoro.

Justice, Erasmo Regtiefiores.

Finance, Sebastian Gelabert.

Public Works and War, Orlando Freyre.

Interior, Martinez Lufria.

Sanitation, Juan Gutierrez.

Public Instruction, Francisco Zayas.

Agriculture, José M. Collantes.

War and Marine, Demetrio Castillo Duany.

Minister in London, General Carlos García Velez,
30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

1st Secretary, R. Rodríguez Altunaga.

2nd Secretary, P. Rodríguez Capote.

Attaché, F. González de la Campa.

Consul, Julio Braderman, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 83° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,786 sq. miles and a population of 2,150,112 (1910).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, coconuts and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1920, 3,650,000 tons; actual crop, 1918-19, 3,977,594 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

2,516 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1926-27.	Estimated. 1927-28.
Revenue	\$46,679,942	\$44,480,000
Expenditure	\$44,553,201	\$42,737,774
External Debt		
Internal Debt	68,124,000	68,124,000

	1928.	1929.
Imports	\$497,001,197	\$357,574,522
Exports	376,880,467	372,910,373
Imports from U.K. (1929)		27,399,229
Exports to U.K. (1929)		26,124,460

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban paper currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. estimated 1914, 635,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (36,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1915 there were 32,795 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General,
G. D. N. Haggard (1921) £2,800
Asst. Naval Attaché, Commander H. A. Brown,
R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Cons., C. A. Edmond.
G. F. Plant; J. J. Drumm.
Santiago—Consul, E. V. P. Brice (actg.)
Vice-Consul,
Aniilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, born 1850,
assumed office, Nov. 14, 1918; re-elected May
28, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.
Education, Dr. Vavro Srobar.
Finance, Dr. Augustin Novák.
National Defence, Frantisek Urdal.
Interior, M. Jan Cerny.
Justice, Josef Dolanský.
Posts, Dr. Anton Srba.
Agriculture, Frantisek Stanek.
Social Welfare, Gustav Habrman.
Commerce, Dr. Frantisek Novák.
Railways, Jan Sramék.
Unification, Ivan Dérer.
Health, Bohuslav Vrebensky.
Slovakia, M. Milcura.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, W. 1.

1st Sec., F. Borek Dohalsky.

2nd Sec., M. J. A. Benes.

Commercial Attaché, M. L. K. Neumann.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Východ* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the E., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic

on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Verezka)—a total area of about 54,041 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 12,099,376, of whom 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,200,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians and 250,000 Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1919 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists 28, Clericals 28 and Progressives 6 being in the minority of the 260 members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom, and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully, while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and after the first two and a half years of its existence it is no exaggeration to state that Czecho-Slovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, via the Danube, to the Black Sea.

The capital is Prague on the Moldau, the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1921 at 576,000; other large towns are Brunn (Brno) in Moravia (pop. 225,000); Pilsen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 125,000); Pressburg (Bratislava), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 84,000); and Kaschan (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 50,000).

*Crown Crowns.

Ordinary Revenue (1921)	12,079,376.370
Extraordinary do. "	2,050,543.120
Ordinary Expenditure (1921)	9,002,474.576
Extraordinary do. "	4,840,662.611
Estimated Surplus	286,781.363

External Debt (1920):—

To France	250,000,000
" Italy	150,000,000
" U.S.A.	650,000,000
" Great Britain	15,000,000
A. & H. Debt	1,200,000,000
Liberation Tax	750,000,000

3,015,000,000

Internal Debt (1920):—

A. & H. Bonds	4,800,000,000
Do. Notes	8,000,000,000
Liberty Loans	3,000,000,000
Bank Loans, &c.	3,300,000,000

19,300,000,000

Debt Interest..... 1,158,011,000

CAPITAL, Prague.

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,000
1st Secretary, Hon. J. F. A. Cecil.
2nd Sec., A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.
Hon. Attaché, C. F. S. Chichester.
Commercial Sec., R. H. B. Lockhart.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Cunninghame Bart., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, C. M. R. Bonacena (acting).
Bratislava—Consul, Capt. H. A. Cartwright.

DANZIG.

Under Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 580 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 200,000) was declared to be a Free City, under the guarantee of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations. There is an elected legislature of 60 members. The city and port of Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, has a considerable trade, and if the grain industry of Russia and Poland should revive, a large quantity of wheat and rye would be exported. The tonnage of ships entered in 1923 exceeded 1,200,000 tons, and of those cleared 875,000 tons.

Danzig—British High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen.

Sir Richard Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Consul, B. H. Fry.

Nemel—Vice-Consul, R. Le May.

DENMARK.

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; suc.

May 14, 1912; married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

* The National Currency is the Czecho-Slovak Crown (Kč.), replacing the former Austrian crown, and worth about eight-tenths of a penny. It is intended to replace the Old Crown by the Šekel, equivalent to the Franc.

Heir Apparent, H. R. M. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b. March 21, 1899.

CABINET (May 4, 1900).

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Niels Neergaard.

Foreign Affairs, Harald Scavenius.

Agriculture, Th. Madsen-Mygdal.

Interior, D. O. C. Kragh.

Defence, M. Kl. Bernsten.

Workshop, I. C. Christensen.

Education, Jac. Appel.

Commerce, T. Rothe.

Justice, S. V. Rytter.

Traffic, M. Slebsager.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London,

Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.

Legation, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.

Secretary of Legation, M. Tage Bull.

and Sec., M. N. P. Arnsfeldt.

Secretary, M. Torben Bille.

Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.

Naval Attaché, Comm. C. Evers.

Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rotbøll, 8,

Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.

Vice-Consul, Poul Scheel.

Consul-General—Leith, G. Davidson.

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long., with an area of 15,048 square miles, and a population in 1916 of 2,921,000, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1918, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 287,600 ha. sugar and other beets, and 787,800 ha. hay crop. In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 544,900 horses, 2,123,400 cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 620,800 swine. The crops in 1918 included 4,120,400 qrs. of oats, 2,364,400 of barley, 1,507,500 rye, 2,003,000 mixed corn and 766,000 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 309 steamers, with a tonnage of 341,835. There are (1917) 2,565 miles of railway and 8,437 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1918-19 amounting to Kr. 85,000,000 (including supplementary

estimates of Kr. 69,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 27 torpedo-boats (built and building), 10 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1918-19, Kr. 33,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Revenue	Kr. 325,208,333	Kr. 390,431,601
Expenditure	347,727,943	621,796,401
Public debt	Kr. 989,085,593	Kr. 603,358,747

Trade of Denmark.

	Imports	Exports.
1916.....	Kr. 1,357,000,000	Kr. 1,210,000,000
1917.....	1,082,460,000	1,064,457,000
1918.....	945,000,000	743,000,000
1919.....	2,500,000,000	735,000,000

Imports from U.K. (1920) £34,983,983

Exports to U.K., (1920) £31,265,965

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1916), 506,390.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,500

Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.

1st Secretary, R. C. Farr

and Sec., R. G. Howe

Commercial Sec., R. M. Turner, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. James Wolfe-Murray,

D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. F. Lyon,

C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R.

Erskine

Vice-Consul, D. G. Eydings.

Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.

Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. van der Hude.

„ Vice-Consul,

Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.

Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.

Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.

Fredensborg—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.

Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.

Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielson.

Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.

København—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.

Korsør—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.

Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kler.

Nyborg—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrill.

Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.

Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.

Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.

Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sten M. Zachs.

Thorsaaen (Farø)—Consul, V. Lützen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the Færoe, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 1914, 19,500); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 530,000 sq. m., population, 1911, 13,450), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as \$25,000,000.)

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 7 days.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(Santo Domingo.)

U.S. Naval Government, Rear-Adm. T. Snowden, U.S.N.

Interior and Police, Brig.-Gen. Fuller, U.S.M.C.

Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education, Col. Macix, U.S.M.C.

Finance and Commerce, Paymaster A. H. Mayo, U.S.N.

Communications, Agriculture and Immigration, Lieut.-Comm. R. M. Warfield, U.S.N.

War and Marine, Brig.-Gen. B.H. Fuller, U.S.M.C.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.

Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1822 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 700,000. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curacao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On 29 Nov., 1926, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. All the Government departments are being administered by these officers, while the entire control of finance and police is in their hands. A native constabulary under American officers is being formed.

British trade is hampered by the insufficiency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports, which are on the south coast, the ships of the R.M.S.P.Co. calling at the northern ports only.

	1928.	1929.
	(\$43=£1)	(\$4=£1)
Revenue.....	\$4,777,581	\$5,116,493
Expenditure.....	2,500,396	5,079,224
Imports.....	19,736,152	22,101,667
Exports.....	22,378,344	30,726,630
Debt (estimate).....	18,000,000	18,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1920).....		5443,035
Exports to U.K. (1920).....		128,148

* Exclusive of Debt Service.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 25,000.

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. W. A. E. Erskine, M.V.O. (see CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul-General, G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. (Havana, Cuba).

Vice-Consul (Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of the Minister), C. K. Ledger.

Assist. Naval Attaché—Engineer-Commander H. A. Brown, R.N.

Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.

Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, Warren V. Miller.

Sanchez—W. Elders.

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1920-1924), José Luis Tamayo, assumed office Sept. 1, 1920.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. N. Clemente Ponce.

Interior, General Delfin B. Trevino.

Finance, Señor Gustavo Aguirre Overweg.

Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez.

War and Marine, Señor Octavio G. Icaza.

Minister in London, Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alzúa.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Pedro Miller Gutierrez, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

Chancellor, Señor Don R. Coronel.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 5' S., and between 60° 20' and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,700 ft.), Illinza (17,405 ft.), Caranahrazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sinchulago (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchilla weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco,

fruits, castor-oil, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1902. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1900, about 100,000); other chief towns being Quito, the capital, 70,000; Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The *Galapagos* (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919.
Revenue	£1,540,737
Expenditure	1,850,500
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1900)	3,550,865
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1900)	1,260,468
Imports	2,400,769
Exports	4,322,035
	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£1,305,128
Exports to U.K.	1,666,822

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 70,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. C. Grant Duff (see LIMA, Peru).

Commercial Secretary (see PERU).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires,

Hubert W. Wilson, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, E. L. Williams

Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.

Vice-Consul (vacant).

Bahía de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.

Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.

Esmeraldas—V. Cons. (vacant).

Manta—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Quito, 6,500 miles; transit, 30 days.

ESTHONIA.

President-Premier, Constantine Pasts.

Foreign Affairs, A. Piip.

Minister in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Jaan Kopwillam, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and Soviet Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 23,160 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with Soviet Russia), with a population (1900) of about 1,300,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, sugar refining, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. The capital is Reval (pop. 1900, 123,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Petrograd;

other towns are Narva, Hapsa, Pernau, Valk and Reapsa.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being Regent of the Republic.

Revenue (1902) E marks 6,762,440,300.

In Nov., 1921, 1,495 Esthonian marks = £1.

CAPITAL, Reval.

FLAG: Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Ernest Colville Collins

Wilton, C.M.G. (1920)

and Secretary, R. J. P. Sullivan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Reval.—Consul, J. E. P. Leale.

Vice-Consul, E. J. J. J. J.

Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

Riga.—Consul, J. Lowdon.

Vice-Consul, W. Skelton.

Libau.—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

FINLAND.

President, Kaarlo Juhio Stahlberg, born 1865, assumed office July 25, 1922 Marks 600,000

Premier (April, 1922), Dr. J. H. Vennola.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Rudolf Hohti.

Minister in London, Monsieur Osmar Donner,

2 Moreton Gardens, S.W. 5.

1st Sec., M. Urho Toivola; M. Hugo Valvanne.

Attaché, M. Tapio Viikman.

Counsellor, A. M. Toillet.

Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 31, Great

St. Andrew Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, and is now an independent Republic. The area is 145,588 square miles, with a population (1921) of 3,333,814, of whom about 3,000,000 are Finns, 300,000 Swedes, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsinki, with 2,722 students, of whom 737 are women, in addition to the Polytechnic and the (reopened) Swedish University at Åbo. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,668 miles of railroad; and a merchant fleet of 5,000 vessels (mostly small), of which 693 are steamers. Railway connexion with Sweden was completed in 1909.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

The Åland Archipelago, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809, and was incorporated in the government

district of Finland. The total area of the archipelago is about 220 square miles, with a population of about 19,000, of whom about two-thirds inhabit Åland (the largest island). Swedish claims to the archipelago are not admitted by the Finnish Government.

	Marka
Revenue (1921)	2,207,000
Expenditure (1921)	2,132,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	1,968,600,000
Imports (1920)	3,620,329,822
Exports (1920)	2,906,608,750
Imports from U.K. (1920)	203,800,000
Exports to U.K. (1920)	1,059,400,000

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population, 125,510.

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921).

1st Secretary (actg.), Wilmot P. M. Russell, M.C.

and Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.

3rd Secretary, W. R. C. Green.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe-Murray.

D.S.O.

Military Attaché, Major J. D. Scale, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. Frank North, C.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie.

—Vice-Cons., G. E. Hilton.

Abo—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson.

Björneborg—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.

Borg—Consular Agent, Torsten Eklöf (actg.).

Gamlå Karleby—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.

Hango—Vice-Cons., U. Calrenius.

Kajana—Vice-Cons., H. Renfors.

Kotka—Vice-Cons., E. Aarum.

Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.

Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.

Lovisa—Vice-Cons., A. Ljungqvist.

Tammerfors—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.

Tavastehus—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.

Uleåborg—Vice-Cons., J. B. Weckman.

Wasa (Nicolaistad)—Vice-Cons., K. Kurten.

Wiborg—Vice-Cons., R. C. King.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic (1920-1927), Alexandre

Millerand, born 1859, assumed office Sept. 23,

1920.....2,320,000

Ministry (Jan. 16, 1921).

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M.

Briand.

Minister of Justice, M. Bonnevay.

Minister of War, M. Barthou.

Minister of the Interior, M. Marraud.

Minister of Finance, M. Doumer.

Minister of Marine, M. Guist'hau.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Dior.

Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Tele-

graphs, M. Le Troquer.

Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,

M. Bérard.

Minister of the Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Labour, M. Daniel-Vincent.

Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Loucheur.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Lefebvre du Prey.

Minister of Pensions, M. André Maginot.

Minister of Hygiene, M. Leredu.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur le Comte de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, M. de Montfille.

1st Secretary, M. Roger Chambon.

and Secretaries, M. Adrien Thierry; M. G.

Japy.

3rd Secretaries, Comte Jean de Bourguignon de

Saint-Martin; M. Jean Vergé.

Attaché, M. F. Nobel.

Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse,

K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagade, C.M.G., D.S.O.;

Commandant Renouveau, D.S.O., M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate de Blanpré, C.M.G.

Air Attaché, Capt. Sablé.

Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périet, C.B.

Financial Attaché, M. Avenol.

Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J.

Knecht

Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe

Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Consul-General, M. Lucien Louis Bonzon.

Consul at Liverpool, M. Gouiran.

Do. at Southampton, M. F. C. Feer.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (provisional returns of the census of March 6, 1921) of 37,499,394. The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509, and in 1913 there were 745,539 births, 208,760 marriages, and 703,638 deaths. From 1914-1920 there were 2,779,543 births, and 4,232,705 deaths, exclusive of war losses which exceeded 1,000,000; in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1921) 1,415,128 were resident there; in 1906 the number was 1,046,905, including 377,638 Italians, 310,433 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 2, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the Senate of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for

1 Finnish Mark.—The mark is the same nominal value as the franc; the average exchange Jan.-Sept. 1921 was 105-12 = 100 sterling.

9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 25,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913 and 1920 is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	Production.	
	1913. Quintals.	1920. Quintals.
Wheat	26,919,090	62,706,270
Rye	12,714,750	8,426,630
Barley	10,437,600	7,707,310
Oats	51,826,010	42,228,010
Potatoes	125,829,622	203,155,000
Beet	252,201,090	156,015,300

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (56,034,124 hectolitres of wine were produced in 1920, and 52,461,887 hectolitres in 1919), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1913 amounted to 661,868,702 gallons. The live stock included about 15,000,000 cattle, 17,000,000 sheep, and 7,000,000 pigs at the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918. Some reparation of the destruction of the War is to be made under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles*, whereby Germany undertakes to deliver to the French Government specified numbers of bulls and milch cows, stallions, fillies and mares, rams and sheep, and goats. The mineral resources include, coal (1912, 40,324,777 metric tons), pig iron (4,929,124 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a plebiscite whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (26,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. It is estimated that the coalfields will yield 20,000,000 tons of high-grade coal, and in 1913 the various establishments in the ceded area produced 1,375,000 tons of cast iron and 1,600,000 tons of steel. Under Annex V. of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the départements of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linens, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

ARMY.—The *National Army* of France consists of the *Metropolitan Army*, the *Colonial*

Army, the *Gendarmerie*, and *Republican Guard*, and of the partly native armies of *Algeria*, *Morocco*, and *Tunis*. These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 233,723 all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the *Armies of France* (exclusive of troops from *Algeria*, *Tunis*, and *Morocco*). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including *Territorials*) of 2,200,000 all ranks. The French Navy was manned in 1914 by 64,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1919 of 7 Dreadnought and 13 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 15 armoured cruisers, 18 protected cruisers, 80 destroyers, 153 torpedo boats, and 100 to 120 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp. and free.* Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-ys. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) Special Schools are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) Universities (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.*

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concessés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1913, was 25,573 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £49,426,000. The length of telegraph wires is 122,700 miles, and of telephone lines 27,120 miles. At the end of January, 1913, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of a tons and upwards, amounted to 17,690 vessels of 1,228,528 net tons (of which 15,822 were sailing ships, representing 622,000 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for

construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1922 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,206,772 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine consisted in 1925 of 1,226 steam vessels above 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 1,909,669 tons, and of 523 sailing vessels above 100 tons, total tonnage 376,119 tons. During the year 1923 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonnage of 31,302,807 tons, of which 7,581,374 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 28,440 ships of a tonnage of 21,472,968 tons, of which 7,762,519 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill is to be introduced into the Chamber for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget, 1925.

Ordinary Revenue	francs 22,335,896,485
Ordinary Expenditure	22,327,409,302
Extraordinary Revenue ...	2,626,200,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	5,498,730,565

French Debt (Sept. 1920.)

Internal Funded	francs 121,305,000,000
Internal Floating	81,256,000,000
External Funded	49,796,000,000
External Floating	33,476,000,000

Total 285,833,000,000

French Trade, 1919 and 1920.

	1919.	1920.
Imports... francs	35,789,000,000	35,404,000,000
Exports ...	22,879,000,000	22,434,000,000

Imports from U.K. £183,317,597 £175,747,743
Exports to U.K. ... 28,408,549 75,836,422

Alsace-Lorraine.—*High Commissioner.* M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in Dec., 1922, was 1,874,024, of whom 965,662 were males and 908,369 females; while 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. Principal towns, Strasbourg (pop. 178,281), Mulhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algeria, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General,

assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 30' W. to 6° 30' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population (1911) of 5,552,826, of whom 752,043 were Europeans and 4,740,526 natives. The revenue in 1917 was estimated at £5,283,653, and the expenditure at £5,223,226. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1917 to 81.3 per cent. and the imports from France to 67.8 per cent. of the total; the exports to the U.K. in 1917 were valued at £2,300,000, and the imports from the U.K. at £2,159,000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (200,000 metric tons in 1922), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1917 there were 2,172 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1917 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,075, of a net tonnage of 4,357,265 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemcen. Governor-General, M. Abel.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1911), 2,846,986.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands. blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920) £16,500
Counsellor (Minister Plenipotentiary), Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G., Aet. do., Lt.-Col. V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Air Attaché, Squadron Leader J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill ...
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.) A. H. S. Yeames

1st Sec., C. M. Palisret
" Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice
" Nigel Law
" R. I. Campbell
3rd Secretary, Capt. G. Eastwood (temp.)
Hon. Attaché, A. Gascoigne
Secretaries to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. C. Chichester; Capt. G. Eastwood
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Consul-General, H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, Theodore J. Anderson
H. H. Reid Brown (act.)
" Angers—Vice-Consul, Raymond Richeu
Reims—Vice-Consul, John Lewthwaite
Dijon—Vice-Consul, F. M. Isenmenger ...

Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas
Pro-Consul, Dr. Paul J. A. Pompeani
Bastia—Vice-Cons., A. Desert (*actg.*) ...
Algerie—Cons. Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.S. ...
" Vice-Consuls, B. G. Chamberlain;
 J. K. V. Dible and R. A. F. Bignold
Bône—Vice-Cons., G. C. Bowker
Bougie—Consular Agent L. O. Peulevé...
Constantine—Vice Consul
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber.....
Philippeville—V. Cons., E. Lederman
 (*actg.*)
" Pro-Consul, G. E. Wauquier
Antananarivo—Consul, P. Helyar.....
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, (Vacant)
Majunga—Vice-Consul,
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, F. B. T.
 Middleton (*actg.*).....
Bordeaux—Consul, G. F. F. Atlee
" Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy...
Arcehon—Vice-Consul,
" Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap.....
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—V. Cons., L. Labeyrie (*actg.*)...
La Rochelle—V. Cons.,
Limoges—V. Cons., Henri F. de Luze ...
" Pro-Consul, G. S. Boddy
Pau & *Tarbes*—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson
" Pro-Consul, A. C. Thompson
Pauillac—V. Cons., Maurice Adde
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Bizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins
 (*temp.*).....
Brest—Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish
" Vice-Consul,
Cayenne—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack.....
" Vice-Consul, F. Rambaud (*actg.*)
Congo—Consul,
" Vice-Consul,
Libreville—V. Cons., Vincent Teale
Dakar—Cons. Gen., R. C. F. Maughan
" Vice-Consul, V. V. Cuthbertson-
 Smith, O.B.E.
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul,
Porto Novo—Cons. Agent, J. B. Williamson
Duala—Consular Agent, S. H. Morgan ...
" Vice-Consul,
Havre—Cons. Gen., H. L. Churchill, C.M.G.
" V. Cons., John P. Beecher (*temp.*)...
Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax.....
Cherbourg—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. D.
 Beresford M.B.E.
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Gillespie
Lille—Consul, J. R. Murray, M.B.E.
Calais—Vice-Cons., A. M. Simpson
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, W. M. Gurney...
" Pro-Consul, H. W. F. Whiting
Amiens—V. Cons., William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Lieut. H. S.
 Bradbrook, R.N.
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner
" Pro-Consul, J. Gemmell.....
Lyons—Consul-General, Francis E. Drum-
 mond-Hay, M.V.O.
" V. Cons., Capt. J. W. Taylor (*actg.*)
Grenoble—V. Cons., Alfred J. Swannell
Marseilles—Cons. Gen., Edward R. E.
 Vicars, O.B.E.
" V. Cons., W. H. Gallienne, and A. C.
 Routh (*actg.*).....
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. E. Brown
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook
Toulon—V. Cons., Augustin Bernard (*actg.*)

Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
Nantes—Consul, H. C. V. Bonanquet ...
" Pro-Consul, Frank P. Bush
Angers—Raymond Richou
" Pro-Consul, G. Denimal
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Malo—V. Cons., Capt. Lucius P.
 Kingston
" Pro-Consul, Lt.-Col. F. Leah
St. Nazaire—V. Cons., S. A. McIntosh
" Cons. Agent,
New Caledonia—Cons., Thomas D. Dunlop
" Vice-Consul, T. Johnston
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, Chas. Beale (*actg.*) ...
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John G. Taylor ...
Mentone—V. Cons., Hector H. Hill.....
" Pro-Consul, John Churchman ...
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh
" Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Captain
 H. G. Tranchell
Réunion—Consul, John T. Flat
" Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini
Rouen—Consul, Spencer S. Dickson
" Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen
" Pro-Consul, T. S. Alston
Treport and Eu—Vice-Consul, Major
 Greg. d'E. H. Fullerton
Saigon—Consul, F. G. Gorton
" Vice-Consul, Alexander Denholm
Haiphong—V. Cons., J. J. A. Glusiaux
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, F. H.
 White (*acting*)
Strasbourg—Cons. Gen., J. O. Wardrop, C.M.G.
" Vice-Consul, T. E. M. Grundy
Tahiti—Consul, Godfrey A. Fisher
Tunis—Cons. Gen., P. C. Sarell
" V. Cons., A. E. Yapp
" R. Schembri
Bizerta—Cons., Hon. Terence Bourke ...
" V. Cons.,
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini
Gerba & Zanzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Consul, Harry
 Engerer

2900

President of British Chamber of Commerce in
 Paris, C. T. Hounsfeld.
 Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit,
 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	237,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,000	43,500,000
America	33,000	500,000
Oceania	20,000	100,000
Total	4,530,400	66,600,000

In ASIA.—French India includes Pondicherry,
 on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on
 the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Carnatic delta;
 Yanaon, in the Godavary delta; and Mahé, on

the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1893-4 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,779 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon has a total area of about 250,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 830-1).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (see above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (see p. 807-8) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunisia has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Suse (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (94,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,000; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,200 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,500); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,253,500) with its dependencies (Nosé Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other

towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mamangary, Tuléar, Andovoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadalupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,300 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,200. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GEORGIA. See Russia.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, born, Feb. 4, 1870, assumed office, Feb. 11, 1919 Marks 300,000
Ministry (Oct. 26, 1918).

Chancellor and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wirth.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury, Herr Bauer.

Interior, Herr Köster.
Labour, Dr. Braunn.
Justice, Herr Radbruch.
Finance and Food, Herr Hermes.
Communications, Herr Groener.
Defence, Herr Gessler.
Posts, Herr Giesberts.
Industry, Herr Robert Schmidt.
Reconstruction,

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer,
9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 22 Bedford Place, W.C. 1.

At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor." The German Empire had a total area in Europe of 208,769 sq. miles, and consisted of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and—since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg; with a census population (1910) of 64,025,993, of whom 32,031,967 were males and 32,971,456 females.

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of

Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Meranet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia was held under the Peace treaty. On March 7, 1921, negotiations between German representatives and the Supreme Council of the Allies on the methods of payment of the claims for reparation having broken down, the forces of the Allies (which were in occupation of "bridge-heads" across the Rhine) advanced to Duisburg, Ruhrort, and Düsseldorf on the right bank, and a general control was established over the customs administration.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German *Versammlung* was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

A counter-revolution in the Junker (aristocratic) interest was temporarily successful in March, 1920, and the President and Cabinet abandoned the capital; but in a few days the revolutionaries capitulated and the Republican administration resumed direction and control.

The religious confessions of the people of the former German Empire were divided in 1920 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,125 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There are 44 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 30 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 1 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1917, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per

cent. by industry and mining, 11.5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 74,539,122 acres were under cultivation, and 34,774,121 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Oct. 1, 1920) included 2,450,000 horses, 26,350,000 cattle, and 12,000,000 pigs; large numbers of these animals were ceded to France and Belgium (as part of the reparation) under the *Treaty of Versailles*. Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,209,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracic, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriol-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Cröfeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employes and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, and a Bill providing a Federal Labour Exchange Organisation, are before the Reichstag.

DEFENCE.—In the War of 1914–18 the German armies reached their zenith as a military machine during the German Offensive movement of July, 1918, when 207 divisions were available on the Western Front. At the close of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) only 224 divisions

were available, and the reserves had dwindled from a proportion of over one half of the troops in action to that of one-eleventh only, while the 24 divisions were scarcely 6,000 strong, all ranks. By the grant of an armistice the German armies escaped further encounters with the Allied Armies, the reserves of which were increasing in numbers every day, while their strategical position was becoming every day more satisfactory to Marshal Foch, their generalissimo. By Article 260 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 182 of the *Treaty*, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battle-ships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. The interned vessels Berlin, Seydlitz, Santa Fe and Yorck are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. By Article 198 of the *Treaty*, the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in 1913 was 37,823 miles, of which about 98 per cent. belonged to the different States. On April 1, 1920, all the State Railways passed to the Federal Government. There are 1,500 miles of inland canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1, 1913) was 77,789. Length of *Telegraph Lines* 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 41,415; telegraph offices, 50,073; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £640,200,000; money orders, £4,665,500,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employes in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 310,363. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 1765 register tons and upwards (4,360,368 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746 (January 1, 1912, 75,130). There were completed in 1920 at German yards for German firms, 639 sea-going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of 31,328 tons gross. Eleven new shipyards

were established during the War. Some of the larger ships were interned in foreign harbours during the War, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* reparation is to be made for the losses inflicted on the Allies by the surrender of merchant ships. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248-253 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the *Treaty* was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of a milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921-1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929-1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts.

German Budget, 1921-22.

	1921.	1922.
Budget Expenditure (Ordinary)...	46,945,202,051	
Budget Revenue (Ordinary).....	46,945,202,051	
Expenditure (Extraordinary).....	43,667,104,308	
Revenue (Extraordinary).....	20,556,468,118	
Including Reparations, the total Expenditure is estimated at about 150 milliards, towards which only about 80 milliards Revenue are provided under a pending Financial Reform.		

The Funded Debt (which stood at 5,000,000,000 marks on April 1, 1921) amounted on May 31, 1921, to 78,345,000,000 marks, and the Floating Debt to 199,134,000,000 marks.

German Trade.

	1913.	1920.
Total Imports	£560,335,800	
Total Exports.....	509,965,000	
Imports from U.K. ...	60,499,633	£50,685,000
Exports to U.K.	80,421,052	31,073,000
Imports from U.S. ...	70,327,000	77,859,000
Exports to U.S.	37,500,000	35,304,000

FORMER GERMAN KINGDOM.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April 28, 1921).

President, Herr Stegerwald.
Interior, Herr Dominicus.
Finance, Herr Skiminich.
Agriculture, Herr Warmbold.

* The weight of the imports in 1920 is given as 12,200,000 tons, but their value is not stated; the weight of the exports in 1920 was 22,800,000 tons, valued at 69,204,176,000 marks (paper).

consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, freestone, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

	Marks
Revenue, 1918-19	135,734,985
Expenditure	143,027,378
Public debt (31st 12th)	686,846,300
CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.	

FORMER GRAND DUCHIES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1910) of 2,122,833. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1910) 134,313. Other large towns are Mannheim (206,049), Friburg (83,324), Pforzheim (73,786), and Heidelberg (56,016).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1910) of 1,282,051, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1910) 87,089. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (110,634), Offenbach (75,583), Worms (46,829), and Giessen (31,533).

Mecklenburg, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 6,266 square miles, with a population (1910) of 746,400. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1910) 42,519. Other centres are Rostock (65,383), Wismar (27,376), and Neu-Strelitz (11,993).

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hannover, has detached territories in Lubeck (between Holstein and Mecklenburg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1910) of 283,424, of whom more than 80 per cent. are Protestants. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and cork. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1910) 28,565.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (now part of the new Thuringian State) consists of Weimar, Eisenach, and Ronneburg, and 24 scattered enclaves in the Thuringian Forests of Central Germany. The total area is 1,397 square miles,

with a population (1910) of 457,122, of whom the majority are Lutherans. Agriculture, fruit growing and horticulture are the principal industries, the manufactures including brewing, chemicals, woollens and hosiery. Capital, Weimar, pop. (1910) 34,522. Other centres are Eisenach (38,362), Jena (38,427), and Apolda (22,620).

FORMER DUCHIES.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1910) 321,128; is in Northern Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1910) 56,605.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1910) 494,339; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1910) 143,552.

Saxe-Altenburg, 518 square miles, pop. (1910) 216,128; in East Central Germany. Capital, Altenburg, pop. (1910) 39,976.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (now part of Bavaria), 763 square miles, pop. 257,177; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Gotha, pop. (1910) 39,553. Coburg, pop. (1910) 23,789.

Saxe-Meiningen, 945 square miles, pop. 278,792; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Meiningen, pop. (1910) 17,131.

FORMER GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1910) 120,937; Capital, Detmold (14,295). **Reuss (Elder Line)**, 120 square miles, pop. (1910), 72,769; Capital, Greiz (23,245). **Reuss (Younger Line)**, 320 square miles, pop. (1910) 152,752; Capital, Gera (49,276). **Schaumburg-Lippe**, 130 square miles, pop. (1910) 46,626; Capital, Bückeburg (6,745). **Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt**, 363 square miles, pop. (1910) 120,702; Capital, Rudolstadt (12,937). **Schwarzburg-Sondershausen**, 333 square miles, pop. (1910) 89,917; Capital, Sondershausen (7,759). **Waldeck**, 438 square miles, pop. (1910) 61,707; Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

LAND THÜRINGEN.

The seven Thuringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 11,000 square kilometres, a population of 1,500,000, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is seventh among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volkrat." Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has joined the Bavarian Republic.

HANSE TOWNS.

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of **Lubeck**, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 116,599), **Bremen**, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 313,433), and **Hamburg**, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,075,420). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, white and red with the National Colours (black, red and gold) in the first quarter, next the staff.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Berlin, pop. (1910) 2,070,696.

BRITISH EMBAZY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.B., C.V.O. (1919-20). **Counsellor**, Lord Kilmarock, C.M.G. **and Counsellor**, Joseph Addison.

1st Secretary, Sir R. P. S. Head, Bart.
and Secretaries, J. B. Carson, M.C.; R. C. S. Stevenson.

3rd Secretary, P. M. Broadmead.
Honorary Attaché, Hon. J. Hay.
Commercial Secretary, Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.

Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C. J. Kavanagh and H. N. Sturrock.

British Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Malcolm Arnold Robertson, C.M.G.

Archivist, E. S. Fothergill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.

Vice-Consul, K. J. M. White (acting).

Stettin—Vice-Consul, H. Kelsall.

Pro-Consul, A. T. H. Evans.

Bremen—Consul, G. B. Gilliat-Smith.

Pro-Consul, G. Payne.

Bremerhaven—Vice-Consul, J. H. Magowan.

Cologne—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, R. C. Stevenson (acting).

Pro-Consul, C. Ralph Curtis.

Düsseldorf—Vice-Consul, L. E. Mackinder.

Essen—Vice-Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

Pro-Consul, G. F. Griffin.

Frankfurt-on-Main—Consul-General, C. W. Gosling.

Vice-Consuls, A. C. Hemsley, D. M. M. C. Somerville (acting).

Pro-Consul, A. J. P. Butler.

Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver.

Vice-Consul, J. R. M. Fell; R. G. Goldie (acting).

Leipzig—Consul, R. M. Kohan.

Pro-Consul, C. Fuller.

Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.

Munich—Consul-General, W. Seeds.

Consul, R. T. Smallbones.

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, Constantine, born Aug. 3, 1868, succeeded to the throne, March 26, 1913; married, Oct. 28, 1899, the Princess Sophia, sister of William II., German Emperor; resumed Royal functions, Dec. 19, 1920.

THE MINISTRY (April 8, 1921).

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, M. D. Gounaris.

Interior, M. S. Stais.

Marine, M. P. Mavromichalis.

Finance, M. P. Protopapadakis.

War, M. N. Theotokis.

Foreign Affairs, M. G. Baltazzi.

Education, M. Th. Zaimis.

National Economy, M. J. D. Rhallys.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (vacant). Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.

Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. Rizo-Rangabé.

Secretaries, M. M. Yanopoulos; M. D. Bikelas.

Consul-General, M. D. Ingialis (acting), 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 2.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean, Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, with an estimated area of 69,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1921) of 3,000,000 (exclusive of the area and population of Northern Epirus).

Government.—Greece became a kingdom in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boule*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, and of a Council of State. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmae* annually. At the outbreak of the Great War the sympathies of the reigning house of Greece appeared to be with the Central Powers, but under the influence of M. Venizelos the Kingdom eventually entered the War on the side of the Allies, and King Constantine abdicated (June 11, 1917). King Alexander, who acceded to the throne, died from the effects of a monkey-bite, Oct. 25, 1920. The crown was offered to his younger brother Paul, a Regency being meanwhile proclaimed under Admiral Coundouriotis. The November elections drove the Venizelists from office, and the Regent, having admitted M. Rallis to the Premiership, was called upon to resign. He was succeeded by Queen Olga, until a plebiscite was taken, and King Constantine was thus restored to the throne in December 1920.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of Thrace (including the monastic republic of Mount Athos), and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the Treaty of Sevres, the Dodecanese (12 islands) are surrendered by Turkey, and these are to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of Rhodes, for which a special arrangement is made. Greece also receives under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of Smyrna, which remain, however, under Turkish suzerainty; in this region of Anatolia prolonged fighting took place in 1921 between the Greek Expeditionary forces and local Turkish armies, with varying fortunes. In addition, Greece will receive an extension of frontier in Epirus, the limits of which are not yet fixed. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas, and of a portion of the mainland of Asia Minor. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 220 million *drachmas*; U.S.A. 227 million; Italy 125 million; France 209 million; and other

countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A., 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 25 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 176 million.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 drachmae, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 drachmae, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 drachmae, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 drachmae.

Communications.—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 208 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, Canea (Crete), and Smyrna (Asia Minor).

	1919-20 *Drachmae.	1921-22 *Drachmae.
Estimated revenue	1,147,500,000	1,169,511,196
Est'd. expenditure	1,542,000,000	2,156,253,578
Public Debt, March, 1921		4,800,000,000

	1920.
Total imports	2,130,242,321
Total exports	664,122,639
Imports from U.K.	521,441,457
Exports to U.K.	121,057,896

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1919 (including the Piræus), 300,000. Other large towns are Smyrna (300,000), Salonica (160,000), Adrianople (83,000), Patras (37,724), Corfu (27,397), Candia (25,185), Canea (24,399), Volo (23,563), Cavalla (23,378).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville,	
G.C.V.O. (1917)	£4,000
Counsellor, C. H. Bentinck.	
Naval Attaché, Commr. N. W. Diggle.	
Military Attaché, Col. E. S. Hoare.	
Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.	
and Secretary, C. E. S. Dodd.	
3rd Secretary, J. M. McKwen.	
Commercial Secretary, E. C. D. Rawlins.	
Translator and Local and Sec., Shirley C. Atchley.	
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. H. Bentinck.	
Sec. to H.M. Minister, E. F. K. Dexter.	
Head of British Naval Mission, Rear-Adm. A. C. E. Smith, C.B., M.V.O.	

* Drachmae converted at par; 25 dr. = £1.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy	(actg.)
Vice-Cons., A. E. Watkinson	(actg.)
Piræus—Vice-Consul, John Joannidis	
Canea—Consul, J. McG. Dawkins	
Vice-Consul, E. Cassimatis	
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi	
Rethymno—Cons. Agent, M. Scouloudis	
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O.	
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders	
Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargent	
Patras—Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.	
Salonica—Con.-Gen., Raphael A. Fontana	
Vice-Cons., E. H. Mitchell	(actg.)
Syra—Consul, A. H. Martin	
Pro-Consul, G. L. Lander	
Mitylene—V. Cons. Frdk. Hadkinson, M.B.E.	
Pro-Consul, R. Rhally	
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc	
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio	
Volo—Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight	

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters: for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President (1920-1924), Carlos Herrera, born 1856, assumed office March, 1920.

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Don Luiz P. Aquirre.

Minister in London M. Arroyo.

Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republics of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. Long. from 88° 12' 49" to 92° 13', 43' and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1920 of 2,200,000. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,057 miles of telegraph working in 1917. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1915-16.	1916-17.
Revenue	£325,000	£331,000
Expenditure	300,413	375,480
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1917)		2,357,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1916)		\$140,000,000
	1916.	1917.
Imports	£1,707,860	£1,798,300
Exports	2,127,580	2,567,250
Imports from U.K. (1920)		£912,543
Exports to U.K. (1920)		270,139

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (since earthquake of 1917) about 90,000.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, H. Gaisford (1920).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, G. L. Rogers.

" *Do.* (acting), Capt. E. A. Fitzgerald, D.S.O.
Livingston and *Puerto Barrios*—Vice-Consul,
E. A. Reed.

Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.

San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York via Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI, Republic of.

President, M. Sudre Dartinguenave,
assumed office Aug. 12, 1915 £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Justin Barau.

Chargé d'Affaires and *Consul-General*, Abel
Théard, 6 Trevanion Road, West Kensington.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quisqueia* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haiti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 27, 1920, some prominent Haytiens met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on the 6th of February last two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry is expected to visit the island shortly. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years and there is an elective legislation. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and

Germany. French is the language of the country.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue, gold.....	\$5,115,930	\$5,608,414
" paper	3,063,958	5,011,703
Expenditure, gold	3,349,880	3,478,499
" paper	3,750,076	4,602,495
External debt (Dec. 31, 1920) ...	frs. 92,263,260	
Internal debt	3,263,226	
Total imports.....	87,398,411	
Total exports.....	18,990,032	
Imports from U.K. (1920).....	£443,678	
Exports to U.K. (1920).....	158,292	

Gold \$ = 4s.; paper gourde = 10d. (nominal).

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O. (see Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Port-au-Prince—Consul-General, G. D. N.

Haggard (Havana, Cuba).....

" Vice-Consul, Edmund D. Watt.....

Chargé d'Affaires, in absence of Minister,

Ass. Naval Attaché, Eng. Comm: H. A.

Brown, R.N.

Transit, 15 days.

THE HEJAZ, Sec Arabia.

HONDURAS, Republic of.

President (1920), General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez.

Consul-General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10' and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40'; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 627,000 (1910).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 Hernando Cortes founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1530 to 1822 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N. coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in 4 hours. From there to end of railroad, 3 to 4 days by mule. A through road for automobile traffic is expected to be open early in 1922 from Comayagua to Pito Solo, at S. end of Lake Yojoa, and work is in progress for the extension of the national railway from Potrerillos southwards to the N. end of the Lake, thus completing direct inter-oceanic transport communication. When this route is open New York will be only 7 days from Tegucigalpa.) The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides

and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henecoun, and Lima wool. There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 900,000. The forests are practically inexhaustible, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1920 there were 763 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£600,000	£662,000	£836,000
Expenditure	678,000	686,000	971,000
*Foreign Debt ...	5,398,570	5,398,570	5,398,570
Internal Debt ...	339,741	513,448	533,397
Exports	1,376,076	1,799,322	2,083,418
Imports	1,435,334	2,079,412	3,858,228

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. One peso of 25 grams weight at 900 fine. Premium over gold now fixed at 100 per cent. American money legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

British Minister, Hugh Wm. Galsford (Guatemala).

Tegucigalpa—Chargé d'Affairs, Acting Consul.

General and Consul, George Lyall.

Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn (acting).

Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.

Pro-Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *via* New York, New Orleans, &c., 15 days; *via* Panama Canal, 27 days.

HUNGARY.

Governor, H.S.H. Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya, born, 1867; apptd. March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (April, 1921).

Premier, Count Bethlen.

Foreign Affairs, Count Banffy.

Interior, Count Ráday.

Finance, M. Hegedues.

Commerce, M. de Hegyesalmay.

War, Gen. Belitska.

Justice, Dr. Tomcsányi.

Agriculture, M. Nagyatádi Szabó.

Public Worship and Education, D. Vasa.

Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. Bernolak.

Legation in London, 47 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (q.v.) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho-Slovakia (q.v.). A part of Western Hungary, known as the *Burgenland*, should have been handed over to Austria, but this has not yet been done (see below). The area of Hungary is about 32,800 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000. The political neighbours are Czecho-Slovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Pro-

visional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet (Workers' Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Buda Pest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the League of Nations' delegates in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya was appointed Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers. In August 1921 the Serbians evacuated the Barranza, which they had occupied since the Armistice. Immediately afterwards Hungary should have handed over the *Burgenland* to Austria, but was prevented from so doing by a band of Hungarian irregulars, who prevented the entrance of the Austrian authorities. The Austrians declined to use force, and the questions at issue have been referred to the mediation of Italy.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parceling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Károlyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area has been passed.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced in Nov., 1918, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually; in the year 1926 the imports amounted to about K. 3,220,000,000 and the exports to about K. 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1926, these amounts may be taken as

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1914, and arrears of interest amounted on Dec. 1, 1920, to nearly £22,000,000.

£80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. There is a British-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Budapest, and there are openings for trade in chemicals, machinery, hardware, small tools, iron mill products, leather, and textiles. Hungarian (or German) is the language in which business letters should be written.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about 2,250 million Korona (£93,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget for the year 1921-2 amounts to 20,296,000,000 Korona (£17,000,000). The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 Korona (£50,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about 800,000,000,000 Korona, but this is dependent on exchange conditions and subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission, which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 926,000 (1920). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

The value of the Korona has fluctuated during 1921 between K. 750 and K. 3,000 per £1 sterling; it averaged K. 1,300 for the year 1920-21.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Thomas Beaumont Hohler, C.B., C.M.G.

2nd Sec., John Balfour.

3rd Secretaries, E. O. Coote; J. H. Le Rougetel.

Commercial Commissioner, R. J. E. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Budapest—Consul, L. M. Robinson.

" *Vice-Consul*, S. V. Chambers (*acting*).

FLAG: Red, white, green.

Buda Pest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2½ days.

ICELAND.

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).

Presidents of Al-thing, G. Björnson; Joh. Johannesson; Benedikt Sveinsson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,427 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1918 at 92,000.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1913 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1918): estimated, £2,400,000; exports, £1,247,000. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 18,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seyðisfjörður.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir Sigurdason.....

Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson

Seyðisfjörður—V. Consul, Kristjan Kris-

tiansson

Westmann Islands—V. Consul, Glali J.

Johnsen

Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, born November 12, 1869;

married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Monte-

negro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert. Prince of

Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (July 4, 1921).

Premier and Interior, Signor Bonomi.

Foreign Affairs, Marchese della Torretta.

Justice, Signor Rodino.

War, Signor Gasparotto.

Marine, Signor Bergamasco.

Treasury, Signor De Nava.

Finance, Signor Soleri.

Agriculture, Signor Mauri.

Commerce, Signor Belotti.

Public Works, Signor Micheli.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Giuffrida.

Colonies, Signor Girardini.

Public Instruction, Signor Corbino.

Labour, Signor Beneduce.

Liberated Territories, Signor Raineri.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Nobile Cavaliere Giacomo de Martino, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

Counsellor, Signor Giuliano Cora.

1st Secretary, Signor Francesco M. Taliani

and Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo.

3rd Secretary, Signor Marcio Porta.

Military Attaché, Col. Virginio Riggi, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Luigi Bianchi.

Air Attaché, Maj. Nobili Carlo M. Graziani, M.C.

Commercial Attaché, Signor Francesco Giannini.

Chancellor, Signor Giuseppe de Grossi.

Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.

Consul, Marchese Fas di Bruno, 44 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.

Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of *Fiume, Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

The administration of the northern portion of Albania (the former Turkish vilayet of Scutari) has also been entrusted to Italy, and under the

* See also Yugo-Slavia.

Turkish Treaty of Peace (1900) the Asia Minor Vilayet of *Konia* (40,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is placed within the Italian sphere of influence. The total area of the Kingdom was estimated (Jan. 1900) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 35,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English, with Anglican churches, and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (born 1805, died 1872) and *Gari-aldi* (born 1807, died 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when the Austrians (under stress of the war with Prussia) evacuated Lombardy in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 520 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1919 the produce of the vines amounted to 770,460,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop (1919) to 25,115,000 gallons. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,980,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 10 per cent. of the population were mobilized, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The Navy includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace personnel of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were 12,800 miles of railway open for traffic; the post-offices numbered 11,314, and there were 35,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1917) consisted of 844 steamers (811,660 tons) and 4,464 sailing vessels (261,769 tons). In 1917, 78,101 Italian and 2,257 foreign vessels (total tonnage 15,882,877) entered and 70,016 Italian and 2,260 foreign vessels (15,895,084 tons) cleared at Italian ports. It is proposed to construct a harbour at Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, which will convert Rome into a seaport; improvements in the water connexion to Milan are also being taken in hand.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Budget Revenue	Lire 9,675,845,000	8,955,000,000
Budget Expenditure	32,451,576,000	21,215,000,000
Public debt (July 1, 1921)	99,952,000,000	

	1919.	1920.
Imports	£660,675,000	£635,000,000
Exports	207,500,000	310,000,000
Imports from U.K. ...	—	45,326,231
Exports to U.K.	—	17,880,532

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1920), 650,000. Other towns are Naples (723,208), Milan (599,200), Turin (427,733), Palermo (341,656), Genoa (272,077), Trieste (245,000), Florence (232,860), Bologna (172,639), Venice (160,727), Catania (111,699), Leghorn (103,322), Bari (102,522), Padua (102,123), and Ferrara (102,550).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.
 British Ambassador, His Excellency the
 Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan,
 G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1919)..... £8,000
 Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard 1,000
 1st Sec., E. J. Leslie, C.M.G.
 do. H. L. Thomas.....
 2nd Sec., C. J. W. Torr
 Hon. Attaché, Simon Rolo
 Commercial Counsellor, Sir E. H. Capel
 Cure 1,700
 Commercial Sec., J. H. Henderson, C.B.E.
 Naval Attaché, Command. N. W. Diggle,
 C.M.G., R.N. 800

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieut. N. F. B. Peplow, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £800
Secretary to Ambassador, Terence Philip Archivist, W. E. Fuller, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, Alfred Lemon
" Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson ; Edward E. Berry (acting)
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. MacKenzie
Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin
Brindisi—Vice-Consul
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli
Taranto—Vice-Consul £300 to 500
Bengasi—Consul, H. Patteson
" Pro-Consul, N. S. Natum ; Cancellier (Hon.)—L. Ellul
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
" Vice-Consul, Gennaro Placci
Genoa—Cons.-Gen., Wm. H. M. Sinclair
" Vice-Consul, Frank S. Gibbs ; Pro-Consul, L. S. Leadley
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., A. E. Turton
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
Savona—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford
" Vice-Consul, C. A. Greig 600
Spezia—V.-Cons. £300 to 500
" Pro-Consul, H. Alinghieri
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, Capt. C. J. Bateman ; Pro-Consul, Cesare Pratesi
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba and Piombina—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey
Milan—Consul-Gen., William A. Churchill
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius
Venice—Vice-Consul, H. C. Swan £300 to 500
Naples and S. Italy—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-Cocks, C.M.G.
" Vice-Consul, G. W. Grounell
Capri—Cons. Agent
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.
" Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck
Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara
Mazzarelli—V.-Consul, E. Criscione
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes, M.B.E.
" Pro-Cons., Giuseppe Vadsia
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo
Pozzallo—V.-C., Francesco P. Giunta
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, (vacant)
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore Cacciola
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul
Rhodes—Consul, Capt. A. T. Taylor, C.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, A. Bilhoti
Trieste—Cons.-Gen., G. E. P. Hertslet
" Vice-Consul, N. Salvati

Tripoli—Consul, J. H. Monahan
" Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight ...
" Pro-Consul, John Ghirlando
" Hcn. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate
Turin—Consul, E. M. de Garston
" Vice-Consul, Capt. S. O. K. Christie
" H. E. Slaymaker (actg.)
" Pro-Consul, Vittorio Marchis
 Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &C.

Colony.	Area.	Population.
Libia.....	870,000	1,000,000
Eritrea.....	64,000	380,000
Somaliland.....	193,000	300,000
Tientsin.....	80	10,000
Konia.....	40,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,307,000	2,690,000

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessariflik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 870,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e. at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, Senator G. de Martino.

Governor of Tripolitana, L. Mercatelli.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 16° 2' N., to Ras Denna, 12° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on E.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of

about 382,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massawa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Admiral G. Cerrina.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 12° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 233,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 300,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor, C. Riveri.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Konia.—Under the *Treaty of Sévres* Italy received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of Konia (40,000 square miles) of which, however, the suzerainty remains vested in the Sultan.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Yoshihito, *K.G.*; born Aug. 31, 1879; succeeded July 30, 1912; accession ceremony, Nov. 10, 1915; mar. Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.
Heir Apparent, Prince Hirohito, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.V.O.*; born April 29, 1901.

CABINET (Sept. 16, 1919).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Yasuya Uchida.

Minister of Justice, Count Enkichi Ōki.

Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto.

War, Lieut.-Gen. Hanzo Yamanashi.

Navy, Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, *G.C.M.G.*

Communications, Utorō Noda.

Education, Tokugoro Nakahashi.

Home Affairs, Takejiro Tokonami.

Railways, Hajime Motoda.

Ambassador in London, Baron Hayashi, *G.C.V.O.*, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

Councillor, Matsuo Nagai, *C.B.E.*

1st Secretary, Shigeru Yoshida.

2nd Secretary, Takezo Okamoto.

3rd Secretaries, Teiji Tsubokami; Ken Asaka; Koseku Tamura; Hajime Matsumiya; Kenichi Okada; Torajiro Inoyawa.

Attaches, Seijiro Yoshizawa; Junzo Sakané; Buyemasa Okamoto; Kiyoshi Yamagata.

Chancellors, H. Yuroki; Akira Tajima.

Naval Attaches, Rear-Admiral H. Iida; Capt. S. Kobayashi.

Military Attache, Maj.-Gen. Matsuo Itamy.

Asst. Military Attache, Maj. Jiro Kawase.

Asst. Naval Attache, Lt.-Comdr. K. Kurokawa.

Financial Attache, Kengo Mori.

Consul-General (London), Kihei Ota, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Consul (Liverpool), K. Kishi.

" (Glasgow), A. S. Younger.

Consul (Manchester),

(Middlebrough), Wayman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all about 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (Dec. 1918) of 79,635,126. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujiyama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, corneal, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zeikowa Keaki*; the *Paulownia Imperialis* is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 300,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1920 the home grown crop exceeded all previous records and amounted to 450,000,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards; the cotton-spinning factories increased from 122 in 1913 to 229 in 1920. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East

Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 8,106 miles of railroad open in Dec., 1920, in addition to 1,313 miles open in Korea and 1,221 miles in Formosa, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1920 of 3,077 steamers above 20 tons (792 of them over 1,000 tons), and 3,190 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1919 was 89,201,972 (66,676 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In 1919 there were 7,877 post offices dealing with 3,390,850,232 postal packets, and 25,711 miles of telegraph line carrying 75,156,716 messages outwards, and 76,597,583 inwards.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace effective is 272,731 of all ranks. The war strength is: First line, field army, about 479,022; second line, fully trained, about 1,023,190. The Navy includes 15 battleships, 7 battle cruisers, 27 cruisers, 15 coastal defence ships, 8 gunboats, 85 destroyers, 20 torpedo boats and 20 submarines (Sept. 1921). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops are assisting to restore order in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of European languages. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are five State Universities of Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka).

Estimated Revenue:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Ordinary	*£93,569,708	*£126,576,774
Extraordinary	24,706,995	40,348,639

Estimated Expenditure:—

Ordinary	*£56,547,013	*£90,598,860
Extraordinary	61,719,690	76,320,553

Debt (Mar. 31, 1920):—

Internal	*Yen 1,482,423,576
External	1,311,137,796

Total	2,793,561,300
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Trade:—

	1919.	1920.
Imports.....	*Yen 2,173,459,880	*Yen 3,336,100,000
Exports	2,068,872,617	1,948,400,000
Imports from U.K. ...	12,913,575	26,185,620
Exports to U.K. ...	23,871,363	29,870,724

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 12,500 square miles, with 3,669,667 inhabitants (1920). Imports, Yen 64,133,000; exports, Yen 35,622,000, in 1919. The colony has

*The local exchange value of the yen is taken at 24.24 for the purposes of conversion, but in July, 1921, its value was 22.82.

been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1919-20), Yen 70,305,000.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population (1917), 102,933.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1918) of 76,795. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1920-21) Yen 5,007,000.

The **Kwantung Peninsula** (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population, 572,25. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1917), Yen 148,928,309; exports, Yen 149,413,033. Estimated revenue, Yen 11,099,000, and expenditure, Yen 7,984,000 (1920-21).

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population (1918), 168,284.

The **Pescadores (Hokoku)** consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1917) of 56,932.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at 16,668,997 (Dec. 1917); there are about 333,000 (Dec. 1917) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 2,790,580 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 73 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,313 miles. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1919-20), Yen 77,513,000.

Imports into Korea, 1919 Yen 129,250,000
Exports from Korea, 1919 " 125,620,000

Pacific Islands.—Under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 60,000 natives and 5,000 Japanese.

Shantung.—The German possessions in the Shantung Peninsula of China (Kiao-Chao, &c.),

were allocated to Japan, and their restoration to China is under consideration.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, TOKIO, formerly called *Yedo*, the residence of the Emperor; population (Dec., 1918), 2,347,442. Other cities are—*Osaka*, 1,642,580; *Kioto*, the ancient capital, 679,287; *Nagoya*, 436,909; *Kobe*, 592,726; *Yokohama*, 447,423; *Hiroshima*, 182,391; *Nagasaki*, 198,147; *Kanazawa*, 158,637; *Kure*, 124,687.

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £3,000
Counsellor of Embassy, H. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. P. R. Marriott, C.M.G., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. J. W. Marsden (actg.)
1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch.
and Secretary, J. L. Dodds.
3rd Secretary, Count J. E. de Sallis.
Japanese Counsellor, H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.
Asst. Japanese Secretary, H. A. Macrae (actg.)
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (Yokohama), H. A. E. Horne
Archivist and Accountant, A. W. McLean, M.V.O.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, E. L. S. Gordon £1,000
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, F. C. Greatrex ... 700
Otaru—Cons. Agent, P. Joss ...
Kobe—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster ... 1,150
“ Vice-Consul, R. McP. Austin ... 700
Osaka—Vice-Cons., M. B. T. Paske-Smith, O.B.E. 700
Nagasaki—Consul, O. White ... 950
Karatsu—Consular Agent, A. Carnduff (actg.)
Seoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G. 1,100
“ Vice-Consul, W. B. Cunningham 650
Shimonoseki—Consul, G. B. Sansom 850
Tientsin—Formosa—Cons., G. H. Phipps 900
Tokyo—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E. 900
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes 1,250
“ Vice-Consul, R. Boulter 700
Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KHIVA.

Khan, H. H. Said Asfendiari, b. 1871, succeeded 1920

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants.

KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in

quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekir, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

President, Jahnis Tschakste.
Premier and Foreign Affairs, Z. A. Meterovics.

Minister in London, G. W. Bisseneek, 24 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. 5.
Sec. of Legation, J. Gilbert.
Consul-General, E. Bihrinach.

A Baltic Republic in the basin of the Dvina river and round the Gulf of Riga, includes the former Russian Provincial government of Courland, and parts of Livonia and Latgale, the area being about 28,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 1,750,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with over 1,000 lakes, of which the largest is Lake Peipus. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries; while the fisheries are also of importance.

The seat of government is Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina river, with an estimated population of 570,000, other centres being Libau (100,000) and Windau (50,000) on the Baltic coast, and Mitau (50,000) and Dwinsk (90,000) near the Southern (Lithuanian) frontier.

The legislature consists of a single Chamber Assembly of 150 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, and the President of the Assembly is President of the Republic. The executive is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

CAPITAL, Riga.

FLAG: Red, white, red, with sun's rays above the letter "L" and three stars.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Ernest Colville Collins

Wilton, C.M.G. (1921) £

Secretary of Legation, R. Sullivan.

Chief of Military Mission, Maj. R. B. Goodden, O.B.E.

LIBERIA.

President (1920-1924), C. D. B. King, assumed office Jan. 1, 1920.
Vice-President, S. A. Ross.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, E. M. Cummings.
Postmaster-General, T. G. Fuller.
War & Interior, E. J. Barclay (ad int.).
Education, W. F. Walker.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt. of U.S.A.), H. F. Worley.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Sec. of Legation, C. W. Dresselhuys.
Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 46 Castle Street, Liverpool.
Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spi ice, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1920, 446 vessels (525,314 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

	1920.
Revenue, Customs	£65,560
Internal	33,275
Post Office	10,695
Expenditure	121,105
External Debt	335,000
Imports	400,480
Exports	
Imports from U.K.	281,090
Exports to U.K.	208,890

- CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.
 FLAG: alte nate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—Cons. Gen., E. H. G. Shepherd
„ Vice-Consul, A. S. Paterson
(acting).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by 3 weekly English steamers from Liverpool, 20 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., b. Oct. 5, 1840; suc. Nov. 12, 1898.
 A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1911) 10,716. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1919), 6,883,441 kronen; expenditure 5,271,170 kronen (24 kronen = £1); debt 594,465 francs. CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,376.

LITHUANIA.

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).
Premier, Dr. K. Grinius.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Puryckis.

Minister in London, Thomas Naroushevitch.

The former Russian Governments of Kovno and Vilna and portions of Grodno, Mogilev and Vitelsk were united in 1918 as the Republic of Lithuania (Lietuva). The Republic is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg, Poland and Soviet Russia, on the E. by Soviet Russia, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic being about 40,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 5,000,000. The future of the districts of Memel and Tilsit is to be settled by the League of Nations, as between Lithuania and its S. neighbour, Poland.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly of 112 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. The seat of government is Vilna, on the Villya river, a tributary of the Niemen (pop. 210,000) connected by railway with Riga (Latvia), Petrograd, and Warsaw (Poland); Kovno, on the Niemen, has a population of 95,000, other centres being Grodno (60,000), Memel, on the Baltic (35,000), Suvalki (30,000), and Shavil (30,000).

CAPITAL, Vilna.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (vacant).
Vilna—British Chargé d'Affaires, Lt.-Col. R. B. Ward.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1866, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. Heir Apparent, Prince Jean, born Jan. 6, 1921.

Minister of State, M. Reuter.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. B. Pescatore.
Consul-General in London, M. H. S. J. Maas,
28 Langham Street, W. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation; 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles:

the population (1906) 563,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principal city is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1901 was estimated at 63,808,926 francs, expenditure 149,773,345 francs; debt (1 Jan., 1902) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

British Envoy, Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).

Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

President, Alvaro Obregon, assumed office Dec. 1, 1920.

CABINET (Dec. 1, 1920).

Minister of the Interior, Gen. P. E. Calles.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Alberto J. Pani.

Finance, Señor A. de la Huerta.

Communications, Gen. Amado Aguirre.

Industry and Commerce, Señor R. Zubaran Capmany.

Agriculture, Señor A. I. Villareal.

War, Señor E. Estrada.

1st Sec. (in charge of Legation), Señor Don Juan F. Urquidí, 25, Craven Road, W. 2.

Consul in London, Señor Don G. Fernandez, 25, Craven Road, W. 2.

Liverpool—Cons.-Gen., Señor Don A. Mascarenas, 51 South John Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are

Chapala, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1827. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since 1911 there have been many internal disturbances and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but he was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguery, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

During 1918 legislation of a confiscatory nature regarding the Mexican oilfields caused a diplomatic rupture with the U.S. and Great Britain.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis. Outstanding debt, May, 1921, pesos 427,053,683 = U.S. \$213,526,814; interest due May, 1921, pesos 130,778,021 = U.S. \$65,389,010.

The language of the country is Spanish.

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

	1919.	1920.
Estimated revenue.....	£14,938,000	£17,729,000
Estimated expenditure	20,349,000	17,305,000
Total Exports	36,730,000	...
Total Imports	16,461,000	...

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.....	£1,348,230	£4,566,207
Exports to U.K.....	7,173,840	13,444,493
Imports from U.S.....	\$12,455,100	\$195,000,000
Exports to U.S.....	148,926,376	180,000,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant).....£5,500

Chargé des Archives, H. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Do., Eng.-Com. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger.....300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, N. King ..1,825

" Vice-Consul, R. J. Fowler (acting) ... 900

Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., Thomas Dale ..

Durango—Vice-Cons., W. W. Graham...

Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden

Gomez Palacio—Vice-Cons., Patrick O'Hea

Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms

Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop...

Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., J. Davidson

Pro-Consul,

Hacienda Mababi—V. Cons.,

Puebla—Vice-Cons., W. Hardaker

Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, J. Caldwell ...

Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill

La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore

Mazatlan—V. Con., G. E. S. Watson ..

" Pro-Consul, G. E. Ward

Juarez—Consul, *H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.....£600

Piedras Negras—Vice-Cons., R. W. A. Marshall

Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce ...

" Vice-Consul,

Salina Cruz—Consul, William Wiseman...

" Pro-Consul,

Oaxaca—Vice-Cons., C. G. Rickards ..

Soomusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson

Tuxtla Gutierrez—V. Cons.,

Tampico—Consul, Arthur de C. Rivers.

" Vice-Consul, Robert G. Pulford,

" W. Peterkin (temp.), John Thompson (temp.)

Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford

Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffery.....

San Luis Potosi—V. Cons., Dr. H. E. Nolan

Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong...

" Pro-Consul, F. A. Eckard

Vera Cruz—Consul, John Hutchison

" Vice-Cons., A. Hogg.....

Jalapa—Vice-Consul (vacant)

" Pro-Consul, R. Fuentes

Orizaba—Vice-Cons., S. W. Stapcoole ...

Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, J. J. Spark

Transit, about 22 days.

* S. S. = £1.

* Is at present Chargé des Archives at Mexico Legation.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, born Nov. 12, 1848; suc. Sept. 20, 1889; mar., 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, born February 10, 1858.

Heir, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Minister of State, Raymond Le Bourdon.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W. 1.

Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).

" Vice-Consul (actg.), W. J. Henley (Monaco).

MONTENEGRO. See YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., proclaimed Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-12° 40' W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast, in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the Atlas Mountains. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 36° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911-1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 90° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less

temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—From the end of the 8th century A.D. until the year 1212 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1249. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algeiras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulay Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. *Ceuta*, in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and there are several *presidios* along the Mediterranean (or Rif) coast, while the adjacent *Alhucema* and *Zaffarin* islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. Pending further negotiations the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body. In the Spanish zone there have been tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdsseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fennugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports

being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the *Tangier* zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hasani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from *Tangier* to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from *Tangier* to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at *Tangier*, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to *Tangier*. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal Harbours are Tetuan, *Tangier*, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mehedla, and Mogador.

	1917.	1918.
Total Imports	frs. 365,500,000	430,800,000
Total Exports	132,500,000	140,100,000
	1919.	1920.
Exports to U.K.	£816,722	£1,647,136
Imports from U.K.	4,123,688	4,938,246

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, about 120,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (100,000), Mequinez (55,000), Rabat and Salles (50,000), *Tangier* (45,000), Casablanca (60,000), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (25,000), and Saffi (24,000).

Tangier—British Chargé d'Affaires and Acting Consul-General, A. J. Clark-Kerr.

Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin, C.M.G.

Commercial Sec., C. R. B. Atkinson, O.B.E.

Vice-Consuls, G. C. Allichin; C. G. Hope-Gill; J. B. Johnstone.

Pro-Consul, L. Morillo.

Alcazar—Consular Agent (vacant).

Arzilar—Consular Agent, I. L. Beushiton.

Larache—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

Pro-Consul, N. C. E. H. Taylor.

Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox-Strangways.

Casa-Blanca—Consul, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome.

Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, E. J. Wright (acting).

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.

Mogador—Vice-Consul, A. J. A. Douglas.

Rabat—Consul, E. G. Lomas.

Saffi—Vice-Consul, W. L. Bond.

Fez—Vice-Consul (vacant).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO,

Tangier. Sec., L. J. Brown.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,500 miles; transit 5 days, or by *Sud Express*, 3 days.

NEPAL. (See page 632).

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND), Kingdom of.

Queen, *Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria*, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; mar., Feb. 7,

1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1858; married the

late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890-1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 7, 1918).

Minister of Interior, Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.

Colonies, M. S. de Graaff.

Justice, Dr. Heemskerck.

War (and Marine, ad int.), M. J. J. C. van Dyk.

Ways and Communications, M. Koenig.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, M. van Ysselsteyn.

Finance, Dr. D. J. de Geer.

Education, Dr. de Visser.

Labour, Prof. Aalberse.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.

Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.

1st Sec., E. C. T. Roosmale-Nepveu.

Attaché, A. Loudon.

Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S. W. 15.

Naval Attaché, Capt. K. F. Sluys.

Commercial Attaché, F. B. S'Jacob.

Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 28 Laugham Street, W. 1.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. $50^{\circ} 46' - 53^{\circ} 34'$ N. and long. $3^{\circ} 22' - 14^{\circ}$ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in March, 1920, of 6,843,436. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1919, consisted of 427 steamers, tonnage 3,583,256 (cubic metres) and 120 sailing vessels of 52,378 tons (cubic metres). In 1920, 27,764,936 tons (cubic metres) entered, and 19,646,956 tons (cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 23,000 men, producing a first-line army of 170,000, or (including landwehr and landsturm) 570,000 all

ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1921, of 100 ships (7 of them ironclads, and 6 protected cruisers).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and Delft, and there are technical universities at Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1919.	1921.
Revenue (Budget) ...	fl. 449,610,000	fl. 544,163,000
Expenditure (Budget) ...	436,951,000	601,649,000

Public Debt (1919):—

Interest-bearing Funded Debt.	
(1) Ordinary	fl. 1,089,239,000
(2) War-crisis Debt	1,093,650,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating Debt	616,181,000

Total	fl. 2,799,070,000
Annual charge	61,006,670

Imports	fl. 3,367,471,685
Exports	1,748,513,401

Imports from U.K.	£60,600,922	£62,138,433
Exports to U.K.	21,658,430	39,253,702

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1920), 649,335; and Rotterdam, population (1920), 507,661.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1920), 360,425.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague).

British Minister, Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919)

1st Secretary, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

3rd Secretary, Sir Adrian W. M. Baillie, Bart.

Commercial Secretary (16, Kettingstraat, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Commander E. L. Wharton, R.N.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist, Francis A. Chambers

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Consul, J. M. Prillewitz ...

Pro-Consul, W. E. Ransom

Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, A. W. Robertson

Commercial Agent, H. A. N. Bluet

Koepang—Cons. Agent, Charles M. Pilliet

Samarang—Vice-Cons., A. R. King

Sourabaya—V.-Cons., J. Dalton

Pro-Consul, J. F. Hartman

Macassar (Celebes)—V.-Cons., Lazarus S. Arathoon

Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. I. Mathewson

Pro-Consul, J. A. Bland

* fl. 225 = £1 (normal). Sept. 1921, fl. 21'40 = £1.

† An Act of Oct. 22, 1919, authorized a forced loan of 450,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 5 p.c. and redeemable at par in 1934.

<i>Padang (Sumatra)—V. Cons. (vacant)</i>	
<i>Curacao—Consul, Jacob Thieleen</i>	£400
<i>Paramaribo—See Surinam.</i>	
<i>Rotterdam—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn</i>	1,800
<i>" Vice-Consul, A. W. J. Muller ; E. J. Gorst, M.C., and Norman Smith (acting)</i>	
<i>" Pre-Consul, C. B. Demange</i>	
<i>Amsterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.</i>	
<i>" Vice-Consul, W. H. Oxley</i>	
<i>" Pri-Consul, George Payne</i>	
<i>Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp</i>	
<i>Middleburg—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne</i>	400
<i>Ymuiden—V. Cons., S.C.L. Reygersberg</i>	
<i>Surinam—Consul, Rev. W. L. Klissack, M.A.</i>	1,450
<i>Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence</i>	
<i>Transit, 12 hours.</i>	

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 822,473 square miles.

POPULATION, 47,203,639.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and *MOLUCCAS: Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (215,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (28,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1917) of 47,203,639, of whom as many as 34,157,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1917, 27,174,995 florins) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar (1,844,135 tons exported in 1916), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1919) a colonial army of 1,449 officers and 39,521 men. The colonial revenue for 1920 was estimated at £42,000,000 and the expenditure at £48,900,000. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1917, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 992,420,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 474,724,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1917, 7,645,941 guilders; exports, 8,528,170 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1917) 203,104 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CUBAQUO (imports, £483,239; exports, £190,859; population, 34,893) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 22,726 (imports, £38,455; exports, £39,398).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1920.
Exports to U.K.	£35,000,944
Imports from U.K.	23,661,768

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President (1912-1924), Diego Manuel Chamorro, assumed office, Jan. 1, 1921.
Foreign Affairs, Mariana Zelaya.

Minister in London (vacant).

*Chargé d'Affaires, Eduardo Perez-Triana, 49 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.**Consul in London, Esteban M. Vargas, 63 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**Vice-Consul, Wynnes B. Gauld.*

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'—15° N. lat. and 82° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population estimated at 800,000 in 1918, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, rice, beans, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco; large quantities of foodstuffs are imported, in addition to cottons and other manufactures from the United States. There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph. Corinto is the chief commercial port.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

Public revenue	1915-16.
	*C\$2,090,096
Public expenditure	1,789,416
	1916.
External debt	C\$7,687,370
Internal debt	7,640,548

	1916.	1917.
Exports	£1,056,972	£1,195,051
Imports	955,519	1,278,613
Exports to U.K. (1920)		£ 91,401
Imports from U.K. (1920)		456,552

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 40,000; Leon, 60,000; Granada, 20,000; Matagalpa, 16,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., H. W. Galsford (Guatemala).

*Managua—Consul, T. I. Rees.**Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.**Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.**Bluefields—Consul, S. H. Hammond.*

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 23 days.

NORWAY, Kingdom of.

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.E.H. Princess Maud (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b. July 2, 1902.

CABINET (Oct. 20, 1921).

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, O. Blehr.**Foreign Affairs, Dr. A. Ræstad.**Agriculture, H. Fiva.**Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Osen Nalun.**Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, J. L. Mowinkel.*

* C\$ = Cordoba, worth \$2 U.S.

Public Works, O. Mjelds.
Social Affairs, S. Oftedal.
Defence, Maj.-Gen. F. Aavatsmark.
Supplies, B. O. Mortensen.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Bolkons, S.W. 20.
Office of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, W. M. Johannessen.
1st Secretary, R. Kildal.
Naval Attaché, Capt. S. Scott Hansen.
Commercial Counsellor, G. Conradi.
Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helens, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, C. Kruse Jensen.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,646,306. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 234,077,000 kroner* in 1919. The mineral products are increasing, the total value won in 1919 being 37,131,000 kroner. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, pulp-making, and electro-chemical products are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 126,192,000 kroner in 1919. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is 121,500 all ranks, and the war effective is about 400,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 25 and 35 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 29 torpedo-boats, a gunboat, 4 destroyers, 4 submarines, and 20 minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by

local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1920 by 1,550 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1920 was 2,022 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1920, was 16,210 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1921, consisted of 2,828 vessels, of 1,528,100 tons. During the War, Norwegian vessels of 1,237,122 tons were sunk by torpedo or mine, and 224 seamen were killed; in addition, 69 vessels of 66,800 tons and 943 seamen are "not accounted for," and are presumed to have been destroyed by torpedo or mine.

	1918-19. *Kroner.	1919-20. *Kroner.
Ordinary Revenue	360,028,500	380,000,100
Expenditure	244,622,800	341,306,500
Public Debt (June 30, 1920) ...	...	1,229,605,110
	1919.	1920.
Total imports	2,583,746,000	2,021,000,000
Total exports	782,282,000	1,242,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1920)	244,622,800	341,306,500
Exports to U.K. (1920) .....	...	23,829,349

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,341.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Mansfeldt de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £4,500
Commercial Secretary, C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
1st Sec., G. B. Warner
and Secretary, W. St. C. H. Roberts.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O., R.N.
Assistant Secs., E. Reynolds; H. W. Weedon
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, Edward Francis Gray £1,300
Vice-Consuls, F. C. Cartwright; N. Vorley
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Aird
 " *Alesund—Vice-Cons.*, Otto Tyrholm ...
 " *Arendal—Vice-Consul*, Emil Kallevig
 " *Bergen—Consul*, H. C. Dick, M.B.E. 1,250
 " *Vice-Cons.*, D. St. C. Gainer
 " *Vice-Consul*, J. Pincock (acting) ..
 " *Pro-Cons.*, Einar Gran
 " *Bodo—Vice-Cons.*, M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
 " *Christiansand—Vice-Cons.*, Gottlob Carl Reinhardt
 " *Christianund—Vice-Consul*, J. C. Loennechen
 " *Drammen—Vice-Cons.*, Johannes Sveaas
 " *Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul*, J. R. Jeffery
 " *Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons.*, Oscar Thils, M.B.E.
 " *Hammerfest—Vice-Cons.* (vacant)
 " *Haugesund—Vice-Cons.*, Johannes Sundfør ...
 " *Kragerø—Vice-Consul*, Johannes Lindvig

* 28 kroner = 1 £.

† Under the superintendence of Bergen.

‡ Under the superintendence of Christiania.

812 Foreign Countries—Norway, Panama, The Papacy, Paraguay.

†Larvik—Vice-Consul, O. Johannsen

*, Pro-Consul, M. O. Nielsen

*Løsten (Bokkøy)—Vice-Consul, John Berg

†Mandal—Vice-Cons., H. P. Tallaksen ...

*Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll

†Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt ...

*Namesos—V.-C., Theodor Sommerschild

*Narvik—Vice-Cons., J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E. ...

†Porsgrund—V.-Cons., Christen Knudsen

†Risor—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne

†Sarpsborg—Vice-Cons., Alfred Chappell

†Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland

*, Pro-Consul, C. P. Winsnes

*Stavanger—Vice-Cons., T. D. Spence ... £400

†Tromsø, Vice-Cons., H. Waalmann

*Tromsø—Vice-Cons., A. Gabrielsen

*Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O., O.B.E. 570

*, Pro-Consul, S. Christensen

Vardø—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMAN. See Arabia.

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1920-1924), Belisario Porras, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (Nov. 14, 1928.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Ricardo Alfaro.

Foreign Affairs, Narciso Garay.

Finance, Eusebio A. Morales.

Public Instruction, Jephtha Duncan.

Public Works (Fomento), Grau. Manuel Quintero.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General, Don Juan B. Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.

Consul in London (and *Chargé d'Affaires*), Don C. R. Zachrisson V., 23a Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.

Consul in Birmingham, F. Hickinbotham.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1920) was 401,428. The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coffee, tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1919-20) £1,500,000

Expenditure (1919-20) 1,050,000

Imports (1920) 4,250,000

Exports (1920) 950,100

Imports from U.K. 1919. £219,023 1920. £538,236

Exports to U.K. 1919. 250,261 1920. 228,476

The total value of imports into the Canal Zone for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was \$9,777,867 (U.S. Cy.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population, 37,000.

Flag—Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue; and white with red star.

† Under the superintendence of Bergen.
* Under the superintendence of Christiania.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (1919) (also to Costa Rica) £2,500

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. ditto Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Architect, H. W. Gunningham

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Cons., £890

„ Vice-Consul, W. Ewing

„ Pro-Consul, E. S. Humber

Rocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton

Colon—Consul, Constantine Graham

„ Vice-Consuls, F. W. Border (actg.);

A. G. Ponsonby (actg); F. Woodcock 500

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool

direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southamp-

ton fortnightly, 18 days; via New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontiff (259th), His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. (Della Chiesa), born at Genoa Nov. 21, 1854, elected Pope (in succession to Pius X.) Sept. 4, 1914.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (Special Mission), Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

1st Secretary, C. E. F. Dormer.

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1920-1924), Manuel Gondra (resigned).

Foreign Affairs, Señor Ramon Lara Castro.

Finance, Dr. Eligio Ayala.

Justice and Instruction, Don Rogelio Ibarra.

War and Marine, Col. Adolfo Chirife.

Interior, Don José P. Guggiari.

Minister in London, Señor Don Dr. José P. Montero.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 14, Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°-6° 30' S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 75,700 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1537 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the Battle of Cerro Cord, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted

at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asunción to Buenos Aires (685 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

Revenue (Estimate)	1921-2
Expenditure (do.)	£675,690
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	768,006
Internal Debt (do.)	1,302,200
	762,629
	1920.
Imports	2,623,702
Exports	3,937,116
Imports from U.K. (1920)	521,163
Exports to U.K. (1920)	95,900
Exchange (Jan., 1921), for cheques on London, about \$190 to £1.	

CAPITAL, ASUNCIÓN. Population, 80,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G. (1920).
 Ascension—Consul (with local rank of First Sec.)
 and *Chargé d'Affaires* (in absence of Minister),
 F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, 3. June 29, 1298; suc. July 17, 1299; crowned July 21, 1299.
 Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, b. Feb. 19, 1299.

CABINET (May, 1292).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior,
 Ghavamos-Saltaneh.
 Foreign Affairs, Mocharos-Saltaneh.
 Finance, Mossadegos-Saltaneh.
 Justice, Amidos-Saltaneh.
 Education and Health, Amir-Aalam.
 Commerce and Public Works, Nayeros Sultan.
 Posts and Telegraphs, Prince Choabed-Dowleh.
 War, Sardar Sepah.

Envoy Extra. and Minister Plen. in London,
 His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftahes-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47 Brimham Gardens, S.W. 5.

Counsellor, Mirza Mohammad-Ali Khan, Khan Moghaddam.

1st Sec., Pathollah Khan Noury Monasem es Saltaneh.

3rd Sec., Ebrahim Khan Gharagzoulu; Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari.

Hon. Attachés, Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri Faid es Saltaneh; Prince Anowshavari Mirza Salour.

Consul-General in London, Sir Harry Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. On Aug. 9, 1920, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Persia, and to provide a loan of £2,000,000, in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State. This agreement was, however, never put into force, and was denounced by the Persian Government (with the concurrence of Great Britain) in Feb., 1921.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which

was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1900 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 220,000), Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yazd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babliam (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzafer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914).

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913-14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. The apparent increase in the trade figures is due to the fall in the exchange. The British Empire was the chief trader in 1917-18, and sent about three-fifths of the total imports. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *via* Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England and India) and sugar (from Russia and France), with tea, cotton yarn, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and silk cocoons.

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Imports	£15,602,000	£15,876,000
Exports	11,300,000	9,022,000
Imports from U.K. (1920)	—	2,246,711
Exports to U.K. (1920)	—	3,743,303

CAPITAL, Tehran.

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

<i>Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General</i> , Sir P. L. Lorraine, Bart., C.M.G.	£5,000
<i>Counsellor</i> , R. F. O. Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O.	
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O.	865
<i>1st Secretary</i> , E. St J. D. Monson	
<i>2nd Secretaries</i> , V. A. L. Mallet, R. H. Hadow	£300 to 600
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , C. W. Barker	
<i>Oriental Secretary</i> , W. A. Smart	£400 to 700
<i>Head of Oriental Chancery</i> , Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G.	£300 to 450
<i>Commercial Secretary</i> , Major B. J. Temple	
<i>Physician</i> , Dr. Anthony Neligan	900

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

<i>Tehran—Vice-Consul</i> , G. T. Havard	
<i>Hamadan—Vice-Consul</i> , H. E. D. Gylboun-Monypenny	
<i>Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident</i> , Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750 per mensem	
<i>Consul</i> , C. Gidney	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Capt. S. Clegg (tempy.).	
<i>Bunder Abbas—Consul</i> , B. A. Fagan (actg.).	
<i>Isfahan—Cons.-Gen.</i> , F. E. Crow, C.M.G. £1,500	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , M. S. P. Aganoor.	
<i>Sultanabad—Vice-Consul</i> , Edward P. Hutton (actg.).	
<i>Yezd—Vice-Consul</i> , C. E. Treadwell (actg.).	
<i>Kerman—Consul</i> , Major A. J. H. Grey.	
Rs. 1,600 per mensem	
<i>Bam—Vice-Consul</i> ,	
<i>Kermanshah—Consul</i> , N. P. Cowan.	
<i>Meshed—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India</i> , Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.	
Rs. 2,250 per mensem	
<i>Vice-Cons.</i>	
<i>Mohammerah—Consul</i> , Asst.-Surg., C. H. Lincoln.	
<i>Ahwaz—Vice-Consul</i> , Capt. E. C. Peel.	
<i>Seistan & Kain—Consul</i> , Major T. C. Fowle.	
Rs. 1,700 per mensem	
<i>Birjand—Vice-Consul</i> , Mirza Muhammed Beg (actg.).	
<i>Shiraz—Consul</i> , H. G. Chick, C.I.E. £800 to 1,000	
<i>Tabriz—Consul</i> , Ernest Bristow	1,175
<i>Maragha—Cons. Agent</i> , Dr. H. M. Vatarlian.	
Transit to Tehran, 20 days.	

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 632).

PERU, Republic of.

President (1919-1924), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, assumed office Aug. 9, 1919.

MINISTRY (March 8, 1921).

Premier and Minister of the Interior, Dr. A. Leguia y Martinez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Salomón.
Justice and Education, Dr. J. C. Barrón.
Public Works, Dr. Pedro J. Rada y Gamio.
Finance and Commerce, Dr. Abraham Rodríguez Dúlanto.
War, Dr. German Lauro Iglesias.
Marine, Dr. Lauro Carletti.

Minister in London (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Don Guillermo Swayne.
Legation, 104 Victoria Street, S. W. 1.
Secretary, Señor Don Dr. Ruado Rivera Schreiber.

Attaché, Señor Don Cipriano Laco.

Military Attaché, Comm. M. R. Bravo.

Naval Attaché, Comm. M. Faura.

Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen

Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.

Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.

Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Vargas.

Consul-General at Liverpool, Señor Don C. Estenosa.

Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Bruno Beuno.

Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Carlos Mackehenie.

Do., Southampton, Señor Don A. P. Saez.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $1^{\circ} 31' 29''$ and $19^{\circ} 13' S.$ latitude and between 69° and $81^{\circ} 19' W.$ The territory between $1^{\circ} 47' S.$ and $19^{\circ} 13' S.$ is still occupied by Chile, and representations are again being made for the return of these provinces, which were occupied by Chile during the Pacific War of 1879-1882. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population at 3,530,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1866 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being Huascarán (22,090 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arquipa (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), Huacala (20,000 feet), and Lirima, Tocora, and Sarasara, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, a low arid desert except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of irrigation; the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes; the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper, coal (of inferior quality) and vanadium are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaliba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar and cotton are the staple agricultural articles of the

country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are minerals and metals, petroleum, raw cotton, sugar, hides and skins, gums (chiefly rubber) and wool. In 1928 the U.S.A. sent 54.3 of the imports and took 45.6 of the exports, while the U.K. sent 16.1 per cent. and took 31.7 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1919) was about 1,920 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government, and a submarines.

Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1919.	1920.
Public revenue	*£5,169,147	*£7,926,452
Public expenditure	5,169,147	6,995,457
Total Debt	6,994,953	7,110,951
Total imports	12,203,839	—
Total exports	26,899,422	—
Imports from U.K.	1,645,946	4,834,953
Exports to U.K.	8,441,321	14,619,312

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1921), 151,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. Cuningham Grant

Duff (1920)

Commercial Sec., F. W. Manners £700 to 900

Asst. Naval Attaché, Paym.-Lt. Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—*Vice-Cons.*, A. R. Gilzean (*actg.*).

Callao—*Consul-General*, H. A. Richards £1,625

Callao—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe,

O.B.E., R.N.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Hill.

" *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.

" *Arequipa—Vice-Consul*, R. W. Stafford.

" *Mollendo—Vice-Consul*,

Payta—*Vice-Consul*, R. Antram.

Salaverry and Trujillo—*V.-Cons.*, G. P. Nelson.

Iquitos—*Consul* (vacant)

" *Vice-Consul*, G. M. Turner (*actg.*).

Lima, 7,000 miles; transit, *via* Southampton,

30-35 days, or *via* New York & Colon, 19-22 days.

POLAND.

President, Joseph Pilsudski, born 1867, assumed office November, 1918.

MINISTRY (1921).

Premier, Wincenty Witos.

Foreign Affairs, C. Skirmunt.

Interior, M. Rakackiewicz.

Commerce and Industry, Wieslaw Przanowski.

*Peruvian £ = (Aug. 1921) £0 12s. 0d

Agriculture, M. Raczyński.
Education, Maciej Rataj.
Finance, M. Stępczowski.
Public Health, Witold Chodźko.
Railways, M. Jaciński.
Posts and Telegraphs, Władysław Stęśłowicz.
Justice, M. Bobolewski.
Public Works and Labour, M. Darowski.
War, Lieut.-Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski.
Food, Stanisław Sliwinski.
State Works, Gabrye Narutowicz.
Minister for Poland and former Prussian Territory, M. Trzcinski.

Minister in London, M. Ładislav Wroblewski.
Legation, 45, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), John Clechanowski.
1st Secretary, George Adamkiewicz.
and do., Count Joseph Potocki; Joseph Lipski.
Mil. Attaché, Rear-Admiral W. Kłoczowski;
Cap., J. Górski.

Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.
Commercial Attaché, L. Goldstaub.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Paris* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted (as far as possible) within the limits of the 18th century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 253,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czechoslovakia in the S.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 300,000 sq. miles, with a population of 30,000,000, but the disposition of the Regency of Opole (Upper Silesia) has yet to be determined by plebiscite. The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to obtain peace on favourable terms, and claimed the recognition by the Soviet at Moscow of about 250,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of 1,330,000 Poles, 1,200,000 Ruthenians, 900,000 Ukrainians, 550,000 Jews and 500,000 of various nationalities. The advance of the Polish armies into Lithuania was the cause of anxiety among the Supreme Council of the Allies in the autumn of 1920.

GOVERNMENT.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1921, the President exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

PRODUCTION.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Russian Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—In July, 1921, the war strength of the Polish army was 400,000 all ranks; the peace effective of this army is intended to be kept at 27,000 officers and 270,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, is being organized.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Łwów, Poznań, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Łwów, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are about 11,000 miles of railway and over 20,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Nareth, Bug, Warta, and Pillica, of which about 1,200 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

FINANCE.—The revenue for 1920-21 was estimated at 135,166,000,000 and the expenditure at 208,967,000,000, showing a deficit of nearly 74 milliards of Polish marks, which will be partly met by a loan and partly by credit operations. The note issue increased from 4,846,110,000 Polish marks in Jan. 1920 to 49,359,485,439 in Dec. 1920; the exchange on London fell from 520 marks (Jan.) to 2,150 marks = £1 (Dec.). Temporary national currency: Polish mark: about 3,500,000,000 in circulation, besides some 3 milliards roubles, a milliard German marks and 5 milliards Austrian kronen (total of about 15 milliards Polish marks). The Polish mark has been adopted at the ratio of 70 Galician kronen = 100 Polish marks.

The capital, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; its population in 1924 was about 800,000, and in 1929 about 1,000,000. Other large towns are Łódź (450,000), the centre of the textile industry; Posen, at the confluence of the Warta and Cybina rivers (260,000), Cracow, on the Vistula (170,000), Białystok (120,000), and Sosnowice (100,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.

No. 18, Nowy Świat, Warsaw.

British Minister, Warsaw, William Grenfell Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O. (1921) £4,500
1st Secretary, R. H. Hoare.
and " V. Cavendish-Bentinck.
3rd " P. S. Scrivener.
Commercial Secretary, R. E. Kimens
£1,000 to 1,200

Naval Attaché, Comm. E. L. Wharton, R.N.
Secretary to Minister, H. W. Davison.

BRITISH CONSULATES.

Warsaw (No. 107 Aleje Jerosolimskie), *Consul*,
 F. Savary; *Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Welton (*actg.*).
Boryslaw—*Vice-Consul*, H. R. Wright.
Lemberg—*Vice-Consul*, Lt.-Col. J. I. White-
 head.
Posen—*Vice-Consul*, R. M. Buchan.

PORTUGAL, Republic of.

President, Antonio José d'Almeida, assumed
 office Oct. 6, 1919.

CABINET (Nov. 5, 1921)

*Prime Minister and Interior (and War, ad
 interim)*, Colonel Maia Pinto.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor J. C. de Mello Barreto.
Justice, Dr. Vasco Vasconcellos.
Finance, Senhor Veiga Simões.
Colonies, Senhor Thomas Fernandes.
Instruction, Dr. Vasco Borges.
Commerce, Dr. Costa Cabral.
Agriculture, Dr. Antão de Carvalho.

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
 Senhor M. Teixeira-Gomes, G.B.E., 12, Gloucester
 Place, Portman Square, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E., 32
 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1.
2nd Secretaries, Senhor H. G. da Silva; Senhor
 J. de Lima Santos.

Naval Attaché, Comm. F. Branco.

Military Attaché, Col. A. I. Ferraz, D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General
 (London), Senhor O. G. Potier, 12, Tavilton St.,
 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

Vice-Consul (London), Maj. M. C. V. Hurst,
 Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, W. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° N. lat. and 6° 15'—
 9° 30' W. long., being 360 miles in length from
 N to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth
 from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains
 an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population
 in 1920 of 6,399,335, and the Portuguese Colonies
 a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a popu-
 lation estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and
 Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as
 a part of continental Portugal. The chief
 products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax,
 hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the
 lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons,
 figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests
 of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the culti-
 vation of the vine and the olive being among
 the chief branches of industry; the rich red
 wine known to us as "port" is shipped from
 Oporto. Its mineral products are important—
 copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese,
 iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its
 hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manu-
 factures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen,
 and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware
 goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist
 to the extent of 90 per cent. of wine, which is
 the chief industrial product of the country;
 others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil,
 sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured
 goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs,
 machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c.
 The commercial marine (1927) numbered 124
 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of

122,726. In 1928, 5,566 vessels, of 3,284,995
 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Rail-
 ways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in
 1917, and there were 5,321 miles of telegraph line
 in 1917. For many years the national income
 was considerably less than the expenditure;
 this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal
 and compulsory. The peace effective is about
 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The
 Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 pro-
 tected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4
 destroyers, and 3 submarines and 4 gunboats,
 acquired in England (1920), and 6 ex-Austrian
 destroyers, manned by about 4,898 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory
 between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly
 enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population
 above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary
 education is conducted in State lycées. There
 are also military, naval and other special schools.
 The University of Coimbra (1921) had 1,202
 matriculated students in 1920.

Revenue (estimate)	1921.
Expenditure (estimate)	*\$211,411,000
Total debt (1920)	479,749,000
	1,914,044,927

Imports	1919.
Exports	£151,565,000
Imports from U.K. (1920)	47,171,000
Exports to U.K. (1920)	12,051,676
	6,899,451

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 500,276;
 Oporto had a population (1920) of 215,330.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Hon. Sir Laucelot D.

Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £4,000

1st Secretary, H. A. Grant-Watson

2nd Secretary, T. A. Shone

Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. R. Ramsay,

R.N. (Paris).

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J.

Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Assist. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. V.

Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Hon. Attaché, Sir J. Williams-Drummond,

Bart.

Commercial Secretary, Geoffrey Sallis.

Translator, H. C. G. Oakley £300 to 400

Archivist, G. C. Pelham

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—*Cons.-Gen.*, G. B. Beak £1,300

V.-Cons., Charles Broughton

Belem—*V.-Cons.*, Charles J. French Duff

Faro and Tavira—*Vice-Consul*, Candido

P. dos Santos

Portimão—*V.-Cons.*, José P. d'Azevedo

Setúbal—*Vice-Cons.*, Joaquim P. Fryxell

Villa Real de Santo Antonio—*Vice-*

Consul, H. H. Maxwell

Chinde—*Vice-Consul*, G. H. V. Mercier ...

Funchal (Madeira)—*Cons.*, P. J. Stan-
 forth

V.-Cons., E. Sarsfield

Loanda—*Consul*, A. B. Hutcheon.

V.-Cons., F. E. Brinjes.

Landana—*Cons. Agent*, A. E. Cadman.

Lobito—*Vice-Cons.*, E. A. Duthie (*actg.*).

Sao Thomé—*Vice-Cons.*, F. C. Johnson.

* The \$ (segundo) is valued at par at 48 s.d.; the present

Exchange value (Oct. 20, 1921) is 64d.

818 Foreign Countries—Portugal; Portuguese Colonies, Rumania.

Lorenzo Marques —Consul-General, H. Hall Hall	£1,750
Vice-Consul , A. T. Long	
Beira —Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland (actg.)	650
Mozambique —V. Cons., H. C. Maxwell (actg.)	
Porto Amella —Vice-Consul, W. Follott, (actg.)	
Quilimane —Jeffrey Tothill (actg.) Tele—	
Consular Agent , A. J. Correa	
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.	
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, L. C. Hobson (acting)	
Oporto —Consul, Ralph Bernal	1,300
Figueira —Vice-Consul, George Laidley Vianna and Caminha —Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos	
Vianna do Castello —Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.	
Portuguese Guinea —Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham	
St. Michael (Azores)—Consul, G. W. Hayes Vice-Cons., B. C. Morley (temp.)	
Fajal —Vice-Consul, G. E. Davies.	
St. George —Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo	
St. Vincent —Vice-Consul, D. Wilson.	
St. Jago —Vice-Consul, J. R. da Silva Lisbon, distance 1,120 miles; transit, 50 hours.	

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damann, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £127,300; imports, £1,580,000; exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1910-11, £40,000; imports, £80,000; exports, £64,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £90,000; exports, £70,000; imports, £380,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £62,000; exports, £12,000; imports, £180,000.

SAO TOME and **PRINCEIP ISLANDS**, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1909-10, £186,500; imports, £520,000; exports, £650,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1917-8, £1,350,000; exports (1919), £1,180,000; imports, £1,020,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000. Revenue, 1917-8, £950,000; total trade (imports and exports), £3,600,000. A scheme for a trans-continental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running south-

wards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1920)	£7,255,827
Exports to U.K. (1920)	3,342,864

RUMANIA.

King, Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle Oct. 10, 1914; mar. Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (July 31, 1921).

Premier, Gen. Averesco.
Foreign Affairs, Take Jonesco.
War, Gen. Rascano.
Interior, M. Argetolano.
Public Instruction, M. Negulesco.
Public Worship, M. Octavian Goga.
Public Works, M. Petrovici.
Finance, M. Titulesco.
Agriculture, M. Garofidi.
Commerce and Industry, Gen. Averesco (ad. int.).
Communications, General Valleano.
Domains, M. Cudalho.
Justice, M. Antonesco.
Royal House, M. Misu.
Minister of State, M. Dori Popovici.
Labour, M. Tranco Jasi.
Bukovina, Baron Starcia; **Transylvania**, M. Groza; **Bessarabia**, M. Sergiu Nitza.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Michael B. Boiesco (Chargé d'Affaires).

Legation, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
2nd Secretary, Capt. Costiesco-Glyka.

3rd Secretaries, M. Nano; M. Alexander Cretziano.

Attachés, M. Alexander Constantinesco; M. Nicholas Vladesco.

Military Attaché, Col. Douglas Capitanescu.

Consul, M. Marcu Beza.

do., M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.

Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaelesco.

Hon. Consul-General, Sir Albert Rollit LL.D.,

3 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.

Hon. Consuls at Glasgow, Manchester and Malta.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Crizana-Maramuresh, Transylvania, with part of the Banat and of the Dobruja. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1876) a new Principality (Bessarabia)

of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (*Dobruja*) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of *Bessarabia*, *Transylvania*, *Bukovina*, and part of the *Banat* of *Temesvar*. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq. miles, and the 1924 population of 7,000,000 has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority races. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of *Walachia*, *Bessarabia*, and *Moldavia* is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1929 was estimated at 7,000,000 quarters (of 480 lb.). The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of *Transylvania* yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of *Bessarabia* produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,888,792 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields number about 50,000 and are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 1,335 acres have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

ARMY.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of

Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumanian-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (*Bela Kun*) into exile from *Buda Pest*. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 29,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at *Bucharest*, *Jassy*, *Cluj*, and *Cernauti*. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1923.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1929 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea port of *Constantza* (*Dobruja*) is linked with the interior by a railway. A European Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at *Galatz*.

	1925 26.	1926 27.
Budget revenue.....	£25,800,000	£25,830,000
Budget expenditure.....	20,465,000	25,830,000
Public debt (April 1, 1929) *lei	20,310,000,000	
Total imports		£21,000,000
Total exports		24,200,000
	1929.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£6,031,402	£7,503,205
Exports to U.K.	2,742	3,231,892

CAPITAL, *Bucharest*, on the *Dimbovitza*, with an estimated population of 400,000 in 1919 (and of about 800,000 in Aug. 1921). Other towns are *Jassy* (80,000), *Galatz* (60,000), *Braila* (60,000), *Ploesti* (50,000), and *Craiova* (45,000); in *Transylvania*, *Kolozvar* or *Klausenburg* (60,000) in the *Bukovina*, *Czernowitz*; and in *Bessarabia*, *Kishinev*, *Akkerman* and *Bender*.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 *Strada Jules Michelet*, *Bucharest*).
British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General,
 Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G.,
 K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920).....£4,000
 1st Secretary, J. H. E. V. Millington-Drake
 2nd Secretary, H. L. Baggallay.
 Mil. Attaché, Col. F. J. Duncan, C.B.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Naval Attaché (see Italy)
 Commercial Sec., A. A. Adams, 33 *Strada*
 Gen. Gh. Mann (Fosta Verde) £1,000 to 1,500
 Registrar, A. P. Marson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bucharest—Consul, I. E. Keyser
Braila—V.-Cons., O. H. A. Marriott.....
 " *Pro-Consul*, Capt. J. Pitts,
 C.B.E., M.O.
Galatz—Vice-Consul, O. B. Clifton (temp.)
Constantza—Vice-Cons., (vacant)
Sulina—V.-Cons., G. Harrington
Cluj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin
Czernowitz—Consul, J. A. Cameron
 Transit, 5 days.

* At par = £22,000,000.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council of Commissioners of the People, Nicolai Vladimír Ilitch Ulianov-Lenin, born April 23, 1870.

Members of the Council —

War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotsky.

Foreign Affairs, G. Tshitcherin.

Justice, Kourky.

Public Instruction, Lunakharsky.

Finances, Krestinsky.

Health, Semashko.

Posts and Telegraphs, Iliubovich.

Ways and Communications, Dzerzhinsky.

Agriculture, Ossinsky.

Food, Tsuriup.

Social Welfare, Vinokurov.

Foreign Trade Commissioner, Krassin.

The area of Soviet Russia cannot be stated with accuracy, owing to the ebb and flow of the various conflicting forces. It may, however, be estimated at 1,650,000 square miles (with a population of about 100,000,000) West of the Ural Mountains; and at 3,200,000 square miles (with a population of about 8,000,000) East of the Urals (Siberia, exclusive of Yakutsk).

A census taken under the auspices of the Soviet Government in August, 1920, gave a population of about 136,000,000, of whom 47 per cent. were males and 53 per cent. females; estimates appear to have been made for the territories not immediately under the control of the Soviet Republic.

Prior to the War of 1914-8 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000. Included in this area were the present Republic of Finland, the Russian portion of the Republic of Poland, the Baltic Republics of *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, the Southern Republics of *Georgia*, the *Ukraine*, and the *Don*, the Caucasian Republics of *Kuban* and *Azerbaijan*, and the Russian portion of the Republic of *Armenia*, while the States of *Khiva* and *Bokhara* were dependencies of the Empire.

The Central Government of this vast area was an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revenue as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constituted 75 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. After the disasters of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 the Tsar Nicholas II. published a rescript foreshadowing a constitutional form of government. In 1906 the Imperial Duma (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Tsar, but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The government in force at the outbreak of the War in 1914 was "Constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, at the will of the autocrat.

Local Government, on the other hand, was highly developed. In the rural districts (containing 80 per cent. of the inhabitants) the village communities elected councils under the presidency of a *starosta* (mayor), villages being

grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective councils for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts, usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils under the presidency of a mayor, but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities was overshadowed by the superior authority of the military governor.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Secondary schools existed only in the great cities, and the eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (i.e. 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co-operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest, the *abacus* being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of roubles and kopeks by means of moveable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame.

For many years a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in Russia, particularly among the University students and the educated classes. The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1860, and was secretly organised in 1869 as the "Society for the Liberation of the People." The reforms originally demanded were reasonable and neither anti-dynastic nor revolutionary. They were resisted principally because they were regarded as premature. The impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means, and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim, which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarchy, and to substitute for existing authority "nothing," as expressed in their nickname. This *Nihilism* was kept in check by a large force of Secret Police, whose methods were generally arbitrary and frequently inhuman, arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society, or of sympathy with Nihilism, being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia.

Involved in the War from Aug. 1, 1914, the military forces of the Tsar fought against the armies of the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, owing to the avowed hostility of the Duma, the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the successor nominated by him was not admitted to power, and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May 26, 1917, this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled government. Administrative chaos was

* The Tsar Nicholas II. with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (their apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them), were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They were subsequently captured by the Bolsheviks, and on July 18, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were butchered in cold blood.

followed by a *débâcle* in the field, and the armies of Russia, hitherto a bulwark of the Allied cause, retreated in panic from the battle line, many of the soldiers abandoning their arms and returning to their homes.

On Nov. 7, 1917, a military revolution transferred the power from the Republican Cabinet of Kerensky to "People's Commissioners," appointed by an "All Russia Congress of Soviets," the Soviets being Councils of delegates elected by workmen, soldiers and peasants throughout the country.

The opposing theories of government were known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the Soviets claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the *bourgeoisie*, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or *Bolsheviks* (Bolshevik = majority) professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Proletariates of the World."

Meanwhile, the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the Soviet government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest Litovsk* (March 3, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies.

The Bolshevik régime had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the Soviets against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate.

In 1919 the Soviet armies met with almost universal success in their encounters with the forces from Siberia. Koltchak was driven across the Urals and his armies were dispersed, the leader being captured and put to death. Local resistance in North Russia was strengthened by Allied troops (principally from Great Britain and U.S.A.), and help was also rendered to General Denikin in the south. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (Bolshevik) armies, and by the close of the summer of 1920 the greater part of Siberia and the Archangel

government were included in Soviet Russia. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the Soviet armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Soviet Russia is governed by the President and Council of the Peoples' Commissioners, in the name of the All Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' delegates, of which the Council is the Central Executive Committee, nominally for the benefit of the People of Russia; but the so-called Bolshevik, or majority, rule is in effect that of a minority, and it is upheld by an army which contains at least 60 per cent. of foreign (largely Chinese) mercenaries, by methods in every way as undemocratic as those of Tsardom. "Liberty" is dismissed by the Soviet government as a *Bourgeois* superstition, and freedom of the Press and free speech are similarly regarded, while the Social Democrats (Mensheviks) and the Salvation Army are proscribed as "Counter-Revolutionary." The most powerful body in the country is a Secret Service Committee, known as the *Tche Ka*, which denounces all who are suspected of Counter-Revolutionary tendencies.

Before the War the annual revenue of the State was about 3,500,000,000 roubles (at the 1914 rate of exchange 9'458 roubles = £1 sterling).

The revenue and expenditure of Soviet Russia for 1918, 1919 and 1920 are as under in roubles:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1918 ..	15,820,000,000	46,700,000,000	30,900,000,000
1919 ..	50,600,000,000	225,800,000,000	75,200,000,000
1920 ..	150,000,000,000	1,120,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000

showing a deficit for 3 years of 1,106,100,000,000 roubles.

The State debt amounted, in 1914, to 8,811,380,000 roubles (£931,600,000), against which there was a gold reserve in the State Bank of 1,673,380,000 roubles (£175,900,000). In Oct. 1917 the State debt amounted to 32,300,000,000 roubles, including a number of loans contracted abroad, Great Britain being a creditor for the amount of £571,000,000 lent to Russia from Sept. 1915 to Oct. 1917, and the War debt to France amounted to a further sum of £160,000,000. All internal and external obligations of the State were repudiated by the Soviet government, but in 1921 there were indications of a desire to reconsider the repudiation of the external debt, in order that trade relations might be resumed. The internal debt has been increased by many millions of roubles monthly by the indiscriminate issue of paper money. Before the War of 1914 the paper rouble was worth about 2s.; on Oct. 4, 1921, the exchange in Moscow was quoted at 221,000 paper roubles = £1 sterling. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the proletariat, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private ownership of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletarian property. The Church was also disestablished and all Church property confiscated by the Soviet Government.

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. The principal agency for Bolshevik propaganda abroad is the *Rouss* (Russian Telegraph Agency), which has at its disposal considerable sums derived from the "nationalisation" of the banks and commercial houses of the *bourgeoisie*. Personal propaganda is directed by Koppelman Semenov. In 1920 the sum of £25,000 was collected by the Soviet government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*. The money available is derived principally from the sale of jewels of murdered Russian men and women.

The harvest of 1922 produced 21,478,322 tons of wheat, 25,842,956 tons of rye (the staple food of the peasants and workmen), 10,321,593 tons of barley, 15,669,368 tons of oats, 2,354,006 tons of millet, 2,862,206 tons of maize, 37,399,474 tons of potatoes, and 224,466 tons of tobacco. Before the War, Russia was one of the largest exporters of wheat, and produced a surplus of rye; but in 1921 the crops were reported to be insufficient for home requirements, and over two millions of the inhabitants are reported to be faced with starvation in the winter of 1921-22. The live stock included (1921) 52,052,000 cattle, 72,273,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 14,995,000 pigs, and 34,973,000 horses.

In 1923 the mineral output of Russia was 57,330,000 tons of coal (principally from the Donetz basin), gold, platinum (37 pounds of 36lb.), pig iron (7,400,000 tons), copper, quick-silver, salt and lead.

In 1924 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,200,000,000 roubles, and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 roubles, a total trade (at 9'458 roubles = £1) of £127,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. In March, 1921, the Tenth Communist Congress met at Moscow, and Ulianov Lenin is reported to have declared his abandonment of Communism and conversion to the principle of natural economic development under Trade Treaties with Great Britain and such other Powers as can be induced to enter into similar obligations.

In 1921 the trade of Russia with external countries was principally with Great Britain (28 per cent.), U.S.A. (22 per cent.), Germany (18 per cent.), and Esthonia (15 per cent.).

	1919.	1920
Imports from U.K. ...	£17,494,067	£16,833,383
Exports to U.K.	16,370,377	35,522,892

There were (1923) 46,839 miles of railway with a gross revenue of £112,213,000, 15,261 post offices carrying 2,663,900,000 letters, &c., and 476,177 miles of telegraph wire. Under Soviet administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1922 the deficit was 6,000,000,000 roubles, in 1919 more than twice that amount, and in 1920 it was 51,000,000,000 roubles. The principal railway lines are the main European network from Petrograd, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *via* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The projected *Amur Railway*, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovko, and the *Trans-Siberian line* will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodak (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kuzhik (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the

Kirghiz Steppe to Kazaligsk, Perovak and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caspian Line* runs through the autonomous Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in European Russia about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1920), the vessels numbering (in 1920) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods.

The principal ports of Soviet Russia are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Baltic; Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk); Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga (on the land locked Caspian Sea); Vladivostok and Nicolaieff on the Pacific; and Petropaulovsk in Kamitchatka.

On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1924 of about 2,500,000, reduced by famine, assassination and misrule to about 700,000 in 1920. PETROGRAD (before the War "St. Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1727, had a population in 1924 of 2,000,000 (estimated at 1,000,000 in 1920). Other centres are Saratov (200,000), Kazan (170,000), Astrakhan (150,000), Tula (135,000), Minsk (120,000), Nijni Novgorod (100,000), Voronezh (90,000), Orel (88,000), Vitebsk (86,000), Kursk (80,000), and Yaroslavl (80,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1924.

In various districts there are organized Governments, independent of Soviet Russia, and in other parts there is organised opposition to Soviet rule. The autonomous governments in Russia are:—

AZERBAIJAN.

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. The area is about 50,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans.

The Capital is BAKU (pop. 250,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, and with Moscow, *via* Rostov. Other towns are Yelisebethopol, Derbent, Kuba and Shemakha.

The Republic has been formally recognised by the Allied Powers.

THE DON.

The territory of the Cossacks of the Don declared itself a Republic in Jan. 1922. Area about 63,000 sq. miles, population (1924) 3,700,000. The Republic covers the greater portion of the valley of the Don, and extends to the mouth of the river at the Sea of Azov. The

largest town is Rostov on the Don (pop. 1914, 120,000), and the seat of government is at the former Provincial capital, NOVOCHERKASS (pop. 1914, 75,000). *Ataman of the Don (Governor), General Krasnov.*

GEORGIA.

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1821 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence. The *Republic of Georgia* comprises the former governments of Tiflis and Kutais, the districts of Zakathali, Sodehi, Sukhum and Batumi; the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan, now Turkish, and claimed by Georgia ethnographically), is about 45,000 sq. miles with a population (1915) of 3,175,156. The Republic is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the important Black Sea ports of Batumi (pop. 50,000) and Poti (pop. 30,731). Other large towns are TIFLIS, the capital (pop. 1914, 356,000), Kutais (pop. 85,151), Sukhum (pop. 61,974), Tchiatur, the centre of the manganese industry, (pop. 25,675), Dusheti and Signagi. The Railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles. The trunk line 556 miles long, connects the Black Sea ports of Pito and Batumi with Baku on the Caspian Sea. Batumi and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line. The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, iron, copper, silver-lead, petroleum, coal, etc. It has over 500 mineral springs, partly unexploited, among them many containing sulphur and radium. Its agricultural resources are also very considerable.

Georgia is a Democratic Republic. The executive power is entrusted to a Cabinet of Ministers, and the President of the Cabinet is acting temporarily as Supreme Head of the Republic.

President of the Republic, N. Jordania, born 1867. Elected by the Constituent Assembly March 12th, 1919.

Georgian Chargé d'Affaires (London) D. Gham-bashidze, 32 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

KUBAN.

In Nov. 1918, anti-Bolshevik elements in the basin of the Kuban river, N. of the Caucasus and E. of the Sea of Azov, proclaimed a government under M. Sazonov at Ekaterinodar. The area includes the river basin, the N. slopes of the Caucasus to Elbruz (on the E.), the river mouth, and the coast of the Sea of Azov, and extends over about 35,500 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 3,000,000. Under normal conditions the Kuban soil not only supports the inhabitants, but enables about one-third of the produce to be exported. The aim of the government is reunion with Russia under a Democratic Federal Government. Capital, EKATERINODAR (pop. 1914, 120,000); other towns, Novorossiisk (pop. 1914, 70,000), Maikop (pop. 1914, 55,000), and Yeisk (pop. 1914, 53,000).

TARTAR BASHKIR.

The former Provinces of Samara, Ufa, and Orenburg declared their independence in 1918 as the *Tartar-Bashkir Republic*. Samara (capital,

Samara on the Volga, pop. 1914, 120,000) has a total area of 58,300 sq. miles and a population (1914) of 3,700,000; it lies to the E. of the Volga river and is largely agricultural, but includes iron-founding, tanning, brickmaking, and flour milling among its industries. Ufa (capital Ufa, at the confluence of the Ufa and Bielaia rivers, pop. 1914, 65,000) has an area of 47,109 sq. miles and a population (1914) of 3,000,000; it lies to the N.E. of Samara, and is largely agricultural and pastoral. Orenburg (capital, Orenburg on the Ural river, pop. 1914, 100,000), E. and S.E. of Ufa, is largely mountainous, but contains also fertile low-lying tracts in which agriculture is extensively carried on. Orenburg has considerable mineral wealth which is practically undeveloped.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 23,321 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 32,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TEREK.

In Sept. 1918 the Ciscaucasian Province of Terek proclaimed its independence. The *Terek Republic* has an area of about 28,000 sq. miles, and includes a population of about 1,250,000. The S. neighbour is Georgia, the Kuban Republic lies to the W., and the E. boundary is the Caspian Sea. The N. boundary is indeterminate, but the Republic extends over the basin of the Terek river towards Astrakan.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semirychensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKENT (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khokhand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Andijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

UKRAINE.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volhynia in "West Russia") was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 1917-18, and until August 1919 was overrun by Bolshevik forces, who were then driven from Odessa and the Ukraine by a rising of the inhabitants. The total area of the Republic

is about 174,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 30,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is KIEV (pop. 1914, 600,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1914 of 650,000), Kharkov (pop. 1914, 260,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1914, 180,000), and Zhitomir (pop. 1914, 80,000). The Ukraine is the great wheat growing district of Russia, and contains large deposits of iron ore and coal. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the War of 1914-8 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat, sugar, hides, bristles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000 and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. In March 1919 the Allies recognised the provisional government of the Ukraine. In the autumn of 1919 the Republic broke off relations with the forces of Admiral Kolitchak and General Denikin and hostilities ensued, with varying fortunes, between the Ukrainian armies under General Wrangel and the "United Russian" armies of General Denikin. A "peace" was concluded in Nov. 1919, and in 1920 the struggle was continued with the armies of Soviet Russia, the trend of the struggle appearing to be entirely in favour of the "Red" Armies. During these military operations a government on Soviet principles was established in the Ukraine. In 1921 the Treaty of Riga (between Poland and Soviet Russia) recognized the independence of the Ukraine Republic.

Representative of the Ukraine Republic in London, Dr. T. Oleksniak.

YAKUTSK.

In May 1918 the vast East Siberian Province of Yakutsk broke away from the Republic of Siberia and established a *Republic of Yakutsk*. This sparsely populated area of 1,530,253 sq. miles contained in 1914 a population of less than 350,000, the chief industry being hunting and trapping in the forest regions and agriculture in the S. There is considerable mineral wealth. The capital is YAKUTSK on the Lena river, the centre of the Siberian fur trade (pop. 1914, 10,000).

SALVADOR, Republic of.

President (1919-1923), Señor Jorge Melendez, assumed office March 1, 1919.

Vice-President, Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina.

Interior and Public Works, Dr. Miguel Molina.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan F. Paredes.

Finance,

War and Marine, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque.

Counsel-General in London (acting), G. Le Bourdonnec, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,825 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,271,226. It is divided into 14 departments.

Salvador was conquered in 1826 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1824 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the

people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asaguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guila, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown and indigo, rice, &c., are important crops. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. The chief imports are cotton goods (from the U.S.A. and U.K.), and leather, hardware, chemicals and motor cars.

A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santo Ana, the coffee centre; and another line is in course of construction from the port of La Unión to the capital. This has been completed to San Vicente (112 miles), whence a motor service to San Salvador has been organised. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Unión.

There are 120 post-offices and 215 telegraph offices, with 3,000 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Revenue	£1,040,428	£1,106,115
Expenditure	1,056,100	1,499,264
Internal debt .....	...	...
Treasury Bonds	{ 1,085,400 }	...
External debt	1,300,000	...
Imports	1,374,000	1,228,530
Exports	2,230,000	2,479,960

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£251,558	£689,741
Exports to U.K.	62,887	234,069

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circa* 65,500.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (Guatemala), H. W. Gaisford.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul, J. Douglas Scott ...

„ Vice-Consul, W. Gibson

Acajutla—Vice-Consul, Thomas Massey ...

Salvador is 2,700 miles from London; transit, 21 days via Puerto Barrios (Guatemala).

SAN DOMINGO. See Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, M. Carmichael, O.B.E. (Leighorn).

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commandatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

SERBIA. See *Yugo-Slavia*.

SIAM.

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., born January 1, 1880; succeeded October 23, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Buri Navarasth, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Tai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1914, 8,150,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 304 public schools and 4,137 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918-19 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 3½ per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no impor-

tant mineral products as yet. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a general adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. About 1,300 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), Nakhon Lampang (400 miles N. of Bangkok), Petrii (40 miles E.); while the northern line is being extended to Chiangmai, and the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916. In July, 1918, the southern line was completed to the Kelah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth 1s. 6½d. at par (in 1921 about 2s. 1d.). The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1906. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Total Revenue.....	£6,337,780	£6,653,390
Ordinary Expenditure	5,458,417	5,703,791
	1919.	1920.
Public debt	6,633,960	7,312,590
	1918-19.	1919-20.
Total imports	£7,930,147	£12,272,967
Total exports	12,463,956	15,718,170
	1919.	1920.

Imports from U.K. £1,757,186 £4,110,740

Exports to U.K. 1,419,383 795,487

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1919), 541,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M.V.O. (1920).....£3,000

Archivist, A. S. Davidson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., T. H. Lyle, C.M.G. £1,200

„ Vice-Consul, E. S. le May 600

Chiangmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood,

C.I.E. 900

Nakhon-Lampang—Vice-Consul, H. Fitz-

maurice, M.B.E. 550

Senggora—Consul, John F. Johns 800

Puket—Vice-Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E. 550

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born (and acceded to the throne) May 17, 1886; married May 23, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Eugénie Maria Christina of Battenberg (born Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, born May 10, 1907.

CABINET (Aug. 13, 1921).

Premier, Señor Don Antonio Maura.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Manuel Gonzalez Hontoria.

Interior, Conde Coello de Portugal.

Finance, Señor Don Francisco Cambó.

War, Señor Don J. de la Cierva.

Marine, Marquis Cortina.**Public Works, Señor Don José Maestre Pérez.****Public Instruction, Señor Don Césa Sitlé****Justice, Señor Don J. Francos Rodriguez.****Labour, Señor Don L. Matos.****Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don****Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. 1.****Counsellor, Señor Don Manuel G. Barzanallana****1st Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilár.****2nd Secretary, Señor Don Fernando Váldes.****3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Silva.****Attachés, Señores P. J. de Zulueta, E. M. Peña,****Marques de Murrieta.****Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Fernando Rich.****Naval Attachés, Lieut.-Comm. Señor Don Manuel****de Viena; Surg.-Lieut.-Comm. Señor Don****Emilio Gutierrez-Pallardo.****Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don José Con-****costo, 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.****Vice-Cons., Señor Don Fernando Kobbe.****A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe,****between 35°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 20'****W. long., bounded on the south and east by the****Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and****Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay****and France, from which it is separated by the****Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the****great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends****1,317 mil. 8—7½ formed by the Mediterranean and****605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total****area of 106,700 English square miles, and an****estimated population, in Jan. 1914, of 20,350,000****—102½ to the square mile. The interior of the****peninsula consists of an elevated tableland****surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges****—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains,****the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada,****Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are****the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadal-****quivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitu-****tion upon which the present Government is****formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal****towns are Madrid (pop., 655,796), Barcelona****(621,921), Valencia (244,594), Seville (164,244),****Malaga (140,957), Murcia (134,656), Saragossa****(126,525), Cartagena (108,542), Bilbao (100,204),****and San Sebastian (58,052); and there are 15 other****towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich****in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources****are only partially exploited, and principally by****foreign capital under foreign direction. The****country is generally fertile, and well adapted to****agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving****fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds,****pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural pro-****ducts comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice,****with hemp and flax of the best quality. The****vine is cultivated in every province; in the****south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and****tent wines are made; in the south-east, the****Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles****imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and****flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures,****machinery and railway materials, hides, &c.****The principal exports are wine, copper and****copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins,****oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quick-****silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years****mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but****Germany had, before the war, become a serious****competitor, while the United States and Belgium****share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade.****Home manufacture is protected by high customs****duties.**

In 1920 there were 9,430 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1919, consisted of 474 steamers and 448 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 766,298 tons. In 1919, 14,811 vessels of 9,520,196 tons entered and 15,358 vessels of 10,017,056 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1920, 20,000 officers and 212,000 men. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 20 torpedo-boat destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats, 4 submarines, and 10 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. **Secondary High Schools** are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. **Universities** at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1920-21.
	<i>Peetas.</i> *
Revenue (Budget).....	1,848,720,572
Expenditure (Budget).....	2,402,739,313
National Debt (1920).....	12,398,000,000

	1918.	1919.
Total imports.....	£24,394,080	£43,505,658
Total exports.....	37,920,000	52,926,810

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£12,060,632	£22,624,223
Exports to U.K.	24,646,777	37,296,827

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1920), 655,796.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt.
Hon. Sir Eamé Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O. (1919)..... £5,000

Counsellor of Embassy, Chas. Wingfield.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C.
Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G. 800

Asst. Mil. Attachés, Lt.-Col. T. P. Mel-
vill, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. V. Vivian, C.M.G.,
D.S.O., M.V.O.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. S. Sanday, D.S.O.
1st Sec., Hon. Mervyn Herbert

3rd Secretaries, J. V. T. W. T. Perowne,
W. E. Houston-Boswell

Financial Secretary, G. W. M. Harpley.
Press Attaché, F. B. Deakin.....

Commercial Sec. (Alcala Galiano, 5, Madrid),
Capt. U. de B. Charles £1,000 to 1,200

do., S. G. Irving £500 to 700
Temporary Secretaries, M. H. Bell; N. S.
Cornelius; C. S. Fox

Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson
Consul (Alcala Galiano, 5, Madrid), F.
Oliver 1,275

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Barcelona—Consul-Gen., A. L. S. Bowley £1,200
" Vice-Consul, W. C. Randolph-Rose ...
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato
Burriana—Vice-Consul, A. G. Stubbs ...

* At par *Peetas* 25 = £1 less about 12. 1919.

<i>Denia</i> —Vice-Consul, J. Morand	
<i>Gandía, &c.</i> —V.-Consul, E. Romaguera	
<i>Iviza</i> —Vice-Consul, F. S. Lopez	
<i>Palma</i> —Vice-Consul, J. Webb	
<i>Palamos</i> —Vice-Consul, P. Matos	
<i>Port Mahon</i> —V.-Consul, B. Escudero, M.V.O.	
<i>San Feliu de Guixols</i> —Vice-Consul, José Sibels	
<i>Tarragona</i> —Vice-Consul, L. Navarro	
<i>Torreveja</i> —Vice-Consul, A. Ballesteros	
<i>Valencia</i> —Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.	
<i>Bilbao</i> —Consul, A. M. Madden, O.M.G.	£1,300
" Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach	
James Innes	
<i>Castro-Urdiales</i> —V.-Consul, A. Ybañez ...	
<i>Irun</i> —Cons. Agent, Ecequiel Roca	
<i>San Sebastian</i> —Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.	
" Vice-Consul, A.E. Dawson, O.B.E.	
(temp.)	
<i>Santander</i> —Vice-Consul, G. Raine	
<i>Malaga</i> —Consul, Allan Henderson	1,300
" Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton ...	
<i>Aguilas</i> —Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naffel	
<i>Almeria</i> —V.-Consul, M. R. Harrison	
<i>Cartagena</i> —Vice-Consul, Peter Miller	
<i>Garrucha</i> —V.-Consul, A. W. Harrison	
<i>Granada</i> —V.-Consul, W. A. S. Davenport	
<i>Linares</i> —Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton	
<i>Marbella</i> —Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado	
<i>Mazarron</i> —Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...	
<i>Porraman</i> —Cons. Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre	
<i>Tenerife</i> —Consul, Thomas J. Morris	1,275
" Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths	
<i>La Palma</i> —Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...	
<i>Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz</i> —Consul, Peter Swanston	
" Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton ...	
<i>Orotava</i> —Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid	
<i>Seville</i> —Consul, Frank G. Rule	1,275
" Vice-Consul, E. G. H. Formby	
<i>Algeciras</i> —Vice-Consul, J. Morrison	
<i>Cádiz</i> —Vice-Consul, J. E. M. Carvell	
" Vice-Consul, W. S. Hunnisett (temp.)	
<i>Huelva</i> —Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison	
<i>Jerez</i> —Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.	
<i>La Linea</i> —Vice-Consul, Maj. O. H. Pedley	
<i>Port St. Mary</i> —V.-Consul, Rbt. J. Pitman	
<i>San Lucar</i> —Vice-Consul, J. Diaz, O.B.E.	
<i>Vigo</i> —Consul, T. Guyatt	1,275
<i>Carril and Villagarcia</i> —Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker	
<i>Corcubion</i> —Vice-Consul, J. S. Ulloa	
<i>Coruña</i> —Vice-Consul, H. Guyatt	
<i>Ferrol</i> —Vice-Consul, William Martin ...	
<i>Gijón</i> —Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace	
<i>Rivadeseilla</i> —Vice-Consul, W.D. MacKenzie	
<i>Vigo</i> —Consul, Thomas Guyatt	
" Vice-Consul, G. A. Higginson	
<i>Madrid</i> , 1,120 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.	

The **BALNEARIO ISLES** are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentera; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1910) of 325,763. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified port on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 9 miles, with a population of about 13,000.

The **CANARY ISLANDS** are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 1,267 square miles, with a population of 419,800. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Tenerife.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Pó*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependents of the island of Fernando Po are—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 50° 35' E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Fernando Po—British Vice-Consul, A. C. Reeve (acting).

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

Spanish Morocco.

Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern and of Southern Morocco (see p. 827) and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Mejilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 37,565, and the settlement exports goatkins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The *Chafarinas* (or *Zafarinas*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 5 miles north of Cape del Agua; population about 1,000.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

SPITSBERGEN.*

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain" Archipelago) lies between $76^{\circ} 26' 30''$ $50'$ N. lat. and between $10^{\circ} 20' 32'$ $40'$ E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (12,000 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many smaller islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action. The highest points are Mount Newton (5,676 feet), Mount Polcaré (5,446 feet) in the N.E., and Hornumstind (4,600 feet) in the S., of the main island. The coast is deeply indented by fjords, of which the largest are King's Bay, Cross Bay, Ice Fjord, Bell Sound, Lowe Sound, and Horn Sound in the W., and Red Bay, Liefde Bay and Widje Bay in the N.; of these, Ice Fjord from the W. and Widje Bay from the N., the heads of which are only about 10 miles apart, give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen.

The principal minerals are coal, gypsum, oil and building stones. In 1917 the coal export was 40,000 tons, and in 1918 60,000 tons (mainly to Scandinavia); the 1919 output is estimated at 100,000 tons. The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining), and by hunters for seal and wild fowl.

Certain districts in the main island (West Spitsbergen) have been named as follows:—King James Land and New Friesland (W. and E. of Widje Fjord) in the N.; Sabine Land, in the centre; and Torell Land in the S. There are settlements at Longyear "City" (on Ice Fjord); Davis "City" (on Lowe Sound); Green Harbour (at the S. entrance of Ice Fjord) with a high power Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Europe; and Coal Haven (in King's Bay).

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station) $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

SWEDEN, Kingdom of.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858; suc. December 8, 1907; mar., Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov. 12, 1882; married June 13, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920).

CABINET (October 13, 1921).

Prime Minister, M. H. Branting.

Foreign Affairs, "Justice, M. A. E. Åkerman."

Finance, M. F. V. Thorsson.

Commerce, M. C. E. Svensson.

Communications, M. A. E. Örne.

Defence, M. P. A. Hansson.

Social, M. H. Lindqvist.

Public Worship & Instruction, M. O. Olsson.

Agriculture, M. S. Luders.

Ministers without Portfolio, MM. R. Sandier,

T. H. V. Nothin and K. J. D. Schlyter.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna.

Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.

Comptroller of Legation, C. K. P. Reuterswärd.

and Secretary, L. M. J. Sager.

Attaché, G. Oldenburg.

Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg.

Social Attaché, Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.

Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr.

Chancellor, J. Stille.

Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn,

W.C. 1.

Vice-Consul, H. S. Lagerberg.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone

Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,086 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1920, of 5,903,762, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmar, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 208,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kilen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export

* The spelling of the name with a "z" is a corruption of the true name.

are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1929 the exports of paper were 139,449 tons, and in 1920 the exports were about 200,000 tons.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 9,468 miles in length (of which 3,437 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1920; and 78,761 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,569 railroad telegraph wires), 122 stations, and 1,382 railroad and 1,299 other telegraph stations (1919). There were at the same date 404,677 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 90,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 110,000; second line, 85,000. The Navy consists of 75 fighting vessels (454 guns), 19 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technical and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: Lund, Upsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue (Budget)* Kr. 929,358,000	Kr. 929,358,000	Kr. 929,358,000
Expenditure (Bgt.)	929,358,000	929,358,000
Debt (Jan. 1921)		1,270,441,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports * Kr. 2,533,977,000	Kr. 2,533,977,000	Kr. 3,373,785,000
Exports	1,575,697,000	2,293,587,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£29,690,220	£44,322,916
Exports to U.K.	35,583,568	56,467,716

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1920), 419,768.

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. A. de R. Barclay, O.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1919)	£4,500
1st Sec., Hon. P. W. Maule Ramsay	
3rd Sec., J. C. S. Bennett, M.C.	
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O., R.N.	
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.	
Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw	
Temp. Secretary, Grenville Grove	
Archivist—G. A. Urquhart	£200 to 300
Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E.	£1,275
" Vice-Consul, F. V. Zetterlund; G. M. E. Leyer	
Borholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Eriksson	
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson	
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick	
Gothenburg—Vice-Consul, Jens Berner	
Hudiksvall—Vice-Consul, C. J. Henric	
Åmås	
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland	
Norrböping—Vice-Consul, R. Göhle	
Ornskoldsvik—V. Cons. Henric Öhrngren	
Söderhamn—V. Cons. Christoffer Myhre	

Sundsvall—V. Cons., H. A. Carrick	
Västervik—Vice-Cons., J. Emil Haggblad	
Gothenburg—Consul-General, A. W. W. Woodhouse, C.B.E.	£1,200
" Vice-Cons., H. H. Cassells	
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schöle	
Helsingborg—Vice-Cons., C. O. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.	
Karlakra—Vice-Cons., J. A. André	
Landakrona—V. Cons., Einar Petersson	
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton	600
" V. Cons., F. J. Carter, M.B.E.	
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles Thorburn	
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Johnson	
Ystad and Åhus—V. Cons., Emil A. Borg	
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, a day.	

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

* President (1921), M. Edmund Schulthess.	
Vice-President (1921), M. Haab.	
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.	
National Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.	
War, M. Carl Scheurer.	
Interior, M. Chuard.	
Justice, M. Häberlin.	
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.	
Posts and Railways, M. Prosser.	
Pres. of National Council, (1921) M. Garbani-Néthi.	
Pres. of Council of States, (1921) M. Klöti.	
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger.	
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), President, M. F. Osterstag.	
Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet.	
Dirac., International Telegraphs, M. Etienne.	
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, M. R. Comtesse.	
Dirac., Internat. Railway Offices, L. Forrer.	
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. H. Dinkelmann.	

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini,	
32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.	
1st Secretary of Legation,	
Do. & Commercial Adviser, M. Henri Martin.	
and Secretary, M. Franz Joseph Borsinger.	
Attaché, M. Leopold Boissier.	
Hon. Attachés, MM. E. Stutz; M. Oederlin;	
W. Praelwerk.	
Chancery Secretary, M. Walter Sterchi.	
Counsellor, M. Charles Corraignoli d'Orelli.	

The Helvetic of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 30'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 26 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1848, and comprises a total area of 25,950 square miles, with a population of 2,888,300 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 12,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 22 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansh (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zurich, pop. (1920) 207,161, Bale 125,976, Geneva 125,092, Berne 104,565, and Lausanne 68,433. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 25,293 feet in height, not only along

* At present the President is elected for a term of 4 years, and is re-elected for a second term.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 June to 31 Dec.; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post-offices; the profit on the railways in 1920 was 47,300,000 francs.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 120 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence. *Militia.* Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65-90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 12 dys. for disarmed branches only; then Landsturm to age 48. *War Strength*, 240,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

	1920.
Public revenue	* Francs. 343,556,321
Public expenditure	" 443,093,081
National debt (Jan. 1, 1921)	" 500,000,000
Total imports	" 4,242,800,000
Total exports	" 3,277,204,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£15,220,234	£15,463,656
Exports to U.K.	14,860,631	39,996,666

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 204,626.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

* Estimated.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., O.V.O. (1919) £3,750
1st Secretary, Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.
3rd Secretary, N. B. Ronald.
Honorary Attaché, Robert Clarke.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. L. C. F. Oppenheim, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec., J. P. Bagge ... £1,000 to 1,200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, A. Kupfer.
Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chabla.
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
" V.-Consul, Capt. R. N. S. Pearall (actg.)
" Pro-Consuls, S. Goodman and L. A. Carazet
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, M. Galland
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod.
Zurich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. £1,800
" Vice-Consul, H. M. Gann 400
" Pro-Consul, F. Smith.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
Grisons—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Consul, T. Edgar Harley.
Lugano—Consul, W. Cecil Strunge
" Vice-Consul, A. J. Eastcott.
St. Gall—Vice-Consul, J. B. Browne
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA, LEBANON AND CILICIA.

French High Commissioner, Général Gouraud.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate.

The Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (q.v.). The French Mandatory Zone has been divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The actual form of government differs in each of the states, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined, as Turkish Nationalist forces are in occupation of territory

N. of Aleppo ceded to the Allies under the *Treaty of Sévres*; the E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Draz to a point 13 miles S.E. of Jezir Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akko, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nash, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine and silk, but there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Omayyades (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 12) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 x 17 x 24 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). A line from Tripoli to Aleppo is being re-laid, and was expected to be open in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, *via* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo.

The administrative Capital of Syria is Beyrout. The *Great Lebanon* (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 200 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 800,000. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 160,000), which is the chief seaport and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town, and as a seaport may rival Beyrout on the completion of the railway to Homs. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French

tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of the Great Lebanon, Capitaine de Frégate Trabaud.

Beyrout—British Consul-General, H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

Vice-Cons., Lt.-Col. G. Mackereth, M.C.

Aleppo—Consul, J. Morgan.

Pro-Consul, A. Akras.

Damascus—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.O.

Cilicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Lebanon in the south to the Anti Taurus in the north, and from the Seihun Irmak river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area (which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia, or of the Turkish vilayet of Adana) being about 12,000 square miles with a population estimated at 300,000. The country is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. The principal towns are Adana (45,000), the former capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name, Marash (50,000), and Alexandretta or Iskanderun (10,000), the chief port and an important strategical centre, with command of the Beilan Pass. The ultimate fate of Cilicia is still undecided, but certain parts of it are still under French military occupation, pending a settlement of the general Turkish question.

TURKEY.

(The Ottoman Empire.)

Sultan, Muhammad VI. (Wahid Ed-din), b. Jan. 12, 1861; succeeded his brother, July 3, 1918.

Heir Presumptive, Abdul Medjid Effendi, born June 27, 1869.

CABINET, Oct. 10, 1921.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), Tewfik Pasha.

Sheikh ul Islam, Nouri Effendi.

Foreign Affairs, Izzet Pasha.

War, Zia Pasha.

Marine, Salih Pasha.

Interior, Ali Riza Pasha.

Finance, Faik Nusket Bey.

Instruction, Said Bey.

Public Works, Ali Riza Pasha.

Justice, Kiazim Bey.

President, Council of State, Tewfik Bey.

Commerce & Agriculture, Sela Bey.

Delegate to the Peace Conference, Mustafa Roshid

Pasha, 169, Portland Place, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Cheik Bey Murtzadé.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299-1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Pactos of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African

dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the war of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent expeditions to Gallipoli (which were withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies.

Under the *Treaty of Sevres* (1920) the boundaries of Turkey are set out and the Ottoman Empire now consists of:—

Turkey in Europe (1,500 sq. miles) consisting of the city and district of Constantinople, including Lake Derkes (the reservoir for the water supply of the city) with a population of about 1,300,000. European Turkey is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the only political neighbour being Greece, on the west. The custody of the Dardanelles (the gateway to the Black Sea) and the navigation of the Straits, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, is placed under international control. The port of Constantinople (from St. Stefano to Dolma Bagtchi) in European Turkey, and of Haifa, Pasha, Smyrna, Alexandretta, Haifa, Basra, Trebizond and Batum, in Asia Minor, are declared to be of "international interest."

Turkey in Asia (140,000 sq. miles, estimated population 8,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor (with exceptions afterwards noted) and extends from the Aegean Sea to about 41° 30' E. long. and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) of the Greek historians, but part of the former vilayet of *Aidin* (Smyrna)

is assigned to Greece (subject to a plebiscite of the inhabitants within 5 years from 1920), while the vilayet of *Konia* (about 40,000 sq. miles) is similarly assigned to Italy, and part of *Cilicia* (Adana) to France. In addition, Turkish *Armenia* is declared to be autonomous, and *Kurdistan* is recognised as independent.

All other territories formerly subject to the Ottoman Empire are declared to be independent of Turkey. The *Aegean Islands* and the *Dodecanese* are transferred to Greece and Italy, *Cyprus*, *Egypt* and the *Sudan* are recognised as British Protectorates, while *Syria*, the *Great Lebanon*, *Mesopotamia*, *Palestine* and *Haifa*, and *Arabia* are acknowledged to be independent of Ottoman rule.

The Capital of the Ottoman Empire and the principal town of European Turkey is Constantinople (the Roman city of Byzantium, selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328 and renamed by him; became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364); those of Asiatic Turkey are Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), Broussa (80,000), Kaisariya (70,000), and Sivas or Sebastia (65,000).

The present Sultan is in direct descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested, the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the presumptive or apparent heir.

The Sultan is Caliph of the Muhammadan world, but the outcome of the War of 1914-18 has greatly restricted his title. The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are training schools, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Although the soil of Turkish Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton, tobacco, and coffee are generally cultivated, figs, nuts, grapes, olives, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Cattle raising is an important industry. The exports were considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, and other of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silkworth industry. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is considerable, but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, petroleum, gold, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the exports were valued at about £245,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £145,000,000 (£1:1 = £10).

About 40 miles of railway, under French supervision, remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Haidar Pasha to Eski Shehir, Afion Karahissar, Konia and Ereğli. Less important lines include the Eski Shehir-Angora, Mudania-Broussa, Smyrna-Cassaba, and Smyrna-Aidin systems. These railways have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—Attempts have been made since 1908 to establish a Parliamentary control over the finances, and budgets have been drawn up and adopted. Prior to the War, the chief sources of revenue were direct taxes, customs duties, and monopolies, and from these sources a revenue of about 30 to 35 millions (£1) was obtained. The expenditure (owing to the services

of the debt) is at least half as much again in recent budget estimates, the interest on the debt requiring almost the whole of the revenue. On account of political troubles in Asia Minor, and the disorganization of the financial administration, it is impossible to estimate in paper currency the revenue of Turkey within her new limits. According to the accounts of the last pre-war financial year, 1329 (A.D. 1913-14) the total revenue of Turkey amounted to gold £28,900,000.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted on March 1, 1915, to *£170,048,107. New loans, advances, &c., issued during the war increased the total to £1488,115,647 on March 1, 1921, exclusive of indemnities or reparations due to Allied subjects. These figures are subject to modifications, no accurate accounts being available under present conditions.

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£22,962,868	£32,409,576
Exports to U.K.	9,678,682	12,092,253

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1921), circ. 1,250,000.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920) £8,000
Counsellor of Embassy, W. F. A. Rattigan, C.M.G.

Asst. do. Sir H. H. Lamb, K.C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, Lt.-Col. R. W. Graves, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Dragoman, A. Ryan, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, N. M. Henderson.

and Secretary, G. G. Knox.

3rd Secretaries, G. D. Greenway, W. H. B. Mack.

Commercial Secretary, Capt. C. H. Courthope-Munroe.

Judge of Supreme Court, His Hon.

Judge Lintón Thorp.

Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.

Physician, Dr. F. G. Clemow, C.M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.

" *Consul*, W. D. W. Matthews.

" *Vice-Consul*, S. R. Jordan (acting).

Smyrna—Consul-Gen., Sir H. H. Lamb, K.C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, Edgar E. D. Gout; E. C. Hole.

President, British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Baltic States (Rue Medresse, Galata, Constantinople), Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.

Sec. and Treasurer, Wm. Smith-Lyte.

UKRAINE. See RUSSIA.

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President (1919-1923), Dr. Baltasar Brum.

President, Administrative Council, Señor José Batlle y Ordóñez.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero.

Interior, Dr. Gabriel Terra.

War and Marine, Gen. Sebastian Buquet.

Public Works, Ing. Humberto Pittamiglio.

Finance, Dr. Ricardo Vecino.

Industries, Dr. Luis Caviglia.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidella.

Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.

1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.

Cons.-Gen., Dr. Mario Gil, 55-57, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°-35° S. and long. 53° 25'-57° 45' W., containing an area of 72,220 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1918, of 1,407,247.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1921) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (28,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuiapirú. The exports are

* Gold £T = 22s. at par.

entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,630 miles of railway open (1918), all in British hands, and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephone. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1919-20.
Revenue (Estimate)	\$38,043,974
Expenditure	41,109,088

	1920.
(Internal	\$43,468,692
Total Debt (External	126,598,574
(International	2,135,500

Total	\$172,202,766
Total Imports (1920)	*\$10,247,853
Total Exports (1920)	17,181,217
Imports from U.K. (1920)	6,056,941
Exports to U.K. (1920)	7,053,206

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1918), 378,993.

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1919)... £3,500
 Charge d'Affaires, R. C. Michell.....
 Naval Attaché, Comm. C. L. Backhouse, R.N. (see Argentina)
 Asst. Naval Attaché, Paymaster Lt.-Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N.
 Commercial Sec., Eric C. Buxton
 Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A. ...

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo—Vice-Cons., (vacant).....
 „ (do.) E. A. Clough
 „ (do.) Lieut.-Col. De S. Dubree, R.M.A. £650
 Pray Bentos—V.-C., L. A. Gepp (actg.)
 Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett
 Paysandu—V.-Con., A. M. Dick
 Salto—Vice-Consul, John White
 Montevideo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 22 days.

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (1915-1922), Juan Vicente Gomez.
 Acting President, Dr. V. Marquez Bestillos.
 Interior, Ignacio Andrade.
 Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Charin.
 Hacienda (Treasury), R. Cardenas.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, 7 Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. 5.

Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden, 20 Eastcheap, E.C. 3. (Vice-Consul, C. Heyden.)

Consul, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
 Consulates at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport, and Southampton.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40' S.

* Values of total Imports are based on Tariff values: to ascertain real values add 10 per cent. Imports from U.K. are based on Trade figures.

lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 35'—73° 15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and a federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 353,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2,421,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela, formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1858, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1902. In 1859 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcon divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,440 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rinco and de Uaupame enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,775 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Carima contains Maraguan (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered

with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Malpures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulía (200 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (81,552 metric tons in 1919); cacao (19,833 metric tons in 1919); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1919-20.
Revenue.....	£4,045,377
Expenditure.....	2,722,621
Debt (June 30).....	5,265,094
Total Imports.....	11,037,076
Total Exports.....	9,014,441
Imports from U.K.	2,661,827
Exports to U.K.	638,886

The exchange at par = 25'25 Bs. = £ sterling, but during 1919, 1920, and 1921 the national currency has been at a premium as compared with £ sterling of from 5 to 20 per cent., the rate in July, 1921, being 25 Bs = £.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1920), 92,212; other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, H. H. D. Beaumont (1916) £2,500
 Asst. Naval Attaché, Paymaster Lt.-Col. Lloyd Brock, R.N.
 Chaplain (Rev.), Rev. B. F. Hendrick, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Ciudad Bolívar—Cons., F. J. de Bolejère.
 Barrancas—Cons. Agent, René Alexander.
 San Félix—Cons. Agent, E. A. Mathison.
 Caracas—Vice-Consul, E. A. Edmond.
 Carupano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi.
 Cristóbal Colon—Cons. Agent, L. McDonald Smith.
 La Guaira—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
 Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., John Robertson.
 Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, R. S. Beak.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, born, Dec. 17, 1888, acceded, Aug. 16, 1921.

Premier (Jan. 1, 1921) and Foreign Affairs, M. Pachitch.

Minister in London, Dr. M. Gavrilovic.

Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

1st Secretary, M. K. Fotic.

2nd Secretary, M. Slobodan Jovanovic.

3rd Secretaries, M. Stefanovic; M. V. Milanovic.

Attachés, M. M. B. Gavrilovic; M. V. Andjelkovic.

Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostojic, C.V.O.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914-1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under:—

District	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia.....	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000

Total 86,878 11,600,000

The political neighbours are the Republic of Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania and Greece on the south, Bulgaria and N.W. Greece on the east, and, on the west, the "buffer state" of Fiume - Istria - Dalmatia and the Adriatic Sea. This "buffer-state" has been constituted by agreement with Italy, and in it Fiume (the former Austrian port) has a special status, and is administered by a committee of five members (two Italians, two Yugo-Slavs, and one citizen of Fiume). In Sept., 1919, an unofficial raiding party of Italians, under the leadership of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the soldier poet, seized the port and town of Fiume, but in 1921 the authorized government was set up.

In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey, and enlarged her boundaries; but in August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the Treaty of Bucharest (Aug. 7, 1913), by which the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries. The assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive (June 28, 1914), brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary and

resulted in the War of 1914-1918, during which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On Aug. 28, 1918, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu, but in Oct., 1918, the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nish, and on Nov. 3, 1918, the capital was re-occupied.

Serbia has no seaport, but access to the Adriatic is guaranteed by the *Treaty of London* (May 13, 1913), over any railways built through Albania under Serbian auspices. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; and by the *Treaty of Paris* (June 28, 1919) access is granted to Fiume and the Dalmatian ports. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1913) 980 miles of railway, and (1914) 2,800 miles of telegraph line, with 1,560 post-offices and 2,325 miles of telephone line.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The capital, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortresses), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, is a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel. In 1914 Belgrade contained about 200,000 inhabitants. Other towns with their (1914) populations are Monastir (60,000), Prirend (42,000), Uskub (32,000), Nish (25,000), and Philip (24,000).

Montenegro was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kosovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and it was recognised to be so by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878). It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshchina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug. 28, 1860), and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union

of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The capital is Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Croatia, Slavonia, &c.—On Oct. 30, 1918, at the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces, and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav States (Bosnia, Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted. On Dec. 29, 1918, a Ministry was formed for the Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, in which representatives of Croatia and Slavonia were included.

Finances of Yugo-Slavia.—The budget of 1919-20 showed a deficit of 2,000,000,000 *dinars*, and the revenue of 1920-21 was estimated at 3,824,000,000 *dinars*, or 11,000,000 *dinars* less than the estimated expenditure. The *dinar* is exchanged at 4 Austrian *kronen* = 1 *dinar*. The value of the imports far exceeds that of the exports.

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1914, 100,000.
FLAG: Red, blue, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
(1919) £3,000
Mil. Attaché, Brig.-Gen. E. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. M. Harvey, M.C., O.B.E.
and Secretary, W. Strang.
3rd Secretary, E. A. Walker.
Secretary to Minister, R. L'E. Bryce.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—*Vice-Consul*, Charles I. Blakeney.
Monastir—*Vice-Consul*,
Uskub—*Vice-Consul*, F. H. W. Stonehever-Bird.
Zagrab (Agram)—*Consul*, G. T. Maclean.
Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

CIRCUMNAVIGATING THE AIR.

An organisation has been founded in New York, entitled the World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners, with offices at 280, Madison Avenue, New York City, with Major Charles J. Glidden, F.R.G.S., late of the United States Army, as President. The project is to organise an "Aerial Derby" which shall circumnavigate the globe from London to New York, across the U.S.A. to Honolulu and Japan, and thence across Europe to London.

The sections San Francisco via New York to Yokohama have already been covered by aircraft, leaving only 6,237 miles, Yokohama to San Francisco, not yet conquered.

The World's Board has already enlisted the services of commissioners in Great Britain and nearly all the Dominions and Colonies, most of the European countries, the Central and South American Republics, and Japan. Altogether

the board now comprises ninety-eight commissioners in eighty-one countries. Cash prizes will be offered to aviators taking part in the flight, and for aeronautical contests and the advancement of the science in all parts of the world. The route proposed is:—

	Miles.
London to New York, via Drummary Head and Halifax, N.S.	3,435
San Francisco	2,750
Honolulu	3,375
Yokohama	3,262
Shanghai	1,266
Rome	8,266
Paris	882
London	211
Total	22,847

THE AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THIS Society, generally known by the name "The A.O.S.," is the central organisation and parliament of the agricultural co-operative movement in England. It was started twenty years ago, and has a record of much useful work done. It is not a trading body, and does not engage in commercial transactions or make profits. It gives advice and assistance in the formation of all classes of agricultural co-operative societies, whether for farmers, small holders, or allotment holders, and helps in the work of the furtherance of such societies. These societies are formed and worked for the benefit of their members, who, by making use of the facilities they offer, can obtain all the advantages accruing from combined action and co-operation in the purchase of agricultural requirements, the sale of produce, etc. The A.O.S. is controlled by the affiliated societies working through popularly elected local committees and a central board of government. The work the Society gets through in the course of the year is a proof of the need there is for such an organisation. It is a support for small and new societies to lean upon; without it doubtless there would be far less co-operation among agricultural workers, while the large and important societies are also closely allied with it. The chief aim of the A.O.S., when it was started in 1901, was for the purpose of advocating and promoting combination and co-operation among agriculturists in England and Wales for business purposes on business lines.

ARMAMENTS.

AMONG the questions which have occupied the minds of the peoples of the world during the past year probably none has assumed such importance as that concerned with the limitation of armaments. The efforts of the League of Nations up to the present have produced nothing more than expressions of opinion on certain aspects of the armaments problem; but a momentous move, which it is hoped will lead successfully to the desired end, was made by the President of the United States in July last, in inviting the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference at Washington for the purpose of discussing the limitation of armaments and Pacific problems. The President's message, setting his proposal before the world, was as follows:—"The President, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armaments, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of powers heretofore known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers—that is, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued. It is manifest that the question of limitation of armaments has a close relation to Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake, in connexion with this conference, the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution, with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East." This has

been communicated to the Powers concerned, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far Eastern problems." The President's suggestions met with a cordial response from the Powers concerned. The Conference was inaugurated at Washington on Nov. 22 by President Harding. Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, was elected permanent chairman, and he presented a series of proposals for the limitation of armaments, the immediate scrapping of nearly 1,900,000 tons of warships and a ten years' "Naval Holiday." Under this scheme the capital ships of Great Britain would be reduced to 22 of 604,450 tons; of the United States to 28 of 500,650 tons; and of Japan to 20 of 299,700 tons; while the cruisers, destroyers, and other auxiliary craft would be limited to 450,000 tons for Great Britain, 450,000 tons for the United States and 270,000 for Japan; with a submarine tonnage of 90,000 each for Great Britain and the United States and 40,000 for Japan.

At the time of going to press these proposals were being considered by the Governments of the countries concerned. The reception accorded to them by press and public appeared to be universally favourable.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

THE British Red Cross, founded in 1905, was the fusion of two bodies, e.g., Central British Red Cross Council and the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War. The Charter has now been extended to include peace activities, such as "the improvement of health, the prevention of disease," also to furnish a medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities. In addition to the above work it will still continue to organise voluntary aid detachments, and encourage people to train themselves to render help to sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The membership is now divided into two classes: those who belong to Voluntary Aid Detachments and those who wish to undertake other forms of Red Cross work. A special effort is to be made to enlist the services of the youth of the country in the Peace work of the Society, and it is prepared to offer special training in first aid to juvenile members under 17 years of age, in graduated courses, so that when they are 17 they can more readily qualify for the Society's certificates. The motor ambulances for conveying patients in the country from their homes to the hospitals have done much useful work. The "country organisation" is proving most helpful. Amongst other activities grants of blankets, sheets, and other sick-room necessities are issued to district nurses. There is a county depot where all stores are kept in each county organisation.

BUILDING GUILDS.

FURTHER developments of Guild working in the building industry (see p. 806 of the 1921 "WHITAKER") have taken place during the past year, and it is claimed by supporters of the system that the Building Guild may henceforth be regarded as an established institution. The new principle of the "maximum sum contract" has been adopted, under which a maximum price, including all overhead expenses, plus a small percentage for insurance against losses, is quoted for each job. Any excess is

borne by the Guild, but if the work costs less than the estimate the client shares the saving effected, as the Guild strictly adheres to the principle that the price charged must always bear a definite relation to the prime cost of the work. This new method of charging has been proposed as an advantage to the man of limited means who, under the old system, did not know in advance the extent of his liability. It was stated at the National Conference of Building Guild Committees that the value of the work completed by them was £300,000.

A scheme for the reconstitution and amalgamation of the Manchester Building Guild, Ltd. and the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd. to form a National Guild, Ltd. was approved at the Conference. The scheme provided for the establishment of a "national board" as the "supreme governing authority," to be elected by "regional councils," who in their turn are to be chosen from "local guild committees." The local committees, as formerly, are to be based on the local trade unions with representation of the technical and administrative organisations. Contracts up to £1,000 may be made by the local committees and up to £3,000 by the regional committees. For contracts above the latter sum the sanction of the national board is necessary.

CANALS.

IMPORTANT suggestions for the reorganisation of the canal and river system of the country are contained in the recently-issued Report of the Committee on Inland Waterways. Nationalisation of the whole canal system is put aside by the Committee as involving greater liabilities than the nation is prepared to face; but it is proposed that the various waterways shall be amalgamated into groups, each centring round some important traffic route, and shall be owned and administered by Public Trusts, limited as to dividends and financed partly by the State and the Local Authorities concerned. The Committee contemplate that these trusts should be composed of representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the local authorities in the area covered by each group, users of the waterway, Chambers of Commerce and the stock-holders. The stock-holders would comprise the original owners, who would receive trust stock for their interests and also subscribers to the capital of the Trust. It is proposed that the Trusts should have power to act as carriers, as well as toll-takers from bye-traders. The groups of waterways suggested by the Committee are:—

- (1) The River Trent and its connexions.
- (2) The Yorkshire Canals.
- (3) The Lancashire Canals.
- (4) The Canals joining Liverpool with the Midlands.
- (5) The River Severn with its connexions.
- (6) The River Thames and its connexions with the Midlands and Bristol.
- (7) The Birmingham Canal and its connexions in the Midlands.

The ultimate fusion of all the waterway connections in each of these groups into a single ownership is contemplated; but at present it is proposed to proceed by steps and only to set up Trusts to deal with those groups which offer the best prospects of a return with a minimum of expenditure. In the opinion of the Committee the River Trent with its connections offers

unique advantages in this respect, and they urge that the formation of a Trent Trust should be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment.

THE 1921 CENSUS.

WAR AND POPULATION.

LARGELY owing to the War, the numerical expansion of the nation, revealed by the census decade after decade of the past century, was appreciably less pronounced during the decennial period which ended last June, when the people of Great Britain (though not of Ireland) were numbered. While the population increased by nearly two millions in the ten years, the rate of increase was the lowest recorded in any inter-censal period. Even this result was less serious than was shown by the census taken in France where the war caused an actual shrinkage of over two millions.

In Great Britain the population on June 29—the date of the enumeration was later in the year than usual owing to the stoppage of work in the mines—was 42,767,530, or 1,936,134 more than in 1911. This increase was at the rate of only 4.7 per cent., as compared with 20.4 per cent. for the preceding period, which had been lower than the rate in any previous decade. Taking the three divisions, England's population was 35,698,530, against 34,045,990 in 1911, an increase of 4.8 per cent.; that of Wales was 2,206,712, against 2,005,202, an advance of 9 per cent.; and that of Scotland was 4,862,288 against 4,760,904, an increase of 2.5 per cent.

Not only was the War responsible for the loss of 628,000 lives on active service; the growth of the population was materially checked during the fifty odd months of fighting by a decline of the birth rate. From 1911 to 1914 the balance of births over deaths was comparable with the figures of earlier years, but subsequently the fall in the birth rate was much heavier than anything previously experienced, the numbers being from 20 to 25 per cent. below what might have been expected in normal circumstances. Upon the cessation of hostilities in the principal theatres of war in the closing months of 1918, very large increases in the birth rate were recorded, though they were not sufficient to compensate for the deficiencies for the years of fighting.

THE SURPLUS OF WOMEN.

Another direct legacy of the War disclosed by the census was the increased preponderance of females over males. For some years it had been a well-known fact that women in the United Kingdom outnumbered men, but last year's enumeration showed an appreciable growth in the surplus. There were in Great Britain 1,093 females to every 1,000 males, the largest excess recorded since the population was first counted in the opening year of the 19th century. Taking England alone, there were 1,101 females to each 1,000 males.

The total number of women and girls was 22,336,907, compared with 20,420,623 men and boys, a difference of 1,906,284. In the southern half of the Kingdom the figures were 19,803,022 and 18,022,220 respectively, the excess of 1,780,802 comparing with one of 1,199,276 ten years earlier, when there were in England and Wales 1,066 females to every 1,000 males instead of 1,093, last year's proportion. In Scotland the females

totalled 2,573,885, against 2,348,403, an excess of 225,482; the increase in males during the intercensal period being 1·7 per cent., and that in females 3·3 per cent., while the excess of females over males was 42,256 more than in the previous census, and greater than the ascertained excess in all preceding censuses. In no intercensal period had the excess of females over males increased by so large a number in any section of Great Britain.

As has always been the case the sex distribution differed greatly in the sub-divisions of the country. In Sussex, for instance, there were 1,272 females to every 1,000 males, though it is possible that this was partly the effect of the holidays. In Surrey there were 1,187 females to every 1,000 males, in Cardigan there were 1,185, and in Carnarvon there were 1,181; while in Durham the sexes were almost equal with 998 females to every 1,000 males. The men were in the majority also in Brecknock (947 females to the 1,000), Glamorgan (964) and Monmouth (969).

THE OVERSEA DOMINIONS.

The disparity in the sexes in Great Britain inevitably led to the suggestion that emigration within the Empire would remedy this state of affairs. But an examination of the situation shows that the capacity of the larger Dominions for absorbing the surplus women of the Mother Country is limited, and that generally speaking the females in outlying portions of the Empire have increased in number more rapidly than the males. In the smaller Colonies and those which are at present only commencing to develop, there might be a larger field, but for the average woman life would be too hard in these areas to make emigration advisable.

In Australia and New Zealand particularly, the women have been rapidly overhauling the men. In the Commonwealth a reduction in the deficiency of females of 43 in every thousand males was recorded in the ten years between the two countries—from 906 females to 1,000 males in 1911 to 956 to 1,000 last year. The proportion grew even more speedily in New Zealand, where last year there was only a shortage of 44 women and girls in every thousand men and boys, the total excess of males being less than half the number registered in 1911. Throughout Australasia, moreover, there is now actually an excess of females over males in the areas that are comparatively well populated.

In the Union of South Africa the excess of males fell appreciably, being about half the surplus shown ten years earlier; while estimates of the population of Canada indicate that only in the sparsely-peopled provinces are the males in excess of the females, and this to a smaller extent than was formerly the case. The larger Overseas Dominions—and the smaller Colonies as well—suffered from the War equally with the Mother Country, but apart from this there has for some years been a steady reduction in the surplus of males.

COST OF LIVING.

GREAT attention continues to be focussed on the Cost of Living question and the statistics published monthly by the Ministry of Labour. Agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople providing for the regular and automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with the variation in the cost of living were officially estimated in August last to cover

about 2½ million employees, and in all cases but three, so far as was known, the cost of living was measured by the Ministry of Labour figures. Criticism of these figures was contained in the report of the representative Labour Committee appointed to investigate questions connected with the cost of living. It was contended by this Committee that the official figures understated the increase in costs, but the Ministry of Labour disagreed with the contentions put forward and adhered to their published figures.

The official figures are designed to measure the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of the working classes, irrespective of whether or not such standard was adequate. The items covered by the statistics include (1) Food. (2) Rent and rates. (3) Clothing. (4) Fuel and light. (5) Miscellaneous (soap and soda; domestic ironmongery; brushware and pottery; tobacco and cigarettes; fares; newspapers). The average percentage increase, compared with July, 1914, for these items at the beginning of each month from January, 1915, is shown in the following table:—

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921.
Jan. ...	15	35	65	90	120	125	165
Feb. ...	15	35	70	90	120	130	155
March ...	20	40	70	90	115	130	141
April ...	20	40	75	95	110	132	133
May ...	20	45	75	100	105	141	128
June...	25	45	80	100	105	150	119
July ...	25	50	80	105	110	152	119
Aug. ...	25	50	80	110	115	155	122
Sept. ...	25	50	85	110	115	161	120
Oct. ...	30	55	80	120	120	164	103
Nov. ...	35	60	85	125	125	176	—
Dec. ...	35	65	85	120	125	169	—

HOUSING.

THE decision of the Government to effect a drastic curtailment of their housing scheme was announced by the Minister of Health in July last. The number of houses to be erected with Government financial assistance by local authorities and public utility societies in England and Wales is to be limited to 176,000, that being the number already built, building, or for which tenders had been approved. The Secretary for Scotland stated that financial assistance by the Government will be limited to a total of 24,500 houses in Scotland. No further subsidies to private builders are now being granted. For the improvement of slum areas the Government will provide an annual contribution not exceeding £500,000 towards the deficiency on local authorities' accounts in England and Wales, and Scottish authorities will receive an equivalent of any sum voted by Parliament for England and Wales. The Minister of Health expressed the opinion that by July, 1922, the considerations upon which Government action should be based might be fundamentally altered, owing to changes in the condition of industry, especially if prices become stabilised.

No solution of the housing problem is therefore yet in sight, and in the interests of public health a very much greater number of houses than those at present in hand are necessary. The Departmental Committee on the high cost of building working-class dwellings in their report, published in August last, stated that great numbers of houses "will need to be provided at a sufficient rate under some satisfactory

policy of finance, aiming at their provision as soon as possible on an economic basis by ordinary means." In the interim the Committee stated that a great responsibility rests upon the Government for securing the provision of essential houses by such methods as will reduce the financial assistance by the State and local authority to a minimum.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FOR a period of three months of last year the Empire had charge of Downing Street, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out in welcoming the delegates to the Imperial Conference, which discussed a number of vital problems, and reached several important decisions. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were each represented by their respective Prime Ministers, while on behalf of India the Secretary of State and others took part in the deliberations. There were 34 plenary meetings of the Conference, the Prime Ministers alone met on 11 occasions, and eight meetings of Committees were held. The delegates also attended meetings with members of the British Cabinet called to deal with Imperial and foreign questions of immediate urgency, such as the problem of Upper Silesia.

The greater part of the proceedings, particularly those relating to foreign affairs and defence, was of a highly confidential character comparable to the work of the Imperial War Cabinets of a few years earlier. With regard to the foreign policy of the Empire, the discussions revealed a unanimous opinion as to the main lines to be followed and a deep conviction that the whole weight of the Empire should be concentrated behind a united understanding and common action in foreign affairs. It was also unanimously felt that the policy of the Empire could not be adequately representative of democratic opinion throughout its peoples unless representatives of the Dominions and India were frequently associated with those of the United Kingdom in considering and determining the course to be pursued.

On the subject of Imperial defence the Conference expressed the opinion that the method and expense of co-operation among the various portions of the Empire to provide naval defence essential for security were matters for the final determination of the several Parliaments concerned, and deferred any recommendations until after the Washington Conference on Disarmament, which the Premiers warmly welcomed. Empire settlement and migration, the League of Nations, Empire communications, and repatriation from Germany were among the other subjects debated.

LABOUR QUESTIONS. COAL MINE STOPPAGE.

DURING the first nine months of 1921, approximately 60 labour disputes in the mining industry were reported to the Ministry of Labour, during which at least 75,000,000 working days were lost by the 1,150,000 workpeople involved. The main cause of the big figures was the stoppage that lasted for 60 days from April 1. Mines were decontrolled on March 31 instead of August 31; they were a charge upon the taxpayers. Owners and men met to decide upon the lower terms that would enable the mines to pay; the former offered district wages varying with the profits of

the mine areas; the latter wanted a national pool of profits, so that there would be standard wages irrespective of district. Miners' Federation of Great Britain ordered suspension of work, irrespective of occupation, and on April 1 complete stoppage took place. A state of National Emergency was declared by the Government. Triple Alliance ordered sympathetic strike of railwaymen, transport workers and dockers to take place on April 15, but it was cancelled because N.U.R. would not support the strike on a principle, though it would on a question of wages. The Government offered a subsidy of £10,000,000 to tide over difficult times, but offer was rejected, and after fresh conferences the ballot on June 15-16 of the miners showed a majority of 254,890 for continuation of struggle. After many trade union meetings, and much national distress in trades dependent upon coal, further conferences took place, June 24-27, between M.F.G.B. and mine owners that led to end of dispute upon the promise of the subsidy, that had been withdrawn by the Government, of £10,000,000. National and District Boards were to be established to determine the wages payable, which wages were to be determined upon "the proceeds of the industry" in the various districts.

CO-OPERATION AND LABOUR.

At the 13rd Annual Co-operative Congress at Scarborough, when 563 societies with 4,000,000 members were represented, a proposal for a political and co-operative alliance with the Labour Movement was defeated by 1,686 votes to 1,682. It is intended to raise the matter at the 1922 Congress, as the political Labour Movement wants to get control of the Co-operative Movement.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

ANNUAL Conference at Bangor took place on July 14, with Mr. T. Mallalieu (Felt Hat Makers) in the chair. The membership of the Trade Unions belonging to the Federation totalled 1,500,000, being an increase for the year of 203,000. It was pointed out that two weeks' strike allowance exhausted in benefits the contributions for five years. Mr. Appleton is secretary. The policy of the G.F.T.U. is much less advanced than that of the T.U.C.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM.

A REMARKABLE increase in the membership of the Trade Unions dates from 1912, and notably since 1915. The first increase was due to the passing of the National Insurance Acts, whilst the second can be traced to war influences.

Year.	Membership.
1892.....	1,337,367
1897.....	1,623,026
1901.....	1,979,412
1909.....	2,369,067
1913.....	3,987,115
1915.....	4,398,000
1918.....	6,622,000
1919.....	8,051,003
1920.....	8,502,000
(of whom 1,363,000 were women).	

Officially it is stated that there are in
Belgium..... 876,631 trade unionists.
Germany..... 2,522,794

(of whom 1,362,746 are women).

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

ANNUAL Conference of the I.L.P. took place at Southport, March 26. On the motion to affiliate with the Third International (Moscow) being defeated by 521 votes to 97, the minority, under leadership of Mr. C. H. Norman, decided to leave the Party. The minority were subsequently welcomed as members by Mr. McManus, Chairman of the Communist Party (attached to Third International). A proposed new programme was submitted by the National Administrative Council to the Conference, but it was referred back for further consideration. On Sept. 30, a revised "platform" for the I.L.P. was circulated for consideration before next Easter Conference. Basis of platform is the establishment of a Socialist Commonwealth in which the political democracy must be the whole body of citizens exercising authority through a National Representative Assembly directly elected by the people; the establishment of a decentralised and extended system of local government. Mr. R. Wallhead (Manchester) is Chairman, and Mr. Philip Snowden is Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

BODY met at Amsterdam March 31, under Chairmanship of M. Jouhaux, of the C.G.T. of France. The Federation, which represents, through delegate leaders, about 12,000,000 trade unionists, will not affiliate with the Third International (Moscow).

LABOUR PARTY.

TWENTY-FIRST Annual Conference was held at Brighton, June 21-24, when 1,000 delegates attended, representing 120 trade unions with a membership of 4,216,724; with the membership of societies the total affiliated membership is 4,257,994, but there may be a little duplication due to one person being a member of a society as well as a trade union. Resolutions were passed (Mr. A. G. Cameron in chair) denouncing any alliance with Conservatives or Liberals; condemning the Government's Irish policy; refusing affiliation application of Communist Party (attached to Third International of Moscow). Labour Party accepted proposals suggested by joint committee for common working with Trade Union Congress and Labour M.P.'s. A National General Council has been created with five representatives from L.P., T.U.C., and L.P. in House of Commons. This body of 15 will endeavour to lay down a common policy and direct the labour, educational and research movement.

LABOUR WOMEN.

NATIONAL Conference of Labour Women was held at Manchester, April 27-28, when 500 delegates attended under the chairmanship of Miss Margaret Bondfield. Resolutions were passed demanding improvement of women's working conditions and containing usual criticisms on Government policies.

N.U.R.

ANNUAL Conference of National Union of Railwaymen was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne July 10. Mr. J. Marchbank, vice Mr. W. J. Abrahams, was elected President. In the valuation of the funds of the National Health Insurance section, it was shown that the membership had increased during the year by 7,036 to 91,000,

and a surplus of £106,261 existed. Sickness benefits were increased and free dental treatment adopted. The N.U.R. celebrated its Jubilee during 1921; the A.S.R.S., one of its component parts, was registered as a T.U. in 1871. Mr. J. H. Thomas was re-elected political secretary, as was Mr. Camp industrial secretary. The N.U.R. is quite distinct from the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Society (Secretary, Mr. Bromley), of which membership is restricted to workers on the footplate.

RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

A CONFERENCE under this title was held in Friars Hall, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., on May 7, with Mr. Tom Mann, late General Secretary Amalgamated Engineering Union, in the chair. It was stated that 300 delegates attended and supported the Third International. The resolutions carried included one for throwing over the present leaders of trade unions, and replacing them by Communists. The Communist, or Third International, met at Moscow on June 1.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FOURTH Congress was held at Aberdeen April 20-23. Support was given to the nationalisation proposals of the miners; suspension of the Increase of Rent Act proposed; reduction to 44-hour week for shop assistants carried; organisation of food and transport services in time of national strikes advocated, so that the workpeople shall be sure of their food. Next Congress will be at Inverness in April, 1922.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THIS, the oldest of the British Socialist Parties, still survives, despite various secessions of the "more advanced" to other parties. The 35th Annual Conference was held at Stratford, London, July 31 to August 2. The Party refuses to affiliate with the Third International (Moscow). S.D.P. is represented in the House of Commons by Messrs. J. Jones and W. Thorne; the late Mr. H. M. Hyndman was its great protagonist since his death.

TRADE UNION AMALGAMATIONS.

POLICY of amalgamation of the trade unions in a trade or in allied trades proceeds apace. At the Conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union at Leamington on September 29 (Mr. H. Gosling, President), it was stated there was "every possibility that in the next twelve months all the big transport unions would join the ranks of this great amalgamated Society. The next step would be the alliance with the railwaymen, and when that was effected they would have reached a point when one card would represent trade unionism." Proposals were in existence in January for a Federation of Ship Constructional and Engineering Workers, to combine the carpenters and joiners, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, iron and steel ship-builders, and other kindred bodies. In March, the Shop Assistants Union at Conference, instructed negotiations for union amalgamation with Distributive Workers' Union. On the other hand, the National Sailors and Firemen's Union withdrew from the Triple Alliance, but this withdrawal was announced when the Triple Alliance had more or less dissolved, consequent upon internal disputes during coal stoppage.

TRADE DISPUTES.

BUT for the 90 days' coal stoppage, during which over 1,000,000 coal mining employees were directly unemployed, and at least twice as many in dependent industries thrown out of work, the year 1921 would have been a very moderate year for strikes. Practically every strike was due to the objection of the employees to proposed reductions in bonuses or wages. However, there was a general acceptance in the reduced remuneration consequent upon the fall in the cost of living. Longest strike was that of shipyard joiners (20,000), who refused reduction of 12s. weekly on January 2. Work was resumed on August 25, with a partial reduction immediately and remainder by instalments. Dispute meant much work going to Continental shipyards. Details of the disputes in force each month are as follows:—

	Disputes in Progress.	Workpeople involved (1,000).	Working days lost (1,000).
Jan.	93	27	408
Feb.	112	28	378
March ...	105	31	469
April 98	1,176	23,392	
May 125	1,152	23,155	
June 91	1,535	29,603	
July 94	1,127	6,327	
Aug. 105	26	213	
Sept. ... 100	20	146	

For the nine months, Jan.-Sept., giving net figures,

1921.....	549	1,689	84,192
Whole years for			
1919.....	1,413	2,586	34,903
1920.....	1,715	2,019	27,011

Taking a day's work to be represented by 10s., the loss in wages through trade disputes in the first nine months of 1921 works out at £24,100,000.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

FIFTY-THIRD Congress met at Cardiff, September 5-10. Owing to a reduction in membership in the general labour unions, the statistics of the T.U.C. were slightly below those of previous years. Details:—

	T.U.	Delegates.	Membership.
1920.....	195	955	6,494,707
1921.....	190	823	6,389,123

A demand for an enquiry into the policy of the Triple Alliance during the coal stoppage was shelved. A proposal for central control of labour disputes, instead of leaving matters in hands of actual disputants, as at present, was defeated. A scheme for the appointment of a permanent and paid whole-time service Chairman was defeated, but the scheme of arrangement for co-operative working with the Labour Party was adopted. (See Labour Party paragraph.) Mr. R. B. Walker, of the Agricultural Labourers, has succeeded Mr. E. L. Poulton, of the Boot and Shoe Operatives, as Chairman. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., remains Secretary.

WAGES.

A GENERAL maximum was reached at the end of December in wages. The continued increase in practically every industry of wages had gone on since the beginning of the war, the cause being the rise in the cost of living. Details for 1919 and 1920 are:—

Year.	Workpeople concerned.	Total increase per week.
1919.....	6,260,000	2,132,000
1920.....	7,600,000	24,495,000

During 1920, the official index figure for the cost of living rose from 136 to 128. Details for 1921 are:—

	Index Figure above that of Mth. Aug. 1, 1914.	Workpeople. Iner.—Decr. (In 1,000).	W'kly Incidence. Iner.—Decr.
Jan.	151	92	1,492
Feb.	141	688	1,580
March ...	133	701	1,689
April	128	18	1,147
May	119	235	1,335
June	119	13	1,060
July	122	4	3,619
Aug.	120	87	3,071
Sept. ...	110	363	1,677

Whether the decrease will continue at the same rate when the index figure reaches 100 above the 1914 level is questionable. A higher standard of living is now demanded.

LIQUOR CONTROL.

THE repeal of the war restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquor and the abolition of the Central Control Board, which first came into being in 1915, followed the passing of the Licensing Act, 1921, the provisions of which were largely the result of a compromise between Members of Parliament interested in the Trade and others concerned with the temperance movement. The permitted hours during which intoxicating liquors may be sold in licensed premises are fixed generally throughout England and Wales at 8, with a normal closing hour of 10 P.M. In the metropolis a nine-hour day is fixed, with 11 P.M. as the closing hour, and the Licensing Justices for any district outside the metropolis, if satisfied that special requirements render it desirable, may make orders increasing the hours to 8½. A further extension of 1 hour at night is permitted to licensed premises which habitually provide meals; but during this hour any drinking bar on the premises must be closed and drink supplied only with the meal. The Act applies to clubs, but the hours of opening may be fixed in accordance with the club rules and not by the Justices. The prohibition of the on-sale of liquor on credit and the long pull is maintained, and the *bond fide* traveller's privileges are abolished. The properties vested in the Central Control Board in the Carlisle district and elsewhere are transferred to the Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland.

Among the chief features of the Bishop of Oxford's Bill, which was introduced in the House of Lords but failed to make any progress, were local option and the establishment of a Liquor Management Board, to whom the Central Control Board's properties would be transferred, and who would have the control and management of the sale of liquor in any area which passed a State purchase resolution. The Bill proposed that localities should be given the option of voting in 1925 for—(1) No change from the present conditions, or (2) State purchase, or (3) The withdrawal of retail licences.

LONDON GOVERNMENT.

IN view of the need for reform in the government of Greater London the Government decided in August last to appoint a Royal Commission "to enquire what, if any, alterations are needed in the local government of the Administrative County of London and the surrounding districts,

with a view to securing greater efficiency and economy in the administration of local government services, and to reducing any inequalities which may exist in the distribution of local burdens as between different parts of the whole area." The enquiry will probably be limited to Greater London, i.e. the area of the Metropolitan and City Police districts, 62.9 square miles. Some idea of the complexity of the problem may be gathered from the multiplicity of authorities at present carrying out local government services in that area. In the Administrative County of London (116.9 square miles) may be mentioned the City Corporation, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the Port of London Authority, the Metropolitan and City Police, 28 Borough Councils, 28 Boards of Guardians, 26 Assessment Committees, the Old Age Pension Committee and its 13 local Sub-Committees. In Extra-London there are 5 County Councils, of which Middlesex only is wholly within Greater London, 3 County Borough Councils, 6 Municipal Borough Councils, 65 Urban District Councils, 13 Rural District Councils, 19 Boards of Guardians, 19 Assessment Committees, 47 Parish Councils, 38 Local Pensions Committees with 44 Sub-Committees.

The question of rating and assessment will be one of the most important matters to be dealt with by the Royal Commission, and it will probably be urged that there should be a uniform system of valuation for rating purposes for the whole of Greater London, and that the central authority should levy a uniform rate for all services which are not of purely local benefit. The desirability of equalising the cost of certain services which at present is met parochially is shown by the great disparity in the rates levied in different parishes. These varied in 1920-1 in London from 10s. 6d. in the £ in the City of London and 11s. 18d. (average) in the 11 parishes in Westminster to 22s. 10d. in Poplar and 23s. 4d. in the parish of St. George-in-the-East, the average for the Administrative County being 14s. 5d. In Extra-London there was even greater inequality, the rates levied varying from 17s. 6d. in the Ham district of Surrey to 24s. 7d. in the Cann Hall parish of the Leyton district, the average for Extra-London being 12s. 5d.

THE MOTHERS' DEFENCE LEAGUE.

THE Mothers' Defence League, is to defend the liberty of mothers, and to secure justice for working mothers. It aids at opposing measures which would introduce State control of the family, or unduly interfere with the rights of parents. It also aims at representing the views of working mothers in regard to social measures affecting them. The President is Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Among the Council is the name of the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J. The work of the league has been very successful, and it has taken action in connection with several cases, including payment of mothers' and widows' pensions, appeals from the Mental Deficiency Act, maintenance from fathers for children, repair of insanitary dwellings, and several other instances.

In a deputation to the Ministry of Health, to obtain redress for various grievances suffered by working mothers from officialdom, a specific protest was made against the adoption by boards of guardians without the parents' consent, and a

demand that the parents be able to see their children in all cases, and be not obliged to wait until the children are 18 years of age.

The league is anxious to alter several important points in the way the anti-natal clinics are managed. At present the league thinks they encroach on the privacy of the home. The membership is rapidly increasing, and local branches have been formed in various parts of England and Scotland.

MOUNT EVEREST.

DURING the past year an expedition was organised by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club with the object of scaling Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. The present mountaineering record, 24,600 feet (4,402 feet lower than the summit of Mount Everest), was reached by the Duke of Abruzzi in 1909 on Mount Godwin-Austen. Hitherto no explorer had been nearer Everest than Major Noel, who in 1913 reached a point about 30 miles to the south-east of the mountain. The first task of the present expedition, therefore, was the examination of the approaches to the mountain, with a view to finding a possible route to the summit, and the consent of the Tibetan Government having been obtained, it was decided to explore the northern approaches first. The idea of using aeroplanes on the expedition was abandoned. Under the leadership of Colonel Howard Bury the expedition left Darjeeling about the middle of May last on a 300 mile march through Sikkim and Tibet to the north-western side of the mountain. After extensive exploration work it was found that there was no practicable means of ascent to the summit from the northern and western approaches, and the expedition moved its base to reconnoitre the eastern approaches. Here again there appeared to be no possible line of ascent, the mountain being guarded, as on the northern and western approaches, by gigantic precipices. At the time of going to press, however, it was still hoped that a means of ascent would be discovered. In connexion with the expedition a large amount of useful survey work over unknown country has been carried out by officers of the Indian Survey.

"THE QUEST."

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON left London in September last on a long voyage of Antarctic exploration in his ship "The Quest," a Norwegian sealer of little more than 200 tons net, with a length of 121 feet, beam 23 feet, depth 12 feet. The expedition, which was made possible by the generosity of Mr. John Quiller Rowett, who has done much for agricultural and medical research, and by a donation from Mr. Frederick Becker, will cover some 30,000 miles through the Atlantic, Pacific and Antarctic Oceans, including a complete circuit of the South Polar continent. The route to the Antarctic will be via Salvages, South Trinidad, Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island, where investigations will be made with a view to ascertaining whether those islands are the key to underwater connexion between Africa and South America; then on to Cape Town, and from there south to Enderby Land on the Antarctic circle. Between here and the Weddell Sea is a huge area of which nothing is known, and the exploration of some 3,000 miles of land and water in this region will constitute the most

serious work of the expedition. On emerging from the Antarctic "The Quest" will visit South Georgia to refit, and will then proceed to New Zealand *via* Bouvet Island and Heard Island. After leaving New Zealand, search will be made for the "lost island" of Tuanaki, and a visit will be paid to Dougherty Island. The homeward journey will be made *via* Cape Horn. "The Quest" is equipped with the most modern apparatus and appliances to aid the explorers in all those branches of science in which it is intended to carry out investigations, and a specially constructed seaplane is expected to help considerably in the important work of exploring the Enderby quadrant. The ship is carrying no crew, but will be managed by the staff of the expedition.

RATES.

THE rates levied in the metropolitan boroughs are shown on p. 564; the following table shows the rates of the boroughs in Greater London (outside the County of London), and certain Cities in the years 1913-4, 1914-5, 1918-9, 1919-20 and 1920-1.

London and English Boroughs	1913-4.	1914-5	1918-9	1919-20.	1920-1
Average for London ...	7 7 ²	7 10 ⁹	8 7 ⁷	9 10 ⁷	14 5
Extra-London Boroughs—					
Bromley	7 4 ⁵	7 5 ⁵	8 9	11 7	14 1
Croydon	7 4	7 4	8 10	9 8	12 4
Ealing	6 10	6 10	6 10	8 1	13 6
East Ham	10 6	11 1	13 8	15 6	21 0
Hornsey	7 5 ⁵	7 5	8 2	10 0	13 7
Kingston	7 7	7 7	8 0	10 0	12 6
West Ham	11 3	10 7	14 0	15 7	22 4
Wimbledon	7 3	7 4	8 8	11 4	13 7
English Cities—					
Birmingham	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	17 6
Bradford	9 0	9 3	10 8	12 0	16 10
Bristol	8 8	8 8	9 8	12 0	15 3
Cardiff	7 10	7 11	8 5	10 0	15 10
Hull	9 6	9 7	11 0	13 6	17 8
(average) ...	8 8	8 7	10 8	12 7 ⁵	17 5
Liverpool	8 8	8 7	10 8	12 7 ⁵	17 5
(average) ...	8 8	8 7	10 8	12 7 ⁵	17 5
Manchester	8 5 ⁵	8 3 ⁵	9 7	12 1	16 3
Newcastle	6 5 ⁵	6 8	7 5 ⁵	9 4 ⁵	13 0
Sheffield	9 3 ¹	9 5	10 0	12 5 ⁴	17 8
(average) ...	9 3 ¹	9 5	10 0	12 5 ⁴	17 8

ROAD TRANSPORT.

THE volume of mechanical road transport has continued to increase greatly throughout the past year, and further extensive development may be looked for in the near future, both as regards the carriage of goods and passengers. For many classes of goods road transport is cheaper than rail-carriage, and probably entails less risk of damage and pilferage, and as the organisation of the newer companies improves the commercial motor will become a much more serious competitor with the railway. Passenger motor traffic has increased at an unprecedented

rate, and it has been estimated that over 10,000 motor coaches, or char-a-bancs, have been making regular runs during the past summer. The fares charged compare favourably with the third-class rail charges, and the advantages of a booked seat and travel in the open air have contributed to the popularity of the new mode of travel. In this branch of traffic there remains much room for improvement in organisation and control, and it is to be hoped that defects, which have sometimes been in evidence in certain departments of the business, will be speedily removed. So far the extent to which railway companies have engaged in road transport has been small, although road services were started by one company some eighteen years ago, and four other companies obtained powers between 1904 and 1906 by means of private legislation, but have not exercised them to any extent. A serious attempt was made to get a clause inserted in the Railways Bill, giving the companies as a whole powers to run road transport services; but the Speaker ruled that the Bill was not one which conferred new powers on the companies, and the clause was therefore outside its scope. It is probable that the companies will endeavour to obtain running powers during the coming year by means of special legislation.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association has another useful year's record to recount of lectures given, certificates gained, invalid transport work carried out, and the various aims successfully fulfilled. The Association is a modern branch of the Order; it was started in 1877. The Order itself dates back to 1048, but it was the 18th century before it was planted in England, to disappear in the reign of Henry VIII. Under its present form the Order was started in England in 1826. The members were united together for the purpose of performing hospitalier work. An important thing done by the Order was the establishment of an ophthalmic hospital at Jerusalem. There are many "overseas" centres, and excellent reports show the various activities carried on, and that, as in England, a good deal of re-organisation has been carried out due to "after-the-war conditions." The railways, as usual, have taken a very active interest in the Association; numerous lectures have been given to the railway men and certificates gained. The Association has done useful work in the London Post Office, in the Police Force, and various other bodies. Interest in ambulance work has been kept up by the competitions held between the various teams. Each centre has sent in satisfactory returns of effective first aid rendered. Throughout the country reports show that the Association has practically recovered from any apathy due to post war reaction and returned to its normal condition. Altogether a most satisfactory year's work has been done.

THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

THE "Brigade," an off-shoot of the Association, has also had a satisfactory year's work. This branch of the "Order" comprises women as well as men. The former have certificates in first aid and home-nursing and belong to nursing corps; the latter have first aid certificates and belong to ambulance divisions. During

the year the members have attended the various parades, drills, etc., necessary, and done plenty of useful public work. Brigade duty has been undertaken on many occasions both in London and the provinces, and a number of cases treated of accidents and illness. The members attended the Lord Mayor's Show and similar functions where a crowd was expected, and open spaces on bank holidays. In some cases treated, the patient had perhaps a slight accident, while in another it might be very serious. The Brigade, like the Association, is recovering from its "post war reaction," and excellent reports have been received from the various centres. The Overseas Brigade, also, is in a satisfactory condition, judging from the various reports. During the coming year the Brigade hope to extend the activities of many of the women members by undertaking work in connection with tuberculosis and child welfare in various parts of the country. Members who belonged to Voluntary Aid Detachments during the war-time, and did much useful work, have expressed their willingness to help in these two important spheres, without in any way interfering with the trained workers. In both tuberculosis and child-welfare work there is a wide field for labourers.

TUBERCULOSIS.

THE cessation of the sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act has been met by the passing of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921, which places on county councils and county borough councils the statutory obligation—instead of optional powers which they formerly possessed—to make adequate arrangements for the treatment of tuberculosis. Most of these authorities had already made arrangements for the institutional treatment of tuberculous persons in their areas, whether insured or not. Where a council fails to make adequate arrangements at or in dispensaries, sanatoria and other institutions approved by the Minister of Health, he may make such arrangements as he may think necessary for the purpose of such treatment. The cost of treatment of uninsured persons is to be shared equally between the Government and the local authorities. As regards insured persons, the councils will receive from the Government an annual grant equal to the amount which Insurance Companies had available for institutional treatment of insured tuberculous persons in 1920, and which was payable to local authorities in respect of the treatment of such persons (in total approximately £300,000), plus one-half of any expenditure over and above that fixed grant. The total expenditure during 1921 in England and Wales on the institutional treatment of tuberculosis was estimated at £2,300,000, of which £1,300,000 will come from the Exchequer. In addition, the treatment of invalided soldiers, sailors and airmen will cost £200,000, which charge will fall wholly on the Exchequer. The Act also confers on county councils and county borough councils the power to make such arrangements as they may think desirable for the after-care of persons who have suffered from tuberculosis. The power is optional, and the cost must be met by the local authorities. The Government, however, have promised that the question as to their defraying one-half of these expenses would be borne in mind and considered when there was a further opportunity.

VILLAGE CENTRES FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE Enham Village centre trains while it makes fit (as far as possible) the men it receives. Many leave the centre completely recovered, others with but slight disability, both classes having learnt a trade. But there are others, the sub-normal men; for these there is a scheme by which cottages are provided for them, and an opportunity given of earning their own living.

In the medical block all the necessary most up-to-date treatment is provided. Practical and theoretical training is given in a variety of industries, indoor and outdoor ones, including poultry farming, forestry, pig and bee keeping, basket making, and carpentry. Capable instructors are on the staff, so that the men get a first-rate training.

The Council hope to be able before long to accommodate 400 men temporarily, in the actual centre, and the estate to accommodate nearly 200 men and their families permanently. The estate consists of 1,000 acres. It is the object of the Council that eventually the centre shall be for use as a national establishment for the restoration to health, and for physical re-education of other persons injured in the service of the State.

A number of ex-service men have already finished their treatment and training, and the results have been most satisfactory. The industry a man is taught is what he is best fitted for under his past war conditions; he has the advice of experts in the matter, and guided in his decision by them. Great importance is attached to the social side of the centre, and to recreation.

VILLAGE INSTITUTES.

THE first village institute to be started in England as a result of the success of Canadian ones was in 1915, now there are well over 2,000. The institutes are non-political and non-sectarian, each one is self-governed and self-supporting, but all belong to the National Federation of Womens' Institutes, with Lady Denman as chairman.

The aim of the institutes is to band together the women of a village for mutual help. The programmes for the year consist of interesting and instructive lectures and practical demonstration, various industries are taught, such as shoe mending, glove making, home dyeing. When possible the members carry out the entire programme themselves; the scheme enables those who are familiar with any special industry to pass on the knowledge. Advice is given on bee keeping, poultry and gardening. Exhibitions are held showing the various forms of work done by the members. Competitions are got up and prizes given for the best made article. These institutes are entirely confined to villages, and have been found to fill a much needed want; they help to widen the interests of the members and brighten up what is so often just routine work. The institutes are for women only; young girls are admitted as associates. Libraries are an important side of the institutes, and "savings associations." When the Federation was first started it was "mothered" by the Agricultural Organisation Society, then by the Government, but now the Federation is able to stand alone.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS.

By far the largest number of members of the Voluntary Aid Detachments are women. The activities of the whole force is now centred on Peace work. Special courses of instructions are to be given on tuberculosis work in order to fit the members to volunteer for work under the direction of the medical and nursing staff in charge of the tuberculosis cases. Not only is it anticipated that the work will be done at a tuberculosis dispensary, but continued at the patient's home. In child-welfare work there is much to be done, two branches are especially to be helped by the V.A.D., *e.g.*, Infant Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries; the work will consist of home visiting and helping at the centres. In various ways work among cripple children is to be another field for the V.A.D.'s labour; it is anticipated much good could be done by following up the children in their homes and seeing to and assisting in the carrying out of the treatment ordered at the hospital the child attends. The Voluntary Aid Detachments are anxious to be of use wherever their services are of value, and it is anticipated many opportunities will arrive that will enlarge their sphere of activities, and it is thought that it will become the natural thing for any public movement to look to the Red Cross for help. One thing it is necessary to remember—new members must qualify for admission by examination, women in both first aid and nursing, and the men in first aid.

EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

THERE is a growing desire on the part of many women to obtain equal citizenship with men, and a number have formed a Union to gain their object. Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., was one of the early members of the Union, and Viscountess Astor, M.P., is a Vice-President. The members are out to gain the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men. They wish to have many more women in Parliament, and worked hard at the Lough election where Mrs. Wintringham was returned. Equal guardianship of children and State Pensions for widows with dependant children are other aims they have in view. Equal pay for equal work for men and women is another. One of their chief works at present is the League of Nations and the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity for men and women within it. The Union is really a combination of various societies, under the title "National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship"; mixed societies belong, and men are prominent members. The Union has been responsible for many lectures and meetings of various sorts to instruct people and to stimulate general interest in the aims the members work for. The Parliamentary work has been very active during the past twelve months, and doubtless will become more so now that the "women members" are doubled in the House. The subject of women jurors in all its branches is another activity of the Union.

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S REFORM ASSOCIATION.

THE chief object of this Association is to push reforms for women on constitutional lines, to band together men and women for this purpose.

The Association was formed out of the Conservative and Unionists Women's Franchise Association. Among its various aims the promotion of reforms dealing with domestic and economic subjects is considered one of the chief. Another of the objects is to strengthen a sense of individual responsibility, and to oppose excessive State interference and control; and another important one, to press for an adequate proportion of women on public bodies and in civil services. The Association publishes a monthly paper. The work of the Association is promoted by meetings of various sorts, and by the distribution of literature, by lectures, conferences, &c. During the last year the executive sent three written amendments to Bills before the House, and were represented on 15 committees dealing with matters of importance to women or children, including the League of Nations Union, and the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, and the Provisional Committee of the Women's League of Nations. The Countess of Selbourne, J.P., who has been President of the Association not only in its present form, but in the old days, has recently resigned. She will still be associated with it, however, and will be a member of the executive. During the past year the Association had a stall at "The Fair" at Claridges, which was a great financial success. An important branch of the work during the year was classes for speakers.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THIS centre of activity has a large roll of members, both professional women and those engaged on public work of various sorts. A number of important societies are associated with it, and each year the list grows larger. Very useful lectures have been arranged, and experts on the various subjects have been the lecturers; a wide field has been covered. Exhibitions have been held, and activities of different sorts, all connected with women's work and interests, carried out. The Institute attained its majority two years ago, it is well spoken of as, "The Father and Mother of Women's movements." It is entirely non-political, and rightly prides itself upon its open platform, where questions are freely and fully discussed. The scope of the Institute is constantly being widened. Originally started as a central office of information about the various departments of women's work as their fields of labour widened—so does the Institute. The Information Bureau is one of the most valuable sides of the work, especially where it gives particulars of women's work, and necessary training to future workers. Besides being a boon to the professional woman, it forms a link between the leisured woman and the work waiting for her among the blind, old age pensioners, girls' clubs, and other forms of helping the less fortunate. The excellent library is very useful to the busy woman, who can find there practically all books referring to women and their work.

WOMEN ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARDS.

THE Women's Local Government Society has been very active during the past twelve months; as it is entirely non-party, eminent women of various shades of political thought are among its members. With the ever increasing number

of women entering public life—especially as Councillors—there has been a great demand for information on various matters relating to their work, 53 women are serving on County Councils in England and Wales, 164 on Town Councils, and 75 on Urban District Councils. There still are many Councils where there is no women members. The Society is striving to alter this. The following organisations have recently become affiliated to the Society, e.g., The Bishop Auckland Women's Council, The Eastbourne Women's Citizens Association, The Reading Women's Local Government Association. The Society has been officially represented on several organisations. A monthly paper is published, giving all particulars of the past month's most important work and the chief events of the coming one. Very useful leaflets are also published from time to time. The Society watches very closely any Bill that is before the Houses of Parliament that touches its work, and when it is considered necessary takes active steps immediately, as it has done with several Bills the last few years, such as Juvenile Courts (Metropolis) Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Several new members have joined the Society during the past year.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

THE total number of affiliated Associations is 19,763, with a membership of 74,633. Some of these Associations have been in abeyance during the war, but have now been reorganised and built up their membership afresh. The Federation has done a full year's work, 24 conferences have been held. The main objects of which have been: "Ireland," "League of Nations," "Free Trade," "Financial Stability," and "Industrial Problems." The conferences have been in various parts of England, many well known speakers have taken part. Lady Cowdray was elected President during the past year. Certain Parliamentary Bills have been actively supported, e.g., Juvenile Courts (Metropolis) Bill, Women and Young Persons Unemployment Bill, Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Dominion Home Rule (Lord Montagu's), and the Plumage Bill. On various important questions of the day resolutions have been adopted and passed on to the authorities concerned as the voice of the Liberal Women of England. Some of the most important resolutions were on Free Trade, German Indemnity, the League of Nations, Industrial Policy, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (No. 2) H.L. Wherever a Free Liberal candidate was standing in a by-election the Federation worked hard in his favour. At the Louth by-election, where Mrs. Winttingham was returned, the enthusiasm of the Federation was of course very great, and a good deal of hard work was done to ensure her return. The Federation work in a close and active co-operation with local Liberal Associations, but retains its own independence. It is the opinion of the members that for the political development of women it must stand alone.

WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

WOMEN'S organisations have become very numerous of recent years. During the Spring Lady Astor, M.P., held a series of informal conferences at her house to put in touch with

each other the officers of the various Societies. The outcome of these meetings was the formation of a "Consultative Committee of Women's Organisations." Already 40 different constituent societies, composed wholly or partly of women, including professional societies, trade unions, educational, social, medical, and religious organisations, are represented on the Committee, whose object is to collect and communicate information of mutual interest, and to consult together to the best means of action. At the first full meeting of the Committee the officers were elected, and many important points discussed. The Chairman is Lady Astor, M.P. The Committee has no definite programme of its own, it is mainly a co-ordinating body, but it may recommend action to its constituent societies. It seeks to provide a means for co-operation among women's organisations, and one of its principles is that no action shall involve any dissenting society. Urgency resolutions were passed at the first Committee Meeting, and a telegram was sent to Dame Rachel Crowdy, League of Nations, on the matter of the "Traffic in Women," so the Committee lost no time in commencing their work. The future activities were also discussed. Lady Astor dwelt especially on six, e.g., Women Police, Mother and Child Welfare, Venereal Disease, Housing, Municipal Elections, and an appeal to ex-Service Women.

WOMEN POLICE.

THE Women's Division of the Metropolitan Police has done excellent work during the past twelve months, and in every way justified its existence. The Superintendent (Mrs. Stanley) has, out of a large number of applicants, chosen just the right women for the responsible work that falls to a "police woman." The Division has won universal respect in all parts of the Metropolis—from all classes that have come into touch with it. The work is almost entirely in connection with women and girls, but in carrying out their duties the police women naturally come in touch with the general public, as a large amount of their time is taken up with the matter of the protection of women from street dangers. None are admitted to the division under 25 years of age, and only women of good physique and who can produce excellent references are suitable. The pay is good, and the hours compare well with other branches of work. The officers are promoted from the ranks, but a good general education is necessary, otherwise a police woman cannot gain promotion. Married women and widows are admitted, provided provision can be made for the care of their children—if any. Recruits have three months' probation. Those who are interested in the welfare of women and girls, especially those connected with rescue work, consider there is a great future before the police woman, and a wide scope for her activities, not only in London, but in other cities, and especially seaport towns.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

THE various political organisations in the woman's world have been very active during the past twelve months, not only in getting up meetings, but in endeavouring to organise the woman voter, and also to instruct her in economic matters; a good deal of spade work has been done.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ORGANISATION.

THE Women's Unionist Organisation was formed in 1923, when women were given the vote; it is a Branch of the National Unionists Association. The work of the women's organisation is not only to help at the time of an election, but to do all that is possible to organise the women's vote. England and Wales have been divided into 13 districts, with a woman agent appointed to each, who works in conjunction with the man district agent. The agents, amongst other work, start organisations among women where none already exist; the agents are in continual touch with the Headquarters and receive all the assistance they require. One important side of the work is to provide speakers at meetings, and there is a great demand for capable speakers. If there were more speakers far more work would be done. Other workers help in various ways, such as getting up meetings and entertainments, lending rooms when required, and motor cars (or other vehicles) at elections, also by political visiting. The Organisation is ambitious, not content with what it has already done during its short existence, it looks forward hopefully to doing much in the future. It is its aim to so cover England and Wales that every woman entitled to a vote may have no difficulty in obtaining reliable information on political matters.

PROFESSIONS OPEN TO WOMEN.**THE WOMAN DENTIST.**

WOMEN can now enter the dentist's profession, and undoubtedly there is as good a field for their labour as there is for the woman doctor. Two courses are open to a woman as to a man. They can content themselves with being dentists only, or surgeons and dentists; the latter is of course much the best. Some of the general hospitals have their own dental department, but many students prefer to do their dental training at a special dental hospital, such as the Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square, where women are admitted on just the same conditions as men, and have their own club room, and women are already studying there. Students commence their studies at 16 years of age. The approximate cost to obtain the diploma in Dental Surgery is just over £200 (for fees). The length of training is four years. Before entering the hospital it is necessary to have passed a preliminary arts examination, and Latin must be one of the subjects taken. The course of training to become a "Surgeon Dentist" is over five years, and means a higher fee. It is possible to obtain the training in dental mechanics with a registered dental practitioner, and then to finish the dental training at a hospital; but this course is not recommended. Whatever plan is decided on, a certain time has to be spent at a general hospital for the study of general anatomy, surgery, and other subjects. If a girl wishes to enter the profession she will find that there are several scholarships to be aimed at, and also prizes at the dental schools.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

The profession of analytical chemistry has several women among its members, and they have been found very well suited for the work.

It is necessary for a woman to train just as a man does. The colleges and examinations are all open to them. The usual course is to obtain a scientific degree at one of the Universities or to become an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry. For the former, three years must be spent at the University; the latter requires about the same length of time spent in study. If the two qualifications are to be aimed at it means nearly four years' work, and this is the best plan for a future analyst. The higher the qualifications the better prospects there will be. Some of the Provincial Universities now grant degrees in applied science. London and most of the Universities admit students at 16 years of age. To become a successful analyst it is necessary to have general experience and then to concentrate on one special branch, such as food, milk, metals, drugs, or so forth, as each is a world in itself, and some are especially suited to women. On the whole, women are well received by the profession. A well qualified woman should have no difficulty in succeeding. The cost of training is much the same as for any degree. It is possible for about £200 to cover all the necessary expenses of a three years' course.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

The training of women students in London is no longer restricted to the School of Medicine for Women. Several of the large general hospitals now admit them on the same conditions as men. The number of women entering the medical profession is on the increase year by year, and the women doctors have been most successful in obtaining various hospital and other appointments. The length of time required to train is five years for those who wish to pass the "Conjoint Board," e.g., Royal College of Physicians, London, and Royal College of Surgeons, England. To obtain a medical degree takes longer. The cost of training (the fees) can be covered by about £200. It is an open question as to which is the most satisfactory, co-education among medical students, or the reverse. While many prefer a mixed school, a large number still like one for women students only, judging by the crowded class rooms and laboratories in the School of Medicine for Women. There are a number of scholarships at their own school, and also at others, that they can compete for. The prejudice against women doctors has practically died down—at least among the profession—killed by their excellent work for the wounded. There is plenty of scope for women not only abroad, but at home, and as the various organisations for the prevention of diseases grow, so will their work, especially in connection with tuberculosis, and also child welfare, and in the near future both will receive a great deal of attention.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

There is an ever-increasing demand for well-trained domestic science workers. At last it is realised that to control domestic workers on a large scale the chiefs must be trained women, thoroughly well versed in the work of the employees, to be able to detect a fault, and know how it is to be remedied. The large laundries engage trained women as managers and assistant managers. The large restaurants engage trained women to supervise the general work, and so on in various branches of work.

There is a College of Domestic Science in connection with King's College University of London, and also various other colleges in London and the provinces. Excellent tuition is also given at several of the Polytechnics, where classes, practical and theoretical, are held in practically every branch of the work. There are special schools for cookery alone that turn out many "lady cooks," as well as those who have studied with the intention of teaching eventually. Some of the large institutions now keep a trained domestic science manageress in place of the old-fashioned housekeeper, and undoubtedly this will before long be the general rule. The work is only suited for girls who have a taste for domestic matters; others who have no inclination that way would never be successful workers. It is best to get a fairly general training for most branches of the work, but for laundry work it is of course useless to touch anything else, but just to specialise in it.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

There is a great demand for teachers at the present, and as far as one can judge it is likely to continue. While the greatest number are wanted for general teaching, there is also an opening for those who specialise in certain subjects—domestic science, game mistresses, and dancing mistresses especially. To success in the profession it is essential to be thoroughly well trained. The elementary school mistress has to go through a definite course of study, and must start very young. To become thoroughly well-fitted for teaching, it is essential nowadays to obtain a degree. There is quite a number of Universities to choose from, as all the English ones now admit women. The usual time to study for a degree is three years, and then, when the degree is gained, a year must be spent training at a training college. The Universities nearly all admit women at 16 years of age. Certain colleges are for women only, while in others there is co-education. Which branch of education is to be studied must depend on what subject interest the student most. There is more demand for teachers in arts than for science ones. The appointments open to teachers are of various sorts—resident, non-resident, for a whole-time appointment, and visiting ones. Besides appointments at schools, there are the various posts at Universities to be aimed at, and finally every mistress can aspire (though few can achieve) to be a "Lady Principal."

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Several women have succeeded well as photographers, and there is undoubtedly a field for those with a little capital to set up on their own account once they have gained sufficient practical experience. The subject must be thoroughly mastered in all the usual branches, including the business side. To be really successful it is necessary to be somewhat of an artistic temperament, as the modern photograph is quite an artistic picture. To study there are two courses open, either to go to a really large photographers and learn the work, or else first of all to go to classes and learn both the practical part and the theoretical. Excellent tuition can be obtained at various Polytechnics. Once the knowledge is gained a post can be obtained.

The class of photographer whose studio is entered must depend entirely on what sort of work is aimed at. If it is intended to aim at cheap photography then a studio must be sought where speed and turning out inexpensive photography is the rule. If it is the wish to aim at really high-class work (as the women photographers usually do), a good class studio must be sought. It is a mistake to think of starting a studio until a great deal of experience has been gained, not only of the actual work, but of the business side as well. There are so many branches in the photographic world. Press photography is one of the important ones, and would be a very interesting one for an enterprising woman photographer.

WOMEN DISPENSERS.

An increasing number of women have of recent years entered the pharmaceutical world, and a far larger number have contented themselves with obtaining the certificate necessary for dispensing only, e.g., the Royal Society of Apothecaries Assistants' Examination. Under their new regulations the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which enables the successful candidate to run a chemist and druggists shop (or to hold a dispenser's post if wished), is divided into two parts, and has given up its old name of the "minor examination." The training takes three years, and at least one year must be spent in a chemist's shop (this is quite a new regulation); two years is the specified time, but exemption can be given for one year. The rest of the time must be spent dispensing in an institution of some class, and in study in a college recognised by the Society. Before entering for the Assistant's Examination at least nine months' practical dispensing must be done, and it is necessary to study the various subjects at a college. It is the wisest plan for a woman to enter for the highest qualification, but those who cannot give the necessary time to the long training can content themselves with the "Assistants' Examination." There are numerous appointments open to women, but to the most important are only appointed those that have the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification.

THE WOMAN AUCTIONEER v. ESTATE AGENT.

If a woman wishes to become an auctioneer and estate agent she should aim at the highest and obtain the degree now granted by the University of London, e.g., Bachelor of Science (Estate Management). There is no question of being a regular student at the University, she can just work up for the examination while doing her training as an article clerk to an auctioneer, estate agent, or valuer. Twenty-one years of age is the youngest at which a woman can become an Associate of the Auctioneer and Estate Agents Institute. It is only of very recent years that women have been admitted to the Institute. Before then it was quite impossible for them to work in the auctioneer and estate agents' world; they would have been quite outside the field. As in other professions it is necessary to, first of all, pass a recognised Arts examination. The subjects that are studied for the Degree and for the examinations of the Institute are very practical, technical ones, so that the student becomes thoroughly well versed

in every branch of the work. By the time she is a qualified auctioneer and estate agent she has a good sound practical knowledge. The prospects of the woman auctioneer rests very largely with herself. Besides her professional knowledge, she must have a good business head and plenty of perseverance. There are undoubtedly plenty of good openings for women in the country as well as in London, provided the right women take up the work.

THE WOMAN ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors now admit women, thus opening the door to a very rich profession. The work is only suitable to a girl who is quick and accurate at figures. It is necessary to either pass the preliminary examination or gain exemption by having previously passed one that the Society recognises. Five years must be spent as articled clerk to a member of the Society. A premium is required, usually about £100. A small salary is paid increasing each year. There are two examinations to be passed. The study for them is done during the clerkship. A certain amount of coaching is necessary. The final examination is taken during the fifth year. The examinations are held in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast. On passing the final examination the candidate joins the Society and becomes an "Associate," and then later on a "Fellow." The Institute have an excellent library, thus saving the articled clerks a considerable amount of money by being able to use certain books instead of having to buy them. The prospects of the woman accountant are very good. It is a profession where money is to be made. There are well-paid appointments to be aimed at, or an ambitious woman with ability and a good business head could look forward to setting up a practice on her own account, or two women could go into partnership. The more women enter the commercial world the more work will there be for accountants of the same sex.

THE WOMAN ARCHITECT.

The Architectural Profession is one that has recently opened its doors to admit women, and several students are studying for the examination. There are various schools of architecture. The London University has its own school, and so has the Architectural Association; the usual course of training is three years, and the total cost can be estimated at about £200. That figure includes college and examination fees, books, &c. During the course the student covers a very extensive field of architectural knowledge; she studies not only design but the materials necessary in building. Although a talent for drawing is an advantage, it is not essential. During the training the work is made very interesting; visits are paid to old buildings, museums, and other objects of interest. The architectural schools expect a very high standard of work from their students, so that if one is a slack worker she (or he) is not encouraged to continue their training. There is undoubtedly a good prospect before the highly qualified woman architect, as in the near future so many improvements in houses are looked for, and that will give scope to the ones that have originality. The newly qualified architect must be content

to work and gain practical experience for a few years before expecting to launch out in any special way. It is impossible to say what a woman should expect in the way of a salary, as just now they are in all professions somewhat in the melting pot.

CHILD-WELFARE WORK.

There is a wide field for women in connection with Child Welfare in its various branches. To be a really good worker and capable of holding a responsible appointment a thorough training is necessary. It is essential that a certain amount of hospital training is done, if possible, at a children's hospital, and classes attended in domestic science and hygiene; these can be taken at the various schools and polytechnics. The future worker has to learn the special subjects that will be not only useful but necessary to her in her future work. It is best to start child-welfare work quite young, but maternity training cannot be taken until later, as no woman can enter for the necessary examination until 24 years of age, so that it must come at the end of the training. To make a satisfactory child-welfare worker it is essential to have a real love for children and a desire to learn all one possibly can; the work will be at an Infant Welfare Centre, or a hostel for mothers and babies, or a crèche; there are assistants, assistant matrons and matrons, assistant superintendents and superintendents. It is usual to start work at a crèche, as quite young girls are taken, and then to go right through the various branches. If the nursing experience (other than midwifery) is gained at a children's hospital it will be found that probationers are admitted at a much younger age than is the case at a general hospital. This branch of women's work is certain to increase and to branch out into fresh activities.

MASSAGE.

If a woman wishes to study massage she must be very careful to attend a school that is "recognised," otherwise she will not be allowed to enter for the examinations of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses. The training is either six or twelve months, according to the examination entered for; to become a teacher takes longer. Students are obliged to get practical experience on patients at a hospital, this is included in their school work. They learn a certain amount of anatomy and other subjects connected with their work. A student must be 21 years of age before she can enter for the examinations of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses. The work is only suitable for a strong girl, not only does it entail a good deal of standing, but in some appointments the work is continuous with very few breaks during the working hours. There are quite a number of good openings for a skillful masseuse, and good pay can be obtained. The appointments are at hospitals, children's homes, and various institutions. The most lucrative work is that of the masseuse who has a private practice. Once a good connection is made, she can charge a fairly high fee, and attend several patients in one day. It is an excellent profession for a girl who has a good connection among medical men, provided their practice is in a well-to-do neighbourhood. Teaching is another satisfactory branch once a good opening is found to start a school.

(1900) November was fine and dry but with much fog. During the first week, and from the 20th to 24th, sharp frosts occurred at inland stations, the minimum temperatures recorded during the second of these cold spells being the lowest of the season up to that date.

The mean temperature for the month, however, was above the average in all parts of the country, the excesses ranging from 0.2° F. in England E., to 3.6° F. in Ireland N. The highest reading reported was 62° F. at Weymouth on the 8th and at Ardrornish (Argyle) on the 15th. The lowest reading was 15° F. at Balmoral on the 24th. It was frequently warmer in Scotland than in England. Thus ground frost was registered on only 3 nights at Edinburgh, compared with 17 nights at Kew. Strong gales occurred in Scotland about the 15th doing much damage. The maximum wind velocity was 81 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 30th. Rainfall was below the average in all parts except Scotland, N. In most parts of England the total fall was less than half the normal amount. At Liverpool (Bidston) the total was only 0.65 in., which is the lowest experienced there in November for 55 years. The daily average of sunshine varied from 0.87 hr. in Scotland W. to 2.99 hrs. in the English Channel. At Copdock, (Ipswich) it was the sunniest November on record. At this station the total sunshine recorded in October and November was 15 hours in excess of that recorded in the previous August and September. Aurora was seen in Scotland on 4 nights and the Zodiacal Light was observed in Jersey on five occasions.

The Autumn, August 26th to November 27th, was mild and dry but dull. Temperature was normal in England E. and the Midland Counties, and 0.2° F. below normal in England S.E. In all other Districts there was an excess, rising to 2.2° F. in Ireland N. The highest reading reported was 76° F. in England S.E., and the lowest was 15° F. in Scotland E. Rainfall was deficient very generally, the only exception being Ireland, where in the South there was an excess of 0.4 inch. In England S.E. the total fall was less than two-thirds of the normal amount. Sunshine was slightly above the average in Scotland N.; England E.; and England N.W., but was below the average in other districts, the defect equalling or exceeding half-an-hour per day on the average in the Midland Counties, Scotland W., and Ireland S. The sunniest districts were England E., with a daily average of 4.1 hrs. or 37 per cent. and the Channel Islands, with a daily average of 4.1 hrs. or 38 per cent.

December was cold, but with a very mild spell at the end, especially in Scotland. Strong gales and heavy rains were experienced during the first days of the month. Much damage was done to shipping, and on the moors near Halifax a tram car was blown over and passengers injured. The maximum gust velocity rose to 84 miles per hour at Southport on the 3rd. There was much fog about the 6th and 7th and heavy snow on the 11th. At Salcombe (Devon) the snow was over a foot deep and was the heaviest experienced there for 29 years. Temperature on the whole was below the average, the greatest deficiency being 1.4° F. in Ireland S. The highest reading reported was 60° F. at Raunds and at Wistanstow on the 26th, and the lowest was -1.0° F., also at Wistanstow on the 27th.

The total rainfall for the month varied a good

deal. Expressed as a percentage of the normal it was:—England and Wales, 80; Scotland, 81; Ireland, 99, and the British Islands as a whole, 84. The average number of wet days was 22. Sunshine was less than usual in Scotland N. and in the east of England, but was in excess elsewhere. The sunniest district was Ireland S., with a daily average of 1.7 hrs., while in Scotland N. the average was only 0.3 hr. Scotland, however, had the sunniest station in Fortrose with a daily average of 2.61 hrs. Aurora was widely seen in Scotland, and as far south as Liverpool, on the 4th, and at a few stations on various other dates, among them being Seskin (Carrick-on-Suir) on the 31st.

(1901) January was abnormally mild, with much rain and little sunshine. The Cyclonic weather which set in before Christmas continued throughout January. At South Kensington (roof station) the temperature was continuously above the freezing point from December 17th to February 3rd. Gales were few, the heaviest being that on the 18th, when a gust velocity of 76 miles per hour was registered at Salisbury. The temperature was above normal in all Districts, the excesses ranging from 2.2° F. in Scotland N. to 6.8° F. in England E. and the Midland Counties. The highest reading reported was 60° F. at Llandudno on the 4th, and at Killarney on the 9th, and the lowest was 11° F. at Braemar on the 15th. Rainfall was above the average except in Ireland S. and the English Channel. The average number of wet days varied from 17 in England N.E. to 29 in Scotland W. Very high totals were reported at individual stations, up to 42.5 ins. at The Styne, near Borrowdale. At Invergarry (Inverness) 4.2 ins. fell on the 21st, and at Ardgour (Argyll) 3.4 ins. was collected on the 5th. Over the British Isles as a whole the rainfall was 145 per cent. of the average, and the month ranks as one of the wettest Januaries on record. Sunshine was deficient in all parts except Scotland E., where the daily average, was 1.4 hrs. or 20 per cent. of its possible duration. In Scotland N., the daily average was only 0.7 hr. Felixstowe was the sunniest station with an average of 2.0 hrs. daily. Aurora was noted on the 20th, 27th and 30th, and the Zodiacal light on the 9th, 12th and 31st. Halos were frequently seen.

February was abnormally dry, with high temperature and moderate cloudiness. There were but few gales and the maximum gust velocity reported was only 60 miles per hour. Temperature, though commonly lower than in January, was above the average in all Districts, the excesses ranging from 1.2° in Ireland S. to 3.2° in Scotland N. The extremes however were higher than in the previous month, being 63° F. at East Ham on the 24th and 12° F. at Braemar on the 8th. The outstanding feature of the month was its great dryness, and at many stations it was not only the driest February for many years, but also the driest month on record. Generally the month was the driest February since 1895, and over a large area the total fall was less than one tenth of the average amount. At Enfield the total for the month was only 0.1 in. Expressed as a percentage of the average the rainfall in England and Wales was 15; Scotland, 39; Ireland 51; and the British Isles as a whole, 34. Bright sunshine did not differ greatly from the normal, the differences ranging from 0.8 hr. in excess in England E. to 0.8 hr. in defect in Ireland S. The sunniest stations were Plymouth and Trawsey, with a daily average of

3·6 hrs., and Jersey (St. Helier) with an average of 2·7 hrs. A sun-pillar was seen at Aberdeen on the 26th, Aurora was observed in Scotland on the 5th, and 12th, and the Zodiacal Light was noted at Oxford on 2nd, 9th, 10th, and 23rd, at Ross-on-Wye on the 25th and 26th, and at Tenbury on the 26th.

The *Winter*, November 28th to February 26th, was warm and dry but dull. Temperature was above the average of the period in all the districts, though not, as a rule, to any great extent. The greatest excess was 3·4° F. in Ireland N. The highest temperature reported during the period was 63° at East Ham on February 24th, and the lowest was -1·0° F. at Raunds (Northants) on December 13th and 14th. Rainfall was slightly in excess in Scotland E. and W., and in England N.E., but was in defect in the other districts. In England S.W., the total fall was only equal to 79 per cent. of the average amount, while in the English Channel it was equal to only 72 per cent. of the average. Sunshine was slightly above the normal in Scotland E., and in England N.W., but was below the average in other districts, the average daily deficiency reaching 0·5 hr. in the English Channel. The sunniest district was Scotland E., with an average duration of bright sunshine of 1·8 hrs. per day.

March was mild and showery. In the west and north the weather was stormy and unsettled with much rain. In the south and east it was mostly fair and dry. There were but few gales, that on the 15th-16th being the most serious, when great damage was done in the Hebrides. The highest gust velocity reported was 76 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 29th. Temperature was above the average in all districts, the excesses ranging from 1·6° F. in Scotland N. to 4·3° F. in England E. The highest reading reported was 66° F. at Camden Square on the 25th, while the lowest was 5° F. at Braemar on the 7th. Rainfall was above the normal in Scotland, Ireland and England N.W., but below it elsewhere. In Scotland W., the excess was 2·7 ins., while in England N.E., the defect was 1·0 in. The number of rain-days varied from 27 in Scotland and the North of Ireland to 13 in England E. At Fort William (Inverness) 14·94 ins. of rain fell during the month, 2·1 ins. of which fell on the 8th. The general rainfall expressed as an average of the normal was:—England and Wales 201; Scotland, 170; Ireland, 229, and the British Isles as a whole, 133. At Sheepstor (Dartmoor) 749 ft. above sea, during the 100 days from December 19th to March 29th no snow fell, an event unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Sunshine was deficient except in the eastern parts of England where its daily average in places exceeded 5 hrs. per day. At Yarmouth it exceeded 5½ hrs. per day, while at Bolton (Lancashire) it was only just over 1½ hrs. per day. Aurora was seen in Scotland on five nights. The Zodiacal Light was noted at Tenbury on three nights. Fog was almost entirely absent during the month.

April was mild, very sunny and dry, but with cold spells and frequent night frosts. There was a marked absence of strong wind; the highest gust velocity reported was 63 miles per hour at Scilly on the 17th. The mean temperature was above the average in all parts, the excesses ranging from 0·7° F. in the English Channel to 2·2° F. in Scotland N. Readings of 70° F. or above were recorded in all districts except Ireland N., and the English Channel, the

highest being 75° F. at Camden Square on the 28th. The lowest reading was 18° F. at Braemar on the 16th. Although the mean temperature was above the average, the nights were often very cold, and in most parts of the country the mean minimum temperature was below that for January. Ground frosts were numerous and caused much damage. Rainfall was deficient in all parts. Expressed as a percentage of the normal the rainfall in England and Wales was 59; in Scotland 61; in Ireland 46, and over the British Isles as a whole, 56. At many stations the total fall for the month was less than an inch, and in parts of Ireland S., it did not reach half-an-inch. The average number of rain-days ranged from 9 to 13. Sunshine was abundant in all parts, the daily average ranging from 6·25 hrs. in the Midland Counties to 8·10 hrs. in the English Channel, where the observed duration was 59 per cent. of the possible duration. At Salcombe (Devon) the daily average exceeded 9 hrs. and equalled 66 per cent. of the possible duration. Some heavy thunderstorms were reported, that on the 9th at Sheffield causing the death of two horses. On the 19th damage was done by lightning at Edmonton, London N. There was not much fog during the month. Aurora was observed on three nights and the Zodiacal Light was noted on six evenings.

May was fine and dry over the greater part of the country but unsettled in the extreme North-West. There were few gales, and the highest gust velocity was under 70 miles per hour at Paisley on the 30th. Of the 315 reporting stations only 22 reported gales during the month. Temperature was above the average except in Ireland, where in the south it was normal and in the North it was 0·4° F. below. In England N.E. the mean temperature was 2·9° F. in excess of the average. The highest reading reported was 83° F. at Weymouth on the 25th, while the lowest was 22° F. at West Linton and Eskdalemuir on the 5th. Ground frosts were frequent and in places much damage was done to the crops. The Observer at Sheepstor (Dartmoor) reported that during the period March 24th to May 5th ground frost was noted on 40 occasions. There were several thunderstorms. Rainfall was in excess of the average in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, the greatest defect being in England E., where the total fall was little more than half the usual amount. The highest amount collected in one day was 1·34 ins. at Rothessay on the 30th, which is more than was collected at Aberdeen during the month. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was:—England and Wales 79; Scotland 108; Ireland 90, and the British Isles as a whole, 92. Sunshine was in defect in Ireland but in excess in all other districts. In Ireland, S., the deficiency was nearly one hour per day, while in England N.E., there was an excess averaging 1·57 hours per day. The sunniest district was the English Channel with a daily average of 8·06 hrs., while the sunniest station was Yarmouth with a daily average of 8·90 hrs. Fog was reported from the 11th to the 14th. Aurora was seen on the 13th as far South as Okehampton (Devon), and at Northern stations on the 15th, 17th and 20th, and at Tenbury (Worcestershire) on the 21st. Halos were frequently seen.

The *Spring*, February 27th to May 28th, was warm, dry and sunny. Temperature was above the average in all districts, the greatest excess

being $2^{\circ}9'$ F. in England N.E. In each of the three eastern districts of England N.E., E. and S.E., 10 weeks of the 13 weeks comprised in the period were classed as "unusually warm."

Rainfall, though generally deficient, was in excess by $2^{\circ}5$ ins. in Scotland N. and by $0^{\circ}67$ ins. in Scotland W. In many parts of the country there was severe drought, and only two-thirds of the average amount—or even less—was collected. In the English Channel the total rainfall equalled only 58 per cent. of the normal amount. Sunshine was in excess in all districts except Ireland S., where it was $0^{\circ}1$ hr. in defect. The sunniest district was the English Channel with a daily average of 7.0 hours.

June was abnormally dry. The mean temperature was above the average, except in Scotland E., where it was $0^{\circ}2^{\circ}$ F. below. The greatest excess was $2^{\circ}5^{\circ}$ F., which was reported from England S.W., Ireland S. and the English Channel. Readings of 80° F. or above were recorded in all districts except Scotland N., the highest of the maxima being 80° F. at Manchester on the 25th. On the other hand minima at or below the freezing point were observed in all districts except in Scotland N., England N.E., Ireland S., and the English Channel, the lowest readings being 29° F. at West Linton and Wolfelee on the 27th and at Garforth on the 28th. Some violent changes in temperature were reported, thus at Ross-on-Wye on the 17th the maximum was 88° F., while on the next day it was only 64° F. During the night of the 18th–19th the grass minimum at Greenwich was as low as 21° F. Rainfall was below the average in all districts, the deficiency being most marked in the South, where at some stations no rain at all fell. In every district less than one half the normal amount was collected and in England S.E. the total fall was equal to only one sixteenth of the average.

The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was:—England and Wales 17; Scotland 40; Ireland 24, and the British Isles as a whole 26. Sunshine was below the normal in Scotland N., and equal to the normal in England E. In the other districts insolation was in excess, the variations ranging up to $2^{\circ}55$ hours per day in Ireland S. The sunniest district was the English Channel with a daily mean of 8.98 hours, or 56 per cent. of the possible duration. There was but little strong wind during the month, and the maximum gust velocity recorded was only $60^{\circ}3$ miles per hour at Eskdalemuir on the 9th. Remarkably clear atmospheric conditions prevailed, especially during the latter part of the month. At Folkestone on the 19th the fields and trees on the French coast could be distinguished with the naked eye. Halos were frequently seen and some remarkable sunsets and afterglows were observed.

July was fine, warm and dry. Temperature was above the average in all districts, the excesses ranging from $1^{\circ}6^{\circ}$ F. in Scotland N. to $5^{\circ}0^{\circ}$ F. in the Midland Counties. At Southport the mean temperature was the highest recorded in July for 51 years, and at Camden Square, London, the mean was the highest in any month during 64 years. The highest reading was 84° F. which was recorded at Halstead (Essex), Greenwich and Woking on the 11th. The lowest of the minima was 59° F. at Garforth, near Leeds, on the 5th. Although the mean temperature was high the nights were sometimes cool and ground frosts were experienced on several occasions

during the early part of the month. Rainfall was below the normal in all districts except in Scotland W. and Ireland. In Scotland W. the rainfall was about 125 per cent. of the average, while in England E. and S.E. the total fall was less than 17 per cent. of the usual amount. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was—England and Wales 40; Scotland 105; Ireland 130, and the British Isles as a whole 86. Sunshine was above the normal in all districts. The excess was slight in Scotland N., being only $0^{\circ}14$ hr. per day on the average, but in England E., the excess was $1^{\circ}88$ hrs. per day. In the English Channel the mean was as high as $9^{\circ}40$ hrs. per day. The sunniest station was Guernsey with a daily average of $10^{\circ}04$ hrs. Deal had $9^{\circ}28$ hrs. Fog was frequently reported on the Western Coasts, but over the greater part of the area visibility was good. Solar and lunar halos were reported in different parts of the Kingdom, and an exceptional mirage was observed at Skegness on the afternoon of the 10th. There was not much strong wind, and the strongest gust velocity reported was 65 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 29th.

August was an unsettled month. Temperature on the whole though lower than in July was still slightly above the average. The greatest excess was $2^{\circ}2^{\circ}$ F. in England E., while in Scotland E. there was a deficiency of $1^{\circ}4^{\circ}$ F. The highest reading reported was 84° F. at Norwich on the 21st, but maxima of 80° F. or upwards were recorded in all the English districts. The lowest of the minima was 30° F. which was recorded at Balmoral, Braemar and West Linton on the 30th, and at Eskdalemuir on the 31st. Minima at or below the freezing point of water were reported from four districts, while the only district where the minimum for the month was above 40° F. was the English Channel, where the temperature at Jersey (St. Aubins) was 47° F. on the 31st.

Rainfall was below the average in five districts and in excess in seven districts. Of the English districts those in the south and east experienced a continuation of the dry weather of the preceding months. In the North-Eastern district there was very heavy rain on the 29th, when near Newcastle-on-Tyne nearly a ins. of rain fell in 24 hrs. In this neighbourhood the total rainfall for the month was more than double the average. There were several heavy falls in short periods, $2^{\circ}95$ ins. in 30 minutes at Pulham, Norfolk, on the 12th, and $1^{\circ}93$ ins. in 65 minutes at Milton near Peterborough. The station reporting the greatest rainfall for the month was Ardnaham (Argyle), where $8^{\circ}93$ ins. fell on 24 days, while the driest station was Walton-on-the-Naze, where $0^{\circ}48$ ins. fell on 6 days. Expressing the average by 100 the general rainfall for August was: England and Wales 115, Scotland 106, Ireland 108 and the British Isles 110. Sunshine was below normal in all districts except Scotland N., where it was slightly ($0^{\circ}09$ hr. per day) in excess. The deficiency ranged from $0^{\circ}38$ hr. per day in England E. to $2^{\circ}23$ hr. per day in England S.W. The sunniest station was Yarmouth with a daily average of $6^{\circ}09$ hrs. Fog was persistent on the North-East coasts from the 18th–23rd, extending as far south as Yarmouth at intervals. The Irish Sea was covered with thick fog on the 29th, but visibility was mainly good everywhere for the remainder of the month.

Thunderstorms with heavy rains were numerous. The highest wind velocity reported was a gust of 38 miles per hour at Edinburgh on the 27th. Winds exceeding 30 miles per hour were reported only at Falmouth, and the total duration of such winds was only 9 hrs. for the month.

The Summer (May 29th to August 27th) was warm, dry and sunny. Temperature was above the average in all districts except Scotland N. and E., where it was normal. In the Midland Counties the excess reached 2.5° F., and in this district and in the English Channel 10 of the 13 weeks comprised in the period were classed as "unusually warm." Rainfall was deficient in all districts except Scotland W. In England E. and S.E. the total rainfall was only just over one-third of the average, and in 8 of the 13 weeks in the period the rainfall in these districts was classed as "light" or "very light." Sunshine was deficient in Scotland N. by 0.3 hour per day, but was in excess in all other parts of the country, the greatest excess being 0.8 hour per day in the Midland Counties and in Ireland S. In the English Channel the total duration of bright sunshine was equal to 53 per cent. of the time the sun was above the horizon.

September was mostly fine, warm and dry. Temperature for this month was above the average in all districts, the largest excess being 3° F. in England, E. Readings of 80° F. and upwards were recorded at many Stations in the eastern and southern districts mostly on the 8th or 9th, the highest of the maxima being 88° F. at Greenwich on the 9th. The lowest reading recorded was 30° F., which was observed at several stations. Rainfall was below normal except in Scotland, N., where it was 0.24 inch in excess. Less than half the normal amount fell in the districts bordering the South coast and over the greater part of England and North Wales. There was an excess in the extreme South of Wales and over most of the Thames Valley, mainly due to a thunderstorm on the 11th and 12th, when from 1 in. to 2 ins. fell over a wide area. For eight successive months less than half the average amount of rain had fallen over a large area in South-east England. Some large daily amounts were recorded at individual stations up to 3.3 ins. at Loch More on the 3rd. Expressed as a percentage of the average the general rainfall was: England and Wales, 54; Scotland, 81; Ireland, 53; and British Isles, 64. Sunshine was above the average in all districts except Scotland N., where it was 0.79 hour per day in defect. In England N.W. the excess was 1.32 hour per day. In the Channel Islands the average was 7.09 hours, and at Guernsey, the sunniest station, the daily average was 7.81 hours, or 68 per cent. of its possible duration. There was but little strong wind, the maximum gust velocity recorded being 38 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 17th. At this station the wind blew with gale force for 29 hours during the month. At only one other Anemometer Station was gale force reached, and then only for 2 hours. Morning mist and fog were prevalent, especially in the South and South-east. On the 19th dense gloom was experienced over a wide area, and on the 2nd a thick fog prevailed at Pembroke and at Scilly. Solar halos were frequently seen and lunar halos were observed at Oxford on the 9th and 12th. Aurora was seen in Scotland on the 28th.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(1920) November was dry and mild, and farmers in all parts of the country were able to make good progress with autumn cultivation and sowing. At the end of the month field work in most districts was well forward, and on the whole the autumn corn had been drilled into a good seed-bed. Early sown wheat, oats and beans were good plants and promised well, except in the east and south-east, where, owing to the dry weather, germination had been slow. The potato crop had been lifted under very favourable conditions, but the tubers were small and there was a good deal of disease in many districts. The yield over the whole country was estimated at 5.80 tons per acre as compared with the ten years' average of 6.20 tons per acre. The total crop, however, owing to increased area, was about 400,000 tons greater than in 1919. Roots were of good quality, having improved considerably in the latter part of the season. Mangolds gave an average yield of 19 tons per acre, but turnips and swedes, with an estimated yield of 14.40 tons per acre, were 1.80 tons above average. Cattle and sheep had done well in the fields, and but little winter keep had been used.

December on the whole was mild, and favourable for field work, though a spell of cold weather about the middle of the month stopped work and checked growth. Advantage was taken of the frost to cart manure, and by the end of the month cultivation was generally well forward, and practically all the land intended for Autumn corn had been seeded in a good seed-bed. The area sown with wheat was greater than in 1919, especially in the east and north. The area for winter beans, however, was slightly reduced as compared with last year. Wheat had germinated well and was a healthy promising plant. Winter oats also showed a good plant, and looked well. Seeds were strong and vigorous. Reports as to the keeping quality of potatoes varied, but on the whole the crop was coming out of the clamps better than was anticipated. Most of the turnips and swedes intended to be lifted had been clamped by the end of the month, and they had proved, as a rule, to be of average size and good quality. Ewes were generally in satisfactory condition, and in a few districts lambing had started with good results. Sheep and cattle had done well, and it had not been necessary to draw upon winter keep to any great extent.

(1921) January was mild and wet, but the rains, though hindering cultivation, did not do much damage to the crops, while the mild weather favoured the live stock, which did well generally. Except on heavy, low-lying land the autumn-sown corn made good progress, and at the end of the month wheat and oats were generally healthy promising plants while beans, though backward in some districts, promised well on the whole. Cultivation was hindered by the rains in all parts of the country, but more so in the west than in the east. Over the country as a whole farm work at the end of January was well forward for the time of year. Ewes were healthy and in good condition in nearly all parts, though in some districts they had suffered from the wet, and in low-lying parts of Wales and Western England fluke was prevalent. The fall of lambs among the early flocks in the south was very satisfactory, and the young lambs were doing well. With the mild

weather and the plentiful keep available cattle and sheep did well in most places.

February was dry and mild in all parts of the country, and favourable for cultivation. Crops did well and field work proceeded without interruption. At the end of the month wheat on the whole was a strong healthy plant, though there were some poor fields in most parts. In some districts wireworm and slugs had thinned the plant. Winter oats and beans looked well, except that beans were rather backward in some parts. The land had worked well during the month, good seed beds had been obtained, spring sowing had begun early, and in the south and east large areas had been drilled with spring corn. Seeds were forward for the time of year. Ewes were mostly in good condition, having benefited from the dry weather, but in low-lying districts, and especially in Wales, fluke had been prevalent. Lambing in the southern counties had been very satisfactory and losses had been light. In other districts lambing prospects were bright. Live stock did well during the month, and winter keep was abundant in all districts.

March was a favourable month for farmers in most places, but in Wales and the north-western counties of England the weather was cold and wet, and in the latter part of the month there was much rain in Devonshire and Cornwall. Cultivation proceeded well, however, and at the end of the month farm work was much more forward than usual for the time of year. Spring sowings of corn were well advanced, and in some southern and eastern districts were approaching completion. Preparation of the land for potatoes was well in hand in most parts of England, but was backward in Wales. Autumn-sown wheat was in good condition except in cold, wet soils. Winter oats and beans both promised well. Seeds did well through the month and a good crop of hay was anticipated. Livestock seemed to have wintered well everywhere. Lambing among lowland flocks was general, the fall of lambs was satisfactory, and both ewes and lambs were thriving. The prospects among the hill flocks were good.

April was a good month for farmers as the dry weather allowed of excellent progress in the fields. Cold winds and frosts, however, checked growth, but little damage was done to crops. By the end of April corn sowing was practically finished in all parts of the country, the drilling having been done under very favourable conditions, except on heavy soils which had become baked and were difficult to break down. At the end of the month rain was wanted in practically all parts of the country. The young crops as a rule were looking well, though they had been checked by the cold winds and frosts and, in some districts, by want of rain. Potato planting was much more forward than at the corresponding period of last year. Early varieties came up well but got damaged by the frosts of the third week of the month. Good progress had been made with the preparation of the land for root sowing. Clovers and seeds had been checked by the cold weather but looked healthy. Rain was needed, however, to ensure a good crop of hay. Cattle and sheep were in thriving condition. The fall of lambs had been above the average generally, and losses of both ewes and lambs were less than usual.

May was warm and dry, with a little rain towards the end and some night frosts. The dry

weather suited the winter corn, and these crops on the whole were strong and healthy. Spring sown crops, however, did not do so well. At the end of the month all the corn crops required rain. Beans and peas were promising, but in many districts the annual weeds were more troublesome than usual. Potato planting was completed during the month in all parts of the country. Early varieties were frequently damaged by frost towards the end of month, though not very severely on the whole. The crops of early potatoes lifted in Cornwall were fairly satisfactory. Mangold sowing was nearly all completed, and where sown early usually a good plant appeared, but as a rule germination was slow for want of rain. Hops grew quickly but were attacked by aphid, and washing had to be begun. Strawberries promised an average crop, but the yield of bush fruit promised to be light. Orchard fruit was much damaged by frost and, except for apples, promised a poor crop. The hay crop was expected to be under average. Livestock had done well. The fall of lambs had been above the average and the lambs were thriving.

June was very dry, and the drought had a bad effect on the grass and spring-sown crops, but was very favourable for the hay harvest. Autumn-sown corn stood the dry weather well, though in some cases the straw was short. Spring-sown crops were patchy and had not done well. Haymaking began earlier than usual in all parts of the country, and in the south was almost finished by the end of the month, while in most of the later districts quite half the crop had been carted. The crops were light but were secured in splendid condition. Potatoes came up well but growth was checked by the drought, and now only light crops could be expected. Hops grew quickly, and by the end of the month the attack of aphid had been checked. Gooseberries were yielding about average but other small fruit was distinctly under average. Orchard fruit promised a light yield except as regards apples. By the end of the month the pastures had become very bare and scorched. Cattle and sheep had done fairly well except for want of water. Expressing an average crop by the appearance of the crops at the end of June indicated probable yields per acre as follows: wheat, 200; barley, 87; oats, 80; beans, 94; peas, 93; potatoes, 90; mangolds, 91; seeds-hay, 90; meadow hay, 77; and hops, 96.

July was very dry, though in the north and south-west of England, and in Wales rain fell during the last ten days. The corn harvest began early, and in many southern districts most of the oats and a fair proportion of the wheat was safely in stack before the end of the month. During the month wheat improved but barley deteriorated. The hay harvest was finished in most districts by the middle of July and the crops were secured in good condition with a minimum of labour. Seeds-hay crops proved better than meadow hay but both were much below average. Potatoes deteriorated during the month. Mangolds where sown early showed good plants, but growth was slow, and at the end of the month the prospects for this crop, as for turnips and swedes, were unsatisfactory. Pastures were short of grass and in consequence store stock and milking cows required hand feeding in some districts. As a rule sheep stood the drought better than cattle. Hops suffered

most among the young plants, but the older hops in well-managed gardens stood the dry weather fairly well. In the south-eastern district aphid attacks were persistent, but in the western district this pest was less troublesome than usual. Turnips grown for seed had mostly been harvested, in good condition, by the end of the month, with the prospect of an average yield. Many apples fell from the trees owing to the drought, but generally an average crop could still be expected. The yield of pears, however, would be light, while plums were practically a failure. Expressing an average crop by 100 the prospects at the end of July of the probable yields per acre were: wheat, 101; barley, 86; oats, 87; beans, 87; peas, 88; potatoes, 81; turnips and swedes, 66; mangolds, 84; seeds-hay, 89; meadow hay, 75; and hops, 89.

August was dry on the whole, though in the North and West there was a good deal of rain. In some cases the rain hindered work on the land, but as a rule farmers were able to make good progress and throughout the greater part of the country practically all the corn had been secured in good condition by the end of the month, and in many places ploughing and cleaning of stubbles was more forward than usual. The wheat proved generally to be of good quality, although damage by smut was reported in some cases. Winter oats and early spring crops of barley were generally satisfactory, but on the whole crops were light. The quality of the oats was generally good. Beans and peas were both light crops. Potatoes had sprouted a good deal during the month, and the prospects of the yield had not improved. In most parts of the country the root crops benefited by the rains, but in the eastern districts where the rains were lighter there was but little improvement, and in those districts swedes were often suffering from mildew. Pastures also in the east and south-east of England were still short of grass at the end of the month but in the North and West there was plenty of keep in the fields. On the whole both cattle and sheep did better in August than in July. Hops ripened early, and in most places picking had begun by the end of the month. The crop proved to be of good quality but light, excepting in the western district, where was it up to average. Apples were everywhere a good crop but the fruits were smaller than usual. Pears were a very light crop and plums were practically a failure. Expressing an average crop by 100 the probable yields at the end of August were—wheat, 104; barley, 89; oats, 89; beans, 85; peas, 86; potatoes, 81; turnips and swedes, 70; mangolds, 82; and hops, 82.

September was dry except for the second week when good rains were experienced, greatly benefiting the pastures and roots. The corn harvest was completed by the middle of the month. The wheat was secured in good condition as a rule, but in the north some crops were damaged by rains. Winter oats were a good sample, but the quality of spring oats and barley was variable. The lifting of potatoes was well advanced in the south by the end of the month but in other parts of the country this work was only just beginning. The tubers were generally small but free from disease. Roots freshened up after the rains, but at the end of the month the prospects were still for light crops as a rule. Mangolds were expected to be from 25 to 30 per cent. below average, and turnips and swedes to be about 40 per cent. below. Mildew was general

among swedes, and in some districts the roots were rotting. Fairly large areas had been sown with catch crops, and these came up well in most districts but only to be checked by the dry weather at the end of the month. Apples were plentiful but the fruits were small, and apple rot was prevalent. Pears were scarce. The pastures improved with the rains, and in the north and west there were good supplies of grass, and cattle and sheep made good progress. In the eastern districts, however, though the pastures became green there was not much growth, and with the return of the dry weather they remained very short of grass. Many farmers were having still to cart water to the stock. Hill sheep were everywhere in good condition. Good progress was made with autumn cultivation, and by the end of the month this work was much more forward than usual for the time of year. In some districts fair breadths of winter oats and wheat had been sown, but as a rule farmers were waiting for more rain before sowing their corn.

October was a mild, dry month, and good progress was made with field work of all kinds. The weather was favourable for potato and root lifting and for the cleaning of the land, and there was enough rain in most districts to encourage the growth of grass and catch crops, though in some parts there was still a scarcity of water.

At the end of the month Autumn cultivation was well forward for the time of year, and as a whole the ground had worked well and good seed beds had been obtained. Most of the winter oats, beans and rye had been sown, and large areas of wheat had also been drilled. The lifting of the potato crop was approaching completion, but as a rule the tubers were small, and it was feared they would not keep well.

Mangolds were being pulled and a fair proportion had been carted; this crop had improved during the month, but as a rule the roots were small. Turnips made good growth during the month, but were still very small. Turnips and swedes had been badly attacked by mildew, and very few had been pulled by the end of the month. The mid-October rains benefited the catch-crops, which at the end of October were, in most cases, healthy and promising.

Seeds were variable in the north-west of England, and in parts of Wales there was usually a good, strong plant, but in most parts of the country crops were thin and many fields had had to be ploughed up. Cattle and sheep had done only moderately well in the eastern and south-eastern districts, where grass was still scarce, but in other parts of the country there was usually a good supply of grass and live stock did quite well.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

THE NOBEL PRIZES (value about £7,000 each) were awarded in 1902 as follows:—*Physics*, Ch. E. Guillaume; *Chemistry* (reserved for 1903); *Medicine or Physiology*, A. Krogh; *Literature*, Knut Hamsun; *Preservation of Peace* (1902), Woodrow Wilson, (1900), Léon Bourgeois.

No awards for 1901 had been made at the date of going to press (Nov. 1, 1902), but it was understood that the *Literature* Prize for 1901 had been awarded to Anatole France. Awards for previous years will be found on p. 821 of the 1901 "WHITAKER." Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobel's Institute, Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

(1926) November 9. "Red rain" at Mentone, Botanical Gardens covered with fine red sand. 15. Heavy rains and cold weather in Uruguay, causing great loss, 1,200 sheep lost in one establishment in 24 hours. Cyclone in Buenos Aires, several lives lost. 17. Violent gale in Denmark, causing much damage. 18. Cyclone in Sicily with loss of life; Palermo partly flooded. 23. Avalanche in the Valley of Aosta, forest buried.

December 13. Rain storm in New South Wales, said to be the worst for 70 years; damage to wheat crop estimated at £5,000,000. 14. Great storm in Japan, 29 vessels laden with coal and iron sunk at Kure. 20. Earthquake in Mendoza, Argentina, 400 lives lost. 26. Earthquake in Kansu, China, causing great loss of life and property, deaths estimated at 200,000, all houses within a radius of 75 miles destroyed. 29. Violent hurricane in Spain, three villages destroyed in Province of Oviedo. Strong winds and very severe frosts in the South of France, causing much damage to vegetation.

(1927) January 5. Storm on Portuguese coast, s.s. *Santa Isabel* wrecked off Salvara, near Vigo, with loss of 244 lives. 17. Earthquakes in Albania, deaths reported to exceed 30,000 in number, thousands of persons in need of shelter, food and clothing. 21. Floods in Holland, Marken, an island in the Zuider Zee, inundated. 24. Tornado in Budapest, four lives lost, hundreds of persons injured, great damage to property. 29. Tornado in coast district of Oregon, with gusts of wind up to 150 miles per hour, great damage done in the forests.

February 12. Hurricane in Fiji, causing tidal wave 4 ft. high. 16. Flood in Cadiz, causing loss of life and much damage to property. 20. Snowstorm in New York, the heaviest experienced for 20 years, railways and tramways blocked. 25. Heavy snow in Jerusalem.

March 2. Floods in South Australia, ports had to be closed and traffic on the Trans-Continental Railway was suspended. 20. Tornado in Ontario, two lives lost and much damage to property. Cloud-burst at Port Hope, 60 miles east of Toronto, causing damage to property estimated at £22,000. 16. Hurricane in the Hebrides, supply steamer unable to land food, people blown down and rolled over on the ground like wisps of straw. 21. Thunderstorm at Suva, Fiji, Government House fired by lightning and burned down.

April 15. Tornado in Southern Arkansas, causing great damage, 50 persons killed and hundreds wounded. 15-17. Severe frosts in Burgundy, doing great damage to the vineyards. 18. Cloud-burst and landslide in Java, 24 lives lost, 60 persons missing. 23. Sudden flood in the Tigris valley; river burst its banks and swept railway away in four places.

May 19. Shower of frogs at Gibraltar during a thunderstorm. 22. Floods in Murcia, Spain, doing much damage to crops. 31. Flood in Thuringia, with loss of 17 lives. Waterspout in the Douro province of Portugal, destroying four parishes and flooding the railways.

June 3. Cloud-burst in Colorado, city of Pueblo flooded, over 300 lives lost, damage to property estimated at £2,500,000. 4. Waterspout at Lille, France, causing damage estimated at £40,000 in a few minutes. 5. Second cloud-burst in Colorado, causing collapse of two water-dams in the hills and a further flood in Pueblo, thousands of acres of land under water, and the crops thereon ruined. 11. Floods in San

Salvador following a severe storm, great damage done. 21. Heavy rains in Japan, resulting in floods in Fukuoka district of Kinsui, 120 lives lost, thousands of houses flooded, many houses and bridges washed away. 25. Floods in India; Oudh railway breached near Amroha and engine and two third-class carriages disappeared with loss of over 40 lives. 29. Extraordinary thunderstorms in Canton Valais, Switzerland; pine trees fired by lightning. 30. Drought in Peru; maize crop expected to be 50 per cent. below average in consequence.

July 2. Cyclone in Sydney, New South Wales, doing much damage. Floods in north-west part of the Colony interrupting railway traffic. 6. Great heat in Ontario and Eastern Canada, much damage to crops and many forest fires. 9. Thunderstorms and very heavy rains in the Riviera. 12. Great heat in New York, five deaths reported as due to the heat. 16. Unprecedented heat in the Persian Gulf, temperature of 120° F. reported from Basra. 23. Forest fires in Fontainebleau, France, 1,200 acres of forest burned. 23. Great floods in New South Wales from Sydney to border of Queensland, causing loss of life and great damage to property. 26. Thunderstorm at Lannemezan, Hautes Pyrenes, lightning struck a family of four working in the fields and killed two. 31. Serious forest fires in France and Switzerland. Great heat wave in Venice, 20 deaths from sunstroke reported.

August 1. Abnormal rain and heavy floods at Atbara, Northern Sudan. 3. Cyclone at Montreux, Switzerland, much damage done and many yachts capsized. Severe gales and very cold weather in New South Wales and Victoria. 10. Cloud-burst at Taborton, State of New York, 8 ins. of rain fell in two hours. 16. Severe thunderstorm and heavy rain in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, causing great damage to property, hail lay in places to a depth of 12 ins.

September 8-10. Blizzard in South Africa; Pietermaritzburg cut off from the North both by railway, telegraph and telephone. 10. Flood at San Antonio, Texas; river rose 12 ft. in five hours, houses flooded and 2,000 persons rendered homeless, deaths estimated at 250, and damage at £2,500,000. 11. Violent gale in Brussels; trees uprooted and much damage done to property. 12. Heavy rain and snow in Saskatchewan, stopping harvest operations, temperature fell to 20° F. 13. Heavy gale in Calais, causing loss of life and great damage. 18. Serious floods in France; at Correze bridges were carried away, mills destroyed and farm stock drowned; in Briva the damage done was estimated at several million francs. 19. Floods in Andalusia; 12 lives lost, much damage to property, including drowning of 300 sheep. 21. Flood in Lisbon with loss of life; people swept by the water into the sewers. 22. Very heavy rain and hail in Rome, water 5 ft. deep in the streets. 24. Cyclone in Syracuse; all the vessels in harbour broke from their moorings and two sank. 28. Typhoon in Hondo, Japan, resulting in landslides and floods; hundreds of houses destroyed, much loss of life feared. 30. Severe storm in Ontario and Quebec, causing great damage to property.

October 7. "Water pocket" in the Gruben Glacier burst, destroying several chalets and cutting the Grimsel road near Handeck (Canton of Berne). 10. Serious drought in Belgium. 11. Severe storm in the Hérault, France, houses wrecked, trees uprooted, lower part of Montagnac

flooded. 22. *Andalusian* spate on the Shahur River, *Waziristan*, India, 21 soldiers carried away while crossing the stream. 23. Heavy storms on the coasts of Holland and Denmark, lifeboat capsized and crews drowned, many wrecks, low-lying parts of ports flooded. 24. Cyclone in Florence doing much damage to property. 25. Railway bridge near Sant Euphemis, Italy, collapsed owing to heavy

rains, express engine with tender and postal office fell into river. 26. Storm in Florida, sea houses wrecked at Tampa, damage estimated at £500,000. Very heavy rains in Naples, lower part of the city flooded, Vesuvius railway interrupted, while near the top of Vesuvius a gulf had opened half-a-mile in width and half-a-mile deep. 28. Severe gale on Valencia Coast of Spain.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616), though uncanonised, is mainly England's patron saint. Over 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit this literary shrine. High Street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity. This historic heart of England fitly preserves Britain's storied and stately past. Next to the Bible, Shakespeare's works, projected by Wm. Jaggard, 1623, forms the highest literary treasure, intrinsic and extrinsic, yet produced by England. The volume has been translated into almost every language and dialect.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford-on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 20,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana including rare Wm. Jaggard collection, printed about 1800 by the poet's chosen publisher. His descendant, Capt. W. Jaggard (Curator of the Memorial Library) issued in 1911 an English Bibliography of Shakespeare, recording 37,000 entries, of which the largest extant collection is at Birmingham. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture Rooms*. *Tower*, affording views of 30

miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1792. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.

Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

On 31st October, 1921, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; a divisional officers; a assistant divisional officers; and 1,908 officers, firemen, and pilots; an administrative, technical and clerical staff of 167, and an ambulance service staff of 96. There were 64 land fire-stations, 6 ambulance stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 87 motor fire-engines, 80 motor fire-escapes, 6 motor lorries, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, a petrol-electric motor ladders, 5 long ladders, 36 smoke helmets, 85 hose carts, 4 fire-floats, and 4 store barges, 15 motor-cars, and 9 motor ambulances. There were 2 horses and 70 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,612. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1920, totalled 6,534, and the fires numbered 3,474, of which 58 were classed as "serious."

Chief Officer, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E. (with certain allowances) £1,400

Divisional Officers, Major Cyril C. E. Morris, M.C.; Commr. Aylmer N. G. Firebrace, R.E.

Assistant Divisional Officers, Major Frank W. Jackson, R.E.O.; Capt. Brynmor Jones, M.C.

Opera.—Although Covent Garden omitted to celebrate the return to the piping times of peace by giving the customary "grand season," there has, fortunately, been no lack of operatic enterprises. The famous Royal Opera Syndicate of former years exchanged activity for passiveness; but the Carl Rosa Company gave an interesting winter season of eight weeks, during which a well-varied repertoire was much enjoyed, the price of admission being extremely moderate. The changes were rung on Wagner, Puccini, Verdi, Gounod, Mozart, Bizet and other composers upon whom London has set its affections, and the artists included several of unusual capability. Good, too, was the *ensemble*, for which the Carl Rosa has long been famous.

The series of performances of "*Opéra Intime*," engineered by Mr. Rosing, and which took place earlier in the year at Aeolian Hall, also were worth attention. Mr. Rosing's argument is that certain works lose by being given in a large theatre, and that they originally were intended to be performed in the *salon* of some musical *Mecenas*. It was, however, a mistake to have "presented" "*Il Barbiere*" in English, and with a company which seemed to be ill at ease on the stage. The opera in question is one which demands *coloratura* singers who are both vocally and dramatically capable, while the *libretto* emphatically does not lend itself to translation, and particularly to the poor translation which was used. It is faults such as the above which play havoc with the cause of opera in English; indeed, one is astonished at an *impreario* of Mr. Rosing's intelligence permitting so ineffective a representation. A better choice was Mozart's infantile effort, "*Bastien et Bastienne*," and "*I Pagliacci*."

Various new works have been produced during the year, and a few of them justified the experiment. Mr. Montague Phillips, for example, in "*The Rebel Maid*," which was tried at the Empire, shows a feeling for musicianship, and he is tuneful without descending to plagiarism or banality. A further acquaintance, in fact, with Mr. Phillips' muse would be profitable, since he undoubtedly has made a good beginning. Another light opera, Mr. Nicholas Gatty's "*Prince Feron*" (which was produced at the Old Vic.), also justified its production. The music is full of variety; it generally is effective; and, what is of equal importance, the subject always is appropriately illustrated. Less convincing, but infinitely more ambitious, is Mr. Rutland Boughton's "*The Immortal Hour*." A German critic, who, like his trade in England, has described the opera as a "masterpiece that sooner or later will figure prominently in musical history," "a lovely noise of myriad leaves."

The best that can be said for the score is that the balance between the voice-parts and the orchestra is fairly well maintained; that the melodies are fresh and more or less inspired; and that a certain amount of agreeable individuality is displayed. But it is to be feared that the immortality of "*The Immortal Hour*" will not travel beyond the title.

Mr. Gustav Holst's "*Savitri*," another of the new operas, though an unpretentious trifle, has much to recommend it. There is a welcome delicacy about the music, a well-considered originality, and a sense of the fitness of things, while the vocal line is never anything but vocal. The composer is modest of the *madrigals*; but, unlike most of his kind, he avoids the boring and

the *dissonance*. There are moments when "*Savitri*" is as advanced as "*Elektra*,"—there are some when it is as dull. The story is of the slightest. Death appears in person to an Indian wood-cutter and his wife, and grants the boon which has been asked. It is, however, made interesting by the composer.

There remains "*The Beggar's Opera*," which has enjoyed a long and prosperous run. An "obstinate success," as Tree, the wit, said of "*Henry VIII.*" at His Majesty's. It still plays to good business. And the performance undoubtedly is a satisfactory one.

London Concerts.—To London concerts there has, as usual, been no end, and it is to be feared that some of them enriched none but the concert agents whose persuasive eloquence resulted in their being given. Inept beginners (would-be singers predominating) have tempted fate nearly every week, appearing before the customary "paper" audience. A few of them were assured by equally inept critics that they are destined to achieve greatness; better-informed scribes chided the rash intruders or passed their recitals by. Happily, the instrumentalists gave a far better account of themselves, several of the pianists, violinists and cellists possessing an excellent technique. A percentage of the newcomers owe their instruction to one or other of the various music schools, where, if results are any criterion, the instrumental teaching is far in advance of the department to which voices are handed over. Some of the singers, to avoid the harm which results from inferior teaching, had their voices "placed" abroad. Judging from their performances quacks are not unknown on the Continent.

As memorable as any was the recital given by Mr. John Coates, the programme being devoted to old English ditties. Henry the Eighth's "Pastyme with good companye," Morley's "It was a lover and his lass," Ford's unforgettable "Since first I saw your face," as also "My lytell pretty one" (*tempore* Henry VI.), were included in a programme of rare value. Mr. Harold Samuel, a Bach player of considerable merit, gave seven extremely successful pianoforte recitals; at one of Mr. Edward Clark's orchestral concerts Señor Manuel de Falla played the pianoforte part in his own "*Nights in the Gardens of Spain*," his sense of rhythm being remarkable; and the rather over-rated "Prometheus" of Scriabine was performed at a Kusevitsky orchestral concert. Miss Winifred Christie, a pianist who, like Phyllis, "never fails to please," was heard upon various occasions; Miss Fanny Davies maintained her reputation as a Schumann player; and Mr. Toscha Seidel a violinist of exceptional merit, was acclaimed by the *cognoscenti*, of whom, alas! there are none too many. Mr. Boris Hambourg, the cellist, who had not been heard in London for some time, showed improvement, and Mr. Mark Hambourg remains a very powerful, if not a wholly satisfying, pianist. Mr. Kreisler gave four concerts in a fortnight, the hall being sold out on each occasion; while Mr. Moscatowitch played with all his old fascination and fine style. Welcome, too, was the vocal recital given by Miss Maria van Dreesse, the finish of whose singing is a thing to remember with pleasure. Equally favourable was the impression made by Miss Winifred Jenner, a Canadian mezzo-soprano, for she used her voice with more than ordinary skill.

Mr. Rogers, the Paris organist, gave very good

successful recitals at the Albert Hall and elsewhere, though the competent critics found his Bach *tempi* too slow and his lapses into *rubato* a little irritating. Madame Melba also fell foul of enlightened people, for it was argued that she did wrong to include in her Albert Hall programme Tosti's "Goodbye," "Annie Laurie," and a most foolishly-conceived American effusion entitled "By the Waters of Minnetonka." As Madame Melba has retained much of her voice and all her art, that she should have sung these things is to be regretted.

The Provinces.—The Provinces, as ever, have supported opera. In Birmingham, for example, the Repertory Theatre management promoted a month's season, during which Cimarosa's rarely-heard "Il Matrimonio Segreto," Donizetti's vivacious "Don Pasquale," and Mozart's "Così fan Tutte," drew good houses. The Carl Rosa Company filled engagements throughout the kingdom, paying many a return visit, and the O'Mara Company was well received, particularly in Dublin, where the season lasted four weeks. Mr. O'Mara offered his supporters their choice of works which are to be taken seriously, and "Maritana" and "The Lily of Killarney," with the lamentable result that Vincent Wallace and Benedict were preferred. Mr. Hedmond, who has so long and so worthily been associated with the lyric stage, gave a week of opera in Edinburgh, the talent being entirely local. "Il Trovatore," "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" formed the *répertoire*, and, all things considered, the performances were creditable.

Mr. Dupré, having made a success in London, tried conclusions with the Liverpool St. George's Hall organ, extracting from the instrument unexpected combinations of tone-colour. The

"discovery" appears to have astonished some of the organist listeners, which "gives one to think. . . ." Manchester, living up to its reputation, resuscitated old works of value and introduced new ones; Bristol afforded hospitality to Mr. Dupré; Portsmouth was enlivened by the efforts of several military bands of note; while the Portsmouth Male Voice Choir, which has been in existence but two years, passed its sixtieth concert. The Belfast Philharmonic Society, having given Berlioz's version of the Faust legend, turned its attention to a concert performance of Gounod's opera; and Mr. Godfrey and his Municipal Orchestra again earned the encomiums of all Bournemouth. Brighton has been indebted to its orchestra, a feature of the season having been Giovanni Clerici's tone-poem "Armida," an atmospheric work, the *finale* of which is most admirably worked up. There is a dignity and a restraint about "Armida" and a line of melody which is allowed a discreet amount of latitude. The usual festivals took place, various new works obtaining favourable criticisms. It is, however, doubtful if any of these additions to the modern *répertoire* have long lives before them. Musicians they may be, but, alas! none too musical.

The provinces have produced a percentage of young singers for whom the future should hold prizes. Amongst them is Miss Constance Ireson, a mezzo-soprano, whose fresh, sympathetic voice has a peculiarly arresting quality, while her singing is without effort, a *trait* upon which she is to be congratulated. Mention also may be made of Mr. Eric Greenwood, the quality of whose promising voice lies between bass-baritone and baritone.

GEORGE CECIL.

Art in 1921.

At the Royal Academy the exhibition of works by Spanish artists, ancient and modern, which was opened in November, 1920, remained on view for some time after the beginning of the New Year, and attracted many visitors, although the pictures collectively failed to realise the expectations that had been aroused. There was no Old Master exhibition at the Academy.

The summer exhibition was the smallest ever held at Burlington House. The Selecting Committee of the Royal Academy was composed almost entirely of men who had been elected to membership in recent years, and included several Associates, and with the idea of attempting to raise the standard of the exhibition they decided to reduce its size. About 9,500 works of art of various kinds were submitted to their judgment by non-members, and of these places were found for only 1,000, a reduction of 85% from the figures of 1920, although the exhibition of that year was very much smaller than most of its predecessors held in the same galleries. The Selection Committee was composed of the President, (Sir Aston Webb), Mr. Adrian Stokes, Mr. D. Y. Cameron, Mr. H. Hughes-Stanton, Mr. Derwent Wood, Mr. Charles Sims, Mr. Arnesby Brown, Mr. Melton Fisher, Mr. Bertram Mackennal, Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. C. A. Shepperson, and Sir E. L. Lutyens. All of these, with the exception of the President, Mr. Hughes-Stanton, and Mr. Scott, served on the Hanging Committee.

In reducing the number of exhibited works the Academy was obliged to refuse pictures by

artists who had for years been prominently represented at Burlington House, and with these a great deal of sympathy was expressed in the correspondence in newspapers that followed the opening of the exhibition in May. A special exhibition was organised at the Guildhall Gallery, composed of rejected pictures by well-known painters. Only one Chantrey picture was purchased, a small landscape by Mr. Bertram Nicholls, No. 375, "Drying the Sails," priced at £20. The popular picture of a cook, by Sir William Orpen, No. 115, "Le Chef de l'Hôtel Chatham, Paris," had also been chosen for the Chantrey collection, but proved to be ineligible, as some of the work in connection with it had been done abroad. Sir William therefore presented it to the Academy as his diploma picture.

Sales at the exhibition were fewer than in 1920, partly on account of the general depression in trade, and partly because of the reduced number of works shown. Those that found purchasers included "In the Dunes" (£250), by Mr. Adrian Stokes; "Golden Evening: Campo, Lake Como" (£200), by Mr. J. Walter West; "The Waveney Marshes" (£300), and "The Coast Road" (£300), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "A Provencal Farmhouse" (£250), "A Provencal Trout Stream" (£250), "A Spanish Mill" (£200), and "Eel Spearing in Provence" (£200), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue; "Still Life" (£200), by Mr. Meredith Frampton; "The Fringe of the Pine Wood," "An Autumn Evening," "The Bay of Aberdovey," and "Moel Siabod" by Mr. B.

W. Leader: "Interior of a Studio" (£300), by Mr. Patrick W. Adam; "In the Lamplight" (£300), by Mr. Charles D. Ward; "On the Shore at Eastworth" (£350), by Mr. Mark Fisher; "A Girl of the Hills, Veneto" (£350), and "At San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice" (£350), by Mr. Henry Woods; "Interior with Figure" (£300), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "La Penserosa" (£350), by Mr. Frank Dicksee; "Flying Clouds" (£350), by Mr. Arthur Friedenson; "Tollers of the Shore" (£300), by Miss A. Des Claves; "Atlantic Breakers: Machrihanish Bay" by Mr. Robert W. Allan; "Under the Pergola" by Mr. Joseph Farquharson; "The Revivalists" (£300), by Mr. W. R. S. Stott; and "Dawn-head, marble" (£325), by Mr. W. Reid Dick.

A reduction of the number of free days was the principal, and a most unfortunate, event of the year at the National Gallery, where, however, several new pictures were placed on view. They included Millais' well-known portrait of Mrs. Jopling-Rowe, which was presented to the Gallery by her son; a very good Lely, a three-quarter length portrait of Van Helmont; and a pastel of a girl with a cat by J. B. Perronneau, presented by Sir Joseph Duveen. Sir Philip Sassoon lent for exhibition a characteristic example of the French 18th century painter De Troy, "A Reading from Molière," at the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank, the early English paintings, removed from Trafalgar Square in the preceding year, were still on view; and several of the rooms were re-opened to display numbers of pictures and drawings, many of which represented the ultra-modern school. The most important acquisition of the year was the early-Millais, commonly known as "The Carpenter's Shop." This picture, one of the finest examples of the English pre-Raphaelite school, had been lent for some years to the Gallery by the trustees of the lady to whom it belonged. Last year they wished to dispose of "The Carpenter's Shop," and the Melbourne Gallery was prepared to buy it; but it was preserved for England by the indefatigable efforts of the Committee of the National Art Collections Fund, which acquired the picture for £10,000. An interesting exhibition of drawings by foreign and British Old Masters was opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum. A fine bust by Bernini was bought for the Museum in the summer.

American art was prominent at the exhibitions of the year. Three sculptors from America showed collections of their work, Mrs. Payne Whitney at McLean's; Mr. Herbert Haseltine at Agnew's; and Mr. Paul Manhip at the Leicester Galleries. An exhibition of pictures by American artists was held at the Grafton Galleries, but with small success. A new gallery, the "Cotswold," was opened in Frith Street, Soho, in October. The Grosvenor Gallery, which had been closed for some time, was re-opened with a "nameless" exhibition organised by the *Burlington Magazine*, at which the work of well-known artists was shown for some weeks anonymously; Mr. A. J. Mannings showed country pictures and equestrian portraits at the Alpine Club Gallery, where Messrs. Chaplin held an exhibition of modern art in the spring, and a notable collection of specimens of ancient Egyptian art was on view at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

The famous pastoral by Bastien-Lepage, "Gathering Potatoes," was one of the attrac-

tions at the summer exhibition at the Burlington Gallery, and the many shows at the Leicester Galleries included those of Arab portraits by Mr. Eric Kennington, caricatures of Rossetti and others by Mr. Max Beerbohm, water-colours by Francis E. James, paintings and drawings by Picasso, and works of various kinds by Messrs. Lee Hankey, Wyndham Lewis and Nevins. Several attractive exhibitions of modern paintings were held at the Goupil Galleries, and at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, and the first exhibition of the New Society of Artists was given in Suffolk Street. Other events of interest were the unveiling of Mr. Mackenna's statue of Edward VII. in Pall Mall, and that of Washington, by Houdon, in Trafalgar Square, and the celebration of the centenary of the death of Crome, the landscape painter.

In the auction room the season was exceptionally quiet. No great collections and few fine individual works of art came under the hammer in 1921. At the Clavering sale at Christie's, Romney's "Clavering Children" fetched £5,250, and the same artist's portrait of Lady Napier, £3,150. A portrait of Miss Vansittart, by Sir Joshua, realised £3,350; a version of Hogarth's "Scuse from the Beggar's Opera," £1,470; a "Family Group," by Nicholas Maes, £3,150; and a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by Marcus Gheeraerts the younger, £2,950. Among modern pictures, Alma Tadema's "Apodyterium" was sold for £1,071, and a study by Mr. Sargent, "Lady and Little Boy asleep under a Willow," for £210; but the late Sir Edward Poynter's large "Israel in Egypt," a sensational work in its time, was knocked down at a hundred guineas. French and English 18th century furniture was sold for good but not remarkable prices; a Louis Quinze table for £3,150, a Chippendale commode, £3,900, and two Chippendale suites for £3,825 and £3,225 respectively. At the Duke of Newcastle's sale of enamels, silver, &c., £2,415 was paid for an oval dish of Limoges enamel, £2,500 for a Gubbio dish, and £3,225 for a Castel Durante bowl; and at a sale of property from Wilton House, held at Sotheby's, a 16th century suit of armour, made for the second Earl of Pembroke, realised £25,000.

"The Tragic Muse" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was offered at Christie's in 1920 and failed to reach the reserve price, and Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," both the property of the Duke of Westminster, and two of the most famous of English pictures, were sold together in October for £200,000 to Sir Joseph Duveen.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS.

RESEARCH Associations are voluntary associations of British manufacturers for the systematic application of scientific research to problems in industry. In constitution they are non-profit-sharing companies limited by the guarantee of a nominal sum. Firms in an industry which are engaged in the production of similar articles, or less frequently firms in different industries which make use of the same or similar raw or semi-manufactured materials, combine in this way to improve these articles or materials, or discover new processes or to increase the efficiency of existing processes for the benefit of all British firms in the industry contributing to the common fund on an agreed scale.

THE most notable production of the year was the first play of a new dramatist. In *A Bill of Divorcement*, which enjoyed a run of some eight months at the St. Martin's Theatre, Miss Clemence Dane dealt boldly with one phase of the problem of unhappy marriages, and at once took her place among the leading British playwrights. Other interesting productions of the year were *The Betrothal*, Maurice Maeterlinck's sequel to *The Blue Bird*; *If*, a fantastic play by Lord Dunsany; and *Heartbreak House*, George Bernard Shaw's play.

The record run of *Chu Chin Chow* came to an end after 2,238 performances, and *Cairo* took its place. The only play that attracted audiences throughout the year was *Paddy the Next Best Thing*, a version of the novel of Miss Gertrude Page, who scored a second popular success with *The Edge of Beyond*. John Drinkwater's striking play *Abraham Lincoln* was brought to the West End from the suburbs, and confirmed its success. Sir John Martin Harvey made his first appearance since he received a knighthood, and Madame Sarah Bernhardt played in *Daniel*, an English version of which was also produced. John Galsworthy, Somerset Maugham, H. A. Vachell, and Sir James Barrie were also represented, the latter by revivals only, while there were several Shakespearian productions.

The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year:—

ADELPHI.—Oct. 5, 1921. *The Golden Moth*, a musical play by Fred Thompson and P. G. Wodehouse, with music by Ivor Novello (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Thorpe Bates, Fred Maguire, and Robert Michaels, and Mesdames Nancie Lovat and Cicely Debenham).

ALDWYCH.—Nov. 2, 1920. *Macbeth*, revival (Messrs. James K. Hackett, Leslie Faber, William Lugg, and H. R. Hignett, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell). Nov. 30. *The Dragon*, a drama by R. E. Jeffery (Messrs. Lewin Manninger, Larva Penna, and John Astley, and Mesdames Christine Silver and Gertrude Sterroll). Dec. 21. *The Private Secretary*, Charles Hawtrey's farcical comedy revived (Messrs. Lytton Grey and Fred Lewis, and Mesdames Dora Gregory, Eva Trezise, and Nadine March). Feb. 1, 1921. *The Tempest*, revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Louis Calvert, Ambrose Manning, Francis Lister, Herbert Ross, and H. A. Saintsbury, and Mesdames Viola Tree, Winifred Barnes, and Joyce Carey). April 8. *Olivia*, the play by W. G. Wills based on "The Vicar of Wakefield" revived (Messrs. Norman Forbes, Cowley Wright, and Howard Rose, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Viola Tree, and Mary Rorke). April 30. *Love Among the Paint Pots*, a light comedy by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs. Owen Nares, Roy Byford, J. H. Roberts, and Edward Rigby, and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother, Mary Brough, Dora Gregory, and Joan Maclean). May 30. *The First and the Last*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Owen Nares and Malcolm Keen, and Miss Meggie Albanesi), and *The New Morality*, Harold Chaplin's play revived (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Aubrey Smith, and Athole Stewart, and Miss Kate Cutler). July 4. *James the Less*, a comedy by A. C. Castell (Messrs. Owen Nares, M. R. Morand, Athol Forde, and J. H. Roberts, and Mesdames Mary Rorke and Joan Maclean). Aug. 24. *The Legion of Honour*, melodrama by Baroness Orczy (Messrs. Basil Gill, Ivan Berlyn, Claud Rains, and William Lugg, and Mesdames Mary Rorke and Gwendoline Hay).

ALHAMBRA.—March 7, 1921. *Robey-en-Casse-rolle*, by Jack Waller (Messrs. George Robey, Jack Waller, Wyllie Watson, and Charles Hawthorne, and Mesdames Pat O'Connor and Gwen Lawrie).

AMBASSADORS.—Feb. 7, 1921. *Moleskin Joe*, a play by Patrick MacGill (Messrs. Henry Caine, Caleb Porter, and William Armstrong, and Mesdames Catherine Lagh and Helen MacGregory). March 14. *The Human Touch*, by Leonard Compton-Rickett (Messrs. C. V. France, Franklin Dyll, and Arthur Vezin, and Miss Enid Sass). March 21. *Rhoda Fleming*, adapted from George Meredith's novel by A. Philipson (Messrs. William Armstrong, Bruce Winston, Allan Jeayes, and Ivor Barnard, and Mesdames Moyna Macgill, Dorothy Massingham, and Clare Greet). April 25. *Mother Eve*, a comedy by F. C. Montagu (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Athol Forde, and Ivor Barnard, and Mesdames Mary Merrall, Edith Evans, and Ruth MacKay). May 30. *If*, a fantastic play by Lord Dunsany (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Michael Sherbrooke, Henry Caine, J. H. Twyford, and Bruce Winston, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Marda Vanne).

APOLLO.—Dec. 23, 1920. *Where the Rainbow Ends*, children's play revived (Messrs. Clifton Alderson, Henry Kendall, Hylton Allen, Charles Groves, and George de Warfaz, and Mesdames Eileen Orton, Monica Morgan, and Dorothy Secker). March 24, 1921. "Don Q," romantic drama by H. Hesketh Prichard (Messrs. F. J. Nettlefold, William Stack, Sebastian Smith, and Henry Bedford, and Miss Dorothy Dix and Mrs. Nettlefold). July 30. *Skittles*, comedy by Lechmere Worrall and Arthur Rose (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Geoffrey Kerr, and D. A. Clarke-Smith, and Mesdames Helen Ferrers, Ailsa Grahame, and Alice Bowes). Sept. 21. *Crooked Usage*, a play by Stanley Cooke (Messrs. Ambrose Manning and F. J. Nettlefold, and Mesdames Mary Brough, Frances Wetherall, and Maud Nettlefold). Sept. 30. *The Bluebeard Touch*, a phantasy by Alma Faulkner and Oswald T. Curtis, produced by Playwrights' Theatre (Messrs. William Armstrong, Laurence Hanray, John Clifford, and Eric Morgan, and Miss Iris Hoxey).

COMEDY.—Nov. 16, 1920. *Will You Kiss Me*, a comedy by Cyril Harcourt, founded upon American novel "Too Much Efficiency" (Messrs. Donald Calthorp, C. V. France, and Arthur Wellesley, and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Ann Trevor, and Mary Brough). Nov. 29. *The New Morality*, comedy by the late Harold Chaplin, produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. Frederick Worlock, J. H. Roberts, Robert Horton, and Arthur Cullin, and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Mira Kenham, and Vera Cunningham). Dec. 23. *The Charm School*, a comedy by Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton (Messrs. Owen Nares, David Miller, Kenneth Kent, and Fawless Llewellyn, and Mesdames Meggie Albanesi, Lena Halliday, and Sydney Fairbrother). March 9. *The Ninth Earl*, a drama by Rudolf Besler and May Edgington (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Halliwell Hobbes, James Lindsay, Louis Goodrich, and D. A. Clarke-Smith, and Mesdames Mabel Terry-Lewis, Frances Wetherall, and Jessie Winter). March 21. *Three*, a comedy by W. P. Lipscomb, produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. Leslie Faber and Henry Oscar, and Miss Alexandra Carlisle). April 27. *A Matter of Fact*, a comedy by Ernest Cecil (Messrs. Norman McKinnel and Francis Lister, and Mesdames Eva Moore, Auriol Lee, and Doria Lytton). June 2. *A Family Man*, a comedy by John

Galsworthy (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, D. A. Clarke-Smith, and Laurence Hanray, and Mesdames Mary Barton, Sibell Archdale, Agatha Kentish, and Auriol Lee). *July 11. The Parish Watchmen*, a comedy by "Trebor Hare," produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. Athole Stewart, Fewlass Llewellyn, and Sebastian Smith, and Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis). *July 29. By All Means, Darling*, a farce by V. Sutton Vane (Messrs. J. H. Roberts and J. V. Bryant, and Mesdames Marie Hemingway and Kate Cutler). *Sept. 6. The Love Thief*, a melodrama adapted by C. B. Fernald from the Italian play "La Cena Delle Baffe" by Sam Benelli (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Ernest Theisger, and Halliwell Hobbes, and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Dorothy Holmes-Gore). *Oct. 21. Araminta Arrives*, a comedy by J. C. Snaith and Dor. 17 Brandon (Messrs. Lyall Swete, Roy Byford, and W. Cronin Wilson, and Mesdames Margaret Halstan and Eileen Beldon, and Lady Tree).

COUET.—*Dec. 4, 1920. A Midsummer Night's Dream*, produced by J. B. Fagan (Messrs. Alfred Clark, Miles Malleison, H. O. Nicholson, William Armstrong, George Desmond, Ivan Samson, and Terence O'Brien, and Mesdames Mary Grey, Leah Bateman, Iris Hawkins, and Elizabeth Irving). *Feb. 17, 1921. King Henry IV. (Part II)* (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Alfred Clark, H. O. Nicholson, Moffat Johnston, and Eugene Leahy, and Mesdames Leah Bateman, Mary Grey, and Margaret Yarde). *April 21. Othello* (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Basil Rathbone, Frank Cellier, and Eric Cowley, and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Mary Grey). *June 30. Mr. Malatesta*, a comedy-drama by William Ricciardi (Messrs. Ricciardi, Nat Madison, and Bessie O'Rourke, and Miss Marguerite Sciattiel). *July 23. The Playboy of the Western World*, J. M. Synge's play revived (Messrs. Fred O'Donovan, Sydney Morgan, and Arthur Sinclair, and Mesdames Maile O'Neill and Sara Allgood). *Sept. 9. John Bull's Other Island*, Bernard Shaw's comedy revived (Messrs. Alfred Clark, Fred O'Donovan, H. O. Nicholson, and James Dale, and Miss Ellen O'Malley). *Oct. 18. Heartbreak House*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Brember Willis, H. O. Nicholson, Charles Groves, and Alfred Clark, and Mesdames Edith Evans, Mary Grey, and Ellen O'Malley).

CRITERION.—*Nov. 26, 1920. Shortage*, a comedy by Wilfred T. Coleby (Messrs. Leslie J. Banks and Frank Macey, and Mesdames Doreen Whitten and Hilda Sims). *March 26, 1921. Grumpy*, by Horace Hodges and Wigney Percival, revived (Messrs. Cyril Maude, James Dale, Arthur Whitby, and Drellincourt Odum, and Miss Ann Trevor). *July 19. Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure*, a comedy by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Charles Hawtrej, Leslie Faber, and Edward Rigby, and Mesdames Hilda Moore, Marlon Lorne, and Mona Harrison).

DAILY.—*Feb. 19, 1921. Sybil*, a musical comedy by Harry Graham, with music by Victor Jacoby (Messrs. Huntley Wright, Harry Welchman, Leonard MacKay, and Noel Leyland, and Mesdames José Collins, Jean Stirling, and May Beatty).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*Dec. 10, 1920. When Knights were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, Sam Wilkinson, Dennis Wyndham, and Sydney Paxton, and Miss Madge Compton). *Dec. 27. Teddy Test*, children's play by Charles Folkard, with music by Frederic Norton (Messrs. Herman de Lange,

Cecil Woodings, and Frank Denton, and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Ada Palmer, and Marjorie Wilson). *Jan. 24, 1921. Lonely Lady*, a comedy by Nita Paydon (Messrs. Lauderdale Maitland, Robert Horton, and Arthur Wellesley, and Lord Lyveden, and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott, Winifred McCarthy, and Maud Buchanan). *Feb. 24. Miss Nell o' New Orleans*, a comedy by Laurence Eyre (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Leslie Faber, and Jack Hobbs, and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Helen Spencer, and Barbara Gott). *May 23. The Tartan Peril*, a play by T. Ross-Scott (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Henry Wenman, Campbell Gullan, and Dennis Wyndham, and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell and Mary Forrester). *June 16. The Wrong Number*, a farce by Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Jack Hobbs, and Campbell Gullan, and Mesdames Clare Greet, Joan Vivian-Rees, Joan Barry, and Yvonne Arnaud).

EMPIRE.—*March 12, 1921. The Rebel Maid*, romantic light opera by Montague Phillips, with book of Alexander M. Thompson, and lyrics by Gerald Dalton (Messrs. Thorpe Bates, Hayden Coffin, Walter Passmore, and William Cromwell, and Mesdames Clara Butterworth, Betty Chester, and Ada Blanche). *July 16. "Some" Detective*, "crook" drama by Harvey J. O'Higgins and Harriet Ford (Messrs. George Wood, Martyn Ronald, and Stephen Ewart, and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Ethel Irving, and Gabrielle Casartelli).

GAITY.—*Jan. 8, 1921. The Betrothal*, by Maurice Maeterlinck, a sequel to *The Blue Bird*, with music by C. Armstrong Gibbs (Messrs. Bobbie Andrews, Ivan Berlyn, William Farren, and Henry Wenman, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Winifred Emery, and Stella Campbell). *April 19. Faust on Toast*, a burlesque by Firth Shephard and Adrian Rose, with music by Willy Redstone and Melville Gideon (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Morris Harvey, George Barrett, and Robert Hall, and Mesdames Renée Mayer, Heather Thatcher, Nancie Lovat, and Maisie Gay). *May 12. Revised version* by Leslie Henson of above, which had been withdrawn after a few performances.

GARRICK.—*Nov. 22, 1920. You Never Can Tell*, G. B. Shaw's comedy revised (Messrs. Louis Calvert and Francis Lister, Mesdames Viola Tree and Nadine March, and Lady Tree). *Dec. 22. The Shepherdess Without a Heart*, Bertram Forayth's fairy play revived (Messrs. Bertram Forsyth and Maurice Turner, and Mesdames Nellie Brierciliffe and Kathleen Patrick). *Jan. 29, 1921. The Three Daughters of M. Dupont*, Brieux's play revived (Messrs. Charles Kenyon and Leon M. Lion, and Mesdames Ethel Irving, Lucy Wilson, Edith Evans, and A. B. Tapping). *Feb. 23. The Fulfilling of the Law*, a play by J. E. Harold Terry (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and A. Scott Gatty, and Mesdames Mary Rorke, Constance Collier, and Doris Lytton). *March 7. The Muddler*, a comedy by A. W. Dale and Elliot Stannard (Messrs. Charles Windermere, William Burchill, Martin Walker, and Arthur Helmore, and Mesdames Nadine March and Clare Sutton). *April 26. Count "X"*, a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Leon M. Lion, and Mesdames Moyna Macgill, Marie Illington, and Laura Wallis Miles). *June 28. La Truite d'Amour*, by Louis Verneuil, French-savoy commenced (Messieurs Louis Verneuil and Louis Scott, and Mesdames Madeleine Lambert and Mitzzy-Dalitz). *Aug. 9. The Edge*

o' Beyond, a Rhodesian comedy adapted by Roy Horniman and Ruby Miller from the novel of Gertrude Page (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, James Lindsay, and Charles Carson, and Mesdames Ruby Miller and Doris Lloyd).

GLOBE.—Feb. 11, 1921. *The Hour and the Man*, by Horace Annesley Vachell and J. O. Smith (Messrs. Dawson Milward, W. Cronin-Wilson, Ernest Hendrie, and James Dale, and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Ellis Jeffreys). **March 8.** *Her Husband's Wife*, comedy by A. E. Thomas revived (Messrs. Farren Soutar, Spencer Trevor, and J. H. Roberts, and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Hilda Glynn, and Ellis Jeffreys). **April 23.** *The Knave of Diamonds*, drama founded by Charlton Mann upon Ethel M. Dell's novel (Messrs. G. H. Mulcaster, Henry Vibart, and Townsend Whiting, and Mesdames Violet Vanbrugh, Lena Halliday, and Cecily Byrne). **Sept. 8.** *Woman to Woman*, a comedy by Michael Morton (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and Athole Stewart, and Mesdames Willette Kershaw and Henrietta Watson).

HAYMARKET.—**March 3, 1921.** *The Circle*, a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Allan Ayneworth, Leon Quartermaine, E. Holman Clark, and Ernest Theisger, and Mesdames Fay Compton and Lottie Venn). **Aug. 11.** *Quality Street*, Sir James Barrie's romance revived (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Nigel Bruce, and Cecil Trouncer, and Mesdames Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan, and Mary Jerrold).

HYPPODROME.—**Dec. 21, 1920.** *Aladdin*, pantomime by Lauri Wylie and F. Maxwell-Stewart, with music by James W. Tate (Messrs. Lupino Lane, Stanley Turabill, and Albert Darnley, and Mesdames Phyllis Dare, Elsie Prince, and Nellie Wallace). **April 14, 1921.** *The Peep Show*, a "topical fantasia" by Lauri Wylie, with music by James W. Tate (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Fred Allandale, Reginald Sharland, and Albert Darnley, and Mesdames Mona Vivian, Annie Croft, and Desirée Ellinger).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—**Oct. 15, 1921.** *Cairo*, a "mosaic in music and mime," by Oscar Asche and Percy Fletcher (Messrs. Oscar Asche, Shayle Garduer, Cecil Humphreys, Hubert Carter, Frank Cochrane, and Courtice Pounds, and Mesdames Lily Brayton, Gracie Leigh, and Fedora Rozelli).

KINGSWAY.—**Nov. 24, 1920.** *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, revival of Beaumont and Fletcher play, with music written and arranged by Frederic Austin (Messrs. Halliwell Hobbes, Ivan Berlyn, E. M. Robson, Noel Coward, and Thomas Weguelin, and Mesdames Betty Chester and Mary Barton). **March 26, 1921.** *The Heart of a Child*, romance founded by Gilbert Frankau on Frank Danby's novel (Messrs. Arthur Pusey, C. V. France, and Will West, and Mesdames Renée Kelly and Aimée de Burgh). **May 12.** *Hunky Dory*, Scottish comedy by Macdonald Watson (Messrs. Macdonald Watson, Walter Roy, and Robert Drysdale, and Mesdames Frances Ross-Campbell and Nell Barker).

LITTLE.—**Dec. 15, 1920.** New Grand Guignol programme, *Eight O'Clock*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Russell Thorndike and Lewis Casson); *Private Room No. 6*, by André de Lorde (Mr. George Bealby and Miss Sybil Thorndike); *A Man in Mary's Room*, by Gladys Unger (Miss Dorothy Minto); and *The Tragedy of Mr. Punch*, by Reginald Arkell and Russell Thorndike, with music by Albert Fox (Mr. Thorndike and Miss Thorndike). **Jan. 27, 1921.** *The Shortest Story*

of All, by George E. Morrison (Mr. Stockwell Hawkins and Miss Elisabeth Arkell), and *The Person Unknown*, by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Lewis Casson and Russell Thorndike, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Dorothy Minto). **March 28.** *The Kilt*, adapted from the French of Maurice Level by W. E. Harris (Messrs. Lauderdale Maitland and Russell Thorndike, and Miss Sybil Thorndike); *The Seven Blind Men*; *Dead Man's Pool*; *The Chemist*; and *The Love Child* (Miss Cicely Oates). **June 29.** *The Old Women*, by André de Lorde, adapted by Christopher Holland (Mr. Lewis Casson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Barbara Gott, and Athene Seyler); *The Vigil*, by André de Lorde (Mr. George Bealby and Miss Sybil Thorndike); *Latitude 15 deg. S.*, by Victor Machure; *Rounding the Triangle*, by E. Crawshaw-Williams (Mr. Lewis Casson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Athene Seyler); *Shepherd's Pie*, adapted by Sewell Collins from the French (Messrs. Stockwell Hawkins, Russell Thorndike, and George Bealby, and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Barbara Gott, and Cicely Oates). **Oct. 12.** *E. and O.E.*, by E. Crawshaw-Williams (Messrs. Lewis Casson and Russell Thorndike, and Mesdames Ivy Williams and Barbara Gott); *Harriet Beane*, a farce by C. Phaine and E. de Beauplan, adapted by Sewell Collins (Mr. Stockwell Hawkins and Miss Cicely Oates); *The Old Story*, by C. H. Hirsch, adapted by Hugh McLellan (Mr. Nicholas Hannen and Miss Sybil Thorndike); *The Unseen*, by J. J. Renaud (Messrs. Thorndike and Hannen, and Miss Thorndike), and *The Fear*, by André de Lorde (Mr. Thorndike and Miss Thorndike).

LYCEUM.—**Dec. 27, 1920.** *Babes in the Wood*, pantomime (Messrs. George Jackley, Gus Sharland, George Belmore, Billy Danvers, and Bertram, and Mesdames Lily Edwards and Naomi Stuart). **March 3, 1921.** *The Savage and the Woman*, romantic play by Arthur Shirley and Ben Landeck (Messrs. Philip Yale Drew, Herbert Leonard, J. T. MacMillan, and Edmund Kennedy, and Mesdames Dorothy Moody, Jane Wood, and Florrie Kelsey). **July 6.** *Abraham Lincoln*, John Drinkwater's drama revived (Messrs. William J. Rea, Victor Tandy, Harcourt Williams, and Joseph A. Dodd, and Mesdames Mary Raby and Cathleen Orford). **Oct. 24.** *The Only Way*, revived (Sir John and Lady Martin Harvey, Messrs. William Stack, William Farren, and Arthur Chesney, and Mesdames Marie Hemingway and Marie Linden). **Oct. 26.** *The Burgomaster of Stillemonde*, by Maurice Maeterlinck, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos (Sir John and Lady Martin Harvey, and Messrs. Walter Pearce, Malcolm Keen, Arthur Chesney, and George Cooke).

LYRIC.—**Dec. 1, 1920.** *A Little Dutch Girl*, a musical play by Emmerich Kalman (Messrs. Lauri de Frece, Jack Hubert, Martin Iredale, and Lawrence Caird, and Mesdames Maggie Teyte, Cicely Debenham, and Molly Ramsgate). **July 12, 1921.** *After Dinner*, an "entertainment" (Messrs. Nat D. Ayer, George Graves, Harry Green, and Milton Hayes, and Mesdames Daphne Pollard and Jennie Benson). **Oct. 19.** *Welcome Stranger*, a comedy by Aaron Hoffman (Messrs. Harry Green, George Elton, Paul Arthur, and Sydney Paxton, and Miss Margaret Sannerman).

NEW. **Aug. 31, 1921.** *Christopher Sly*, a fantastic play, adapted by H. B. Cotton from the Italian of Giovaquinio Forzano (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Arthur Whitley, and Frederick Groves,

and Mesdames Florence Saunders and Dorothy Charles).

NEW OXFORD.—*Jan. 17, 1921. The League of Nations*, revue devised by John Murray Anderson (Messrs. A. W. Backcomb, Bert Coots, George Bascly, and Fortunello and Cirillino, and Mesdames Josephine and Helen Trix, Grace Christie, and the Dolly Sisters).

PAVILION.—*Sept. 2. The Chauve-Souris* Theatre of Moscow in a selection of their repertoire, under M. Nikita Balleff. *Oct. 17. The Fun of the Foyre*, a revue by John Hastings Turner and Lauri Wylie, with music by Augustus Barratt (Messrs. Alfred Lester, Walter Williams, Arthur Roberts, and Morris Harvey, and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and June).

PLAYHOUSE.—*Jan. 26, 1921. A Lady Calls on Peter*, a farce by H. Wall (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Tom Reynolds, and Arthur Hambling, and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan, Lettice Fairfax, Laura Lydia, and Mary Barton). *Jan. 31. Hanky Panky John*, a farce by Basil Macdonald Hastings (Messrs. Stanley Logan, Ben Field, and Tom Weguclin, and Mesdames Kate Cutler, Lola Gelardi, and Kathleen Grey). *March 4. Love! !* a comedy by M. A. Arabian (Messrs. Stanley Logan, Sam Livesey, and Frederick Worlock, and Mesdames Mary Merrill, Dorothy Tetley, and Auriol Lee). *April 6. Up in Mabel's Room*, a farce by Wilson Collison and Otto Harbach (Messrs. Charles Hawtreay and Stanley Brett, and Mesdames Beatrice Lillie, Isobel Elsom, and Marie Hemingway). *July 18. M' Lady*, a comedy by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Wilfred Fletcher, Arthur Preston, and Frederick Leister, and Mesdames Henrietta Watson and Helen Spencer). *Sept. 1. The Sign on the Door*, a drama by Channing Pollock (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Leslie Faber, and Dennis Trent, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Muriel Martin-Culvey).

PRINCE'S.—*Nov. 3, 1920. Columbine*, comedy founded by Compton Mackenzie on his book "Carnival" (Messrs. Bobbie Andrews and Frank Bertram, and Mesdames Ellen Compton, Joan Hay, Dorothy Lane, and Margaret Watson). *Dec. 20. Charley's Aunt*, Brandon-Thomas's farce revived (Messrs. William Kershaw, H. B. Meade, and Jevan Brandon-Thomas, and Mesdames Elisor Hare, Ada Ferrar, and Kathleen Saintsbury). *April 4, 1921. Daniel*, M. Louis Verneuil's play in French, with Madame Sarah Bernhardt in her original rôle. *April 26. French* season opened with *Le Cœur Disposé*, by Francis de Croisset (Messieurs André, Brulé, Séverin, and Malair, and Mme. Madeline Lély). *Oct. 3. Gilbert and Sullivan* season commenced with revival of *The Gondoliers* (Messrs. Henry A. Lytton, Derek Oldham, Sydney Granville, and Leo Sheffield, and Mesdames Bertha Lewis, Helen Gilliland, and Elsie Griffin). *Oct. 17. Trial by Jury* and *The Pirates of Penzance*. *Oct. 24. Ruddigore*, first revival in London for 22 years (Messrs. Lytton, Oldham, Sheffield, and Darrell Fancourt, and Mesdames Griffin, Lewis, and Catherine Ferguson).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*May 26, 1921. The Gipsy Princess*, a musical operette by Arthur Miller, with music by E. Kalman (Messrs. Billy Leonard, Mark Lester, Leonard Mackay, and de Jari, and Mesdames Sari Petras and Phyllis Titmus). *Oct. 11. A. to Z.*, a revue (Messrs. Frederick Ross, Jack Buchanan, Herbert Mundin, and George Weston, and Mesdames Elizabeth Pollock, Helen and Josephine Trix, and Gertrude Lawrence).

QUEEN'S.—*Dec. 13, 1920. It's All Wrong*, a "musical complaint" by Elsie Janis, with music by Herman Flack (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Arthur Margetson, and Julien Thayer, and Mesdames Elsie Janis and Yvonne Geraine). *March 22. Nightie Night*, a farce by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews (Messrs. Percy Hutchinson and James Carew, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Evelyn Laye). *April 27. Mary*, a musical play by Otto Harbach and Frank Mandel, with music by Lewis A. Hirsch (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Alec Regan, and Bernard Granville, Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Maudie Hope, and Mabel Sealby, the McLeans, the Magleys, and the Loner Sisters). *The Showing Up of Blanco Point*, Bernard Shaw's "sermon in crude melodrama," produced by the Everyman Repertory Company (Messrs. Brember Wills, Felix Aylmer, Harold Scott, and Leslie Banks, and Mesdames Muriel Pratt, Marjorie Gahin, and Edith Harley). *Aug. 19. My Niece*, a musical farce founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's play "The Schoolmistress," by Percy Greenbank, with music by Howard Talbot (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Louis Bradfield, and George Bishop, and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Maudie Hope, and Marjorie Gordon). *Oct. 6. The Hotel Mouse*, a comedy adapted from the French of Paul Armont and Marcel Gerbido by Fryn Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Henry Kendall, Tom Reynolds, and F. Holman Clark, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Muriel Pratt).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—*Dec. 9, 1920. David Garrick*, new opera by Reginald Somerville (Messrs. William Boland, Henry Brindle, Frederick Clendon, and Kingsley Lark, and Mesdames Beatrice Miranda and Gladys Farr). *Dec. 27. Cinderella*, pantomime by Frank Dix and Arthur Collins, with music by J. M. Glover (Messrs. Harry Claff, Arthur Conquest, and Seth and Albert Egbert, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Kathlyn Hilliard, Lily Long, and Mabel Green). *Oct. 17, 1921. Carl Rosa Opera* season opened with *Sansón and Delilah* (Messrs. William Boland, Booth Hitchen, and Harry Brindle, and Miss Doris Woodall).

ROYALTY.—*Nov. 20, 1920. Milestones*, by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock, revived (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Hubert Harben, and John Howell, and Mesdames Haidée Wright, Mary Lincoln, and Stella Jesse). *Feb. 22, 1921. A Social Convenience*, a comedy by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Hubert Harben, Nigel Playfair, and H. G. Stoker, and Mesdames Hilda Moore and Stella Jesse). *May 13. Pins and Needles*, a revue (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Alfred Lester, and Jack Morrison, and Mesdames Mai Bacon and Billie Hill). *June 14. The Cinema Lady*, a farce by Nancy and Jean Rioux (Messrs. Morris Harvey, Cronin Wilson, Charles Stone, and Clifford Heatherley, and Mesdames Edna Aug and Mary O'Farrell). *June 27. The Co-Optimists*, a "pirotic entertainment" (Messrs. Laddie Cliff, Stanley Holloway, Melville Gideon, and Gilbert Childs, and Mesdames Betty Chester, Phyllis Monkman, and Elsa Macfarlane). *Sept. 3. Ring Up*, a revue by Eric Blore, Austin Malford, and Inglis Allen, with music by Ivy St. Heller (Messrs. Jack Hulbert, Eric Blore, and Spencer Trevor, and Mesdames Phyllis Dare, Marie Blanche, Cicely Courtneidge, and Ivy St. Heller).

ST. JAMES'S.—*Dec. 20, 1920. Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs. Harry Ainley, George Skelton, and Fotheringham Lyons, and Mesdames Edna Best, Sybil Carlisle,

and Freda Godfrey). *Jan. 15, 1922. Daniel*, adapted from the French of Louis Verneuil by Sibyl Harris (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Claude Rains, George Elton, Leslie Faber, and Aubrey Smith, and Mesdames Alexandra Carlisle, Alice Moffat, Edith Evans, and Gladys Gray). *March 2. Polly with a Past*, a comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, C. Aubrey Smith, Claude Rains, Paul Arthur, Noel Coward, Henry Kendall, and Arthur Hatherton, and Mesdames Edna Best, Alice Moffat, and Helen Hays). *May 16. Emma*, a comedy by Herbert Thomas (Messrs. Edgar Norfolk, Herbert Thomas, and Robert Hinton, and Mesdames Joan Swinstead, Alex Frizell, and Amy Brandon-Thomas). *June 15. The Night of the Party*, Weedon Grossmith's farce revived (Messrs. Lauri de Fieco, Robert Horton, and Sydney Paxton, and Mesdames Elsie Strinack, Marjorie Brooks, and Joan Swinstead). *Aug. 23. Threads*, a comedy by Frank Statton (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Henry Kendall, C. M. Lowne, and Cyril Raymond, and Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys and Faith Celli). *Sept. 22. The Speckled Band*, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's drama revived (Messrs. Lyn Harding, H. A. Saintsbury, and Charles Barrett, and Mesdames Mary Morrall and Grace Edwin).

ST. MARTIN'S.—*Feb. 10, 1921. The Wonderful Visit*, by H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Harold French, and Lawrence Hanray, and Mesdames Moyna Macgill, Agnes Thomas, and Compton). *March 14. A Bill of Divorcement*, a drama by Clemence Dane (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, C. Aubrey Smith, Stanley Lathbury, and Fawcett Llewellyn, and Mesdames Lillian Braithwaite, Meggie Albanesi, and Agnes Thomas).

SAVOY.—*Dec. 24, 1920. Hamlet* (Messrs. Henry Baynton, Edward Dunsan, F. R. Richardson, and R. Hoodless, and Mesdames Gertrude Gilbert and Joyce Carey).

SHAFTESBURY.—*Feb. 28, 1921. Kynaston's Wife*, a comedy by Winifred Dolan at Charity Matinee (Mr. Langhorne Burton and Nesta Sawyer). *May 4. Sweet William*, a comedy by Noble Howard (Messrs. George Tully, Cyril Raymond, and John E. Coyle, and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt, Susie Vaughan, and Pollie Emery). *June 11. Out to Win*, a drama by Roland Pertwee and Dion Clayton Calthrop (Messrs. George Tully, C. V. France, George Elton, and James Carew, and Mesdames Edith Evans, Midge Compton, and Hilda Bayly). *Sept. 4. The Labour Member*, a play by ~~James~~ Hendle produced by the Repertory Players (Messrs. William Stack and Henry Oscar, and Mesdames Christine Silver, Margaret Vaughan, and Leonora Braham). *Oct. 1. Timothee*, a comedy by David Belasco and W. J. Hurlbut (Messrs. Cyril Maude, C. V. France, and ~~James~~ Roughwood, and Mesdames Nina Boucicault and Gladys Ffollicott).

SPRANG.—*Nov. 23, 1920. The Storm*, a comedy by Langdon McCormick (Messrs. Arthur Bourne, James Dale, and Norman Page, and Miss Kylie Bellow). *Dec. 20. At the Villa Rose*, A. E. W. Mason's play revived (Messrs. Arthur Bourne, James Dale, and Norman Page, and Mesdames Kylie Bellow and Beatrice Wilson). *Jan. 23, 1921. A Safety Match*, a comedy by Ian Hay (Messrs. Arthur Bourne, Herbert Marshall, H. R. Hignett, and Norman Page, and Mesdames Kylie Bellow, Marie Wright, and

Muriel Pope). *Aug. 20. The Trump Card*, a farce adapted from the French of Maurice Hennequin and Georges Duval, by Arthur Wimperis (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, John Dorell, Norman Page, Griffith Humphreys, and Charles Groves, and Mesdames Muriel Pope, Margaret Bannerman, and Kylie Bellow).

VAUDEVILLE.—*Dec. 16, 1920. Jumble Sale*, a revue by J. Hastings Turner and Philip Braham (Messrs. Walter Williams, Eric Blom, Gilbert Calles, and Bob Cory, and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Phyllis Titmus, and Joyce Barbour). *May 14, 1921. Puss! Puss!* a revue by several authors (Messrs. Clay Smith, Horace Barnes, Bert Coote, and Walter Williams, and Mesdames Lee White, Joyce Barbour, Nora Creina, and Ethel Stewart). *Sept. 17. Now and Then*, a musical extravaganza by J. Hastings Turner, with music by Philip Braham, and lyrics by Reginald Arkell (Messrs. George Graves, Roy Royston, and Miles Malleon, and Mesdames Joyce Barbour and Laura Cowie).

WINTER GARDEN.—*May 30, 1921. Mother of Pearl*, one act play by Gertrude Jennings (Mr. Herbert Marshall, and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Marie Lohr), and *The Long Arm of Coincidence*, one act play by Dion Titheradge (Mr. C. V. France and Miss Lillian Braithwaite). *Sept. 10. Sally*, a musical comedy by Guy Bolton, with lyrics by Clifford Grey, and music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. George Grossmith, Leslie Henson, and Gregory Shoud, and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson, Heather Thatcher, and Molly Ransden).

WYNEMAN'S.—*March 29, 1921. Bull-Dog Drummond*, a play of adventure by "Sapper" (Messrs. Gerald du Maurier, Gilbert Hare, Alfred Drayton, Ronald Squire, and Basil Foster, and Mesdames Emily Brooke and Dorothy Overend).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced: *O'Flaherty, V.C.*, a farce by George Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair and Roy Byford, and Miss Sara Allgood), and *Forerunners*, a tragedy by H. O. Meredith (Mr. W. Croftis-Wilson and Miss Mary Merrall), *Dec. 20, 1920; At Mrs. Bevan's*, a comedy by C. K. Munro (Messrs. H. K. Ayliff, Balive Holloway, Alec Snowdon, and Knew McMaster, and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Elaine Limousin, Adela Mavis, Phyllis Stuckey, and Hannah Jones), *Feb. 1921: The Race with the Shadow*, a drama by Wilhelm von Scholz (Messrs. Franklin Dyal and George Relf, and Mesdames Helen Hays and Sylvia Young).

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY produced: *Venice Preserved*, Thomas Otway's tragedy, *Nov. 30, 1920* (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Allan Wade, Balliol Holloway, and Eugene Leahy, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt); Ben Jonson's *Volpone*, *Feb. 2, 1921* (Messrs. Balliol Holloway, Ion Swinley, Stanley Lathbury, and Eugene Leahy, and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Margaret Yarde); *Love for Love*, Congreve's drama, *March 14* (Messrs. Murray Carrington, Balliol Holloway, Ernest Essinger, Ben Field, Miles Malleon, and Roy Ford, and Mesdames Joan Viriam Rees, Helen Hays, and Athene Seyler); *The Witch of Blackenston*, *April 16* (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Joseph A. Dodd, and Russell Thorndike, and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Sybil Thorndike, and Mary Barton); *Bartholomew Fair*, Ben Jonson's comedy, *June 17* (Messrs. Roy Byford, Ernest Essinger, Ben Field, and Stanley Lathbury, and Mesdames Helena Millais and Angela Baddeley).

BATTEN ASSOCIATION.—The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Edinburgh from Tuesday, September 2, till September 14. Sir Edward Thorpe, who succeeded Professor W. A. Hardman as President, dealt in his address with "Some Aspects and Problems of Post-War Science, Pure and Applied." (It was read by Sir J. A. Ewing, owing to the President's absence through illness.) A feature of his address was the vigorous denunciation of the use of poison gas as a weapon of war, and the appeal to the Association to set its face against the continued degradation of science in thus augmenting the horrors of war. The following were the Presidents of the various sections:—A, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. O. W. Richardson; B, Chemistry, Dr. M. O. Forster; C, Geology, Dr. J. S. Flett; D, Zoology, Prof. E. S. Goodrich; E, Geography, Dr. D. G. Hogarth; F, Economics, Mr. W. L. Hitchens; G, Engineering, Prof. A. H. Gibson; H, Anthropology, Sir J. G. Fraser; I, Physiology, Sir Walter M. Fletcher; J, Psychology, Prof. Lloyd Morgan; K, Botany, Dr. D. S. Scott; L, Education, Sir Henry Hadow; M, Agriculture, Mr. C. S. Orwin. Three public lectures to citizens were given—Sir Oliver Lodge on "Speech through the Ether"; Prof. Dendy on "The Stream of Life"; and Prof. H. J. Fleure on "Countries as Personalities." Dr. E. J. Russell gave a special lecture on "Science and Crop Production." In 1922 the Association will meet at Hull, under the presidency of Prof. C. S. Sherrington; in 1923 at Liverpool, and in 1924 at Toronto.

ALCOHOL FROM THE JUNGLE.—The annual production of alcohol from the nipa plant in the Philippines is now nearly 3,000,000 gallons. Reflecting on this Prof. H. N. Whitford, of the Yale School of Forestry, suggests that alcohol for drawing motor-cars could be manufactured from the moist vegetation of tropical jungles. The evidence was conclusive, he said, that the tropical sun had the power to store up more energy in the form of cellulose in a given time than had the temperate sun. It remained for the ingenuity of man to overcome the difficulties of profitably applying it.

BALSA WOOD.—Balsa is the lightest known wood in existence; a cubic foot weighs only 7½ lb., yet its strength is half that of spruce. These and other facts are given by Mr. R. C. Carpenter in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, where he points out that balsa has been used for rafts, floats, and life-preservers, and is now much employed, as a non-conductor of heat, for ice-boxes and refrigerators. Frozen butter sent from Virginia in a small balsa box arrived at Los Angeles after an eight days' journey in summer weather still hard and frozen. Containers made of balsa wood may eventually displace thermos flasks.

BRETTLES AND TELEPHONES.—Mr. T. E. Snyder has called the attention of the Biological Society of Washington to the serious injury caused to the lead sheathing of aerial telephone cables by the beetle *Sabotia depina*. In summer the beetle, which breeds in recently felled wood, attacks the cable at the point where it is in contact with the metal suspension ring. The hole allows moisture to penetrate the insulation, and when the rain falls in the autumn many widely separated short circuits are produced. Hitherto both chemical and

mechanical methods of eliminating the pest have proved unavailing.

BOTTLES AT 18, A MINUTE.—A machine which can turn out 280 small glass bottles a minute has been installed by the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers at Charlton. It is described as being "not unlike a gigantic radial petrol engine in shape." The machine when working synchronises with a rotating table of liquid glass, and by means of vacuum and compressed air the liquid glass is sucked into moulds and blown into shape. The process of making a bottle takes ten seconds, but the annealing or cooling process that follows takes nearly ten hours.

BUDDHISM AND ANIMISM.—Mr. E. Grant Brown discussed in "Folk-Lore" the pre-Buddhist religion of the Burmese. The animism which now widely prevails, he says, is quite apart from Buddhism, and though Burmese Buddhism is in one sense only a veneer over the prevailing animism, it is not more superficial than the state of belief even in Western countries. It is frowned on by the monks, yet not only do the votaries of the orthodox creed refrain from persecuting the beliefs and practices of the lower orders, but also both forms prevail even among the same individuals. A good example of this form of worship is that of the Nats, spirits of mountain, whirlpool, tree, earth or sky, rain or wind, and a hundred other things. Human sacrifice is still found in the Chinthee district, when a boy or a girl of a distant village is annually sacrificed and the blood sprinkled on the seed-rice. Cannibalism, in the sacramental form, appears in the case of a rebel leader who had been a monk and a reputed sorcerer.

CINEMA LIGHTS AND EYESIGHT.—An interim report on the alleged dangerous lights in cinema studios has been issued on behalf of the Ministry of Health. According to experts the trouble is due mainly to the use of powerful arcs of the searchlight pattern in an unshaded condition. Such lamps may cause injury by the unimpeded access of ultra-violet rays, and it is thought possible that artists looking straight at the lights may suffer from the intense visible lights. The letter of enquiry suggested that the possibilities of injury would be slight if all lamps were properly screened.

COAL AND OIL.—Coal is likely to remain for a long time the world's chief source of fuel, says Sir George Baily in the James Forrest lecture. Brown coal and peat were dismissed on account of the vast areas of land which are required in order to obtain adequate supplies and pay for them for use. Oil amounts to 7 per cent. of the fuel output of the world, and nearly nine-tenths of this quantity is controlled by the United States. The conclusion of the chief petroleum technologist of the United States Bureau of Mines, that after 20 years at the present rate of consumption the output will decline, is therefore of importance, though there is reason to expect production from oilfields in other parts of the world which have not as yet been tapped. The only method available in Great Britain for the commercial preparation of alcohol is by the fermentation of vegetable materials containing starch or sugar. Some alcohol may be produced from molasses in countries where the sugar-cane is grown, but it is unlikely that more than is required for local use can be made. It was

suggested that more efficient use of coal might be secured by careful setting at the pitheads, by improvements in boiler-firing, and by preliminary carbonisation at high or low temperatures.

CROP-GROWING BY ELECTRICITY.—Electrical stimulation of plant growth has been tried on a large scale at the Rothamstead Experimental Station. Currents of 35,000 volts were passed through growing barley over a network of wires 30 feet from the ground, trials being made of alternating and continuous discharges, and of negative and positive discharges. The average increase of growth caused by electrical discharges over field crops was found to be about 25 per cent., or just below what is necessary to make it an economical proposition. In other words the increase of the crop barely pays for the cost of the electricity.

DRAINAGE OF PRE-MAORI DAYS.—During drainage operations in the Awanui Swamp in North Island, New Zealand, an elaborate drainage system, which it is believed may antedate both the Maori and the Moriori, was disclosed. The drains are about 5 feet in width and 5 feet in depth, with regularly sloped sides, the bottom being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. They run for many miles across country in parallel lines perfectly straight, with numerous right-angle cross-drains. An indication of their age is afforded by the fact that in places huge trees of slow growth have grown up in the drains after their formation and decayed. The remains of deeply embedded posts with sharpened ends on a mound in one part of the swamp indicated that it had been the site of a building. A remarkable piece of carved wood in the shape of a lintel was found at a depth of 5 feet. In its centre is represented a human figure, almost gorilla-like in appearance; it has a broad, wedge-shaped head with projecting ears, small broad nose, and a large oval mouth with small tongue. The body is small, short, and squat. The outstretched hands of the figure rest on a perforated framework spreading right and left, the ends of which each terminate in a saurian-like head.

EARTH'S HEAVING CRUST.—Lieut.-Col. E. A. Tandy, at the Royal Geographical Society, propounded a new theory of the "circulation of the earth's crust." He allows in full for the erosion wrought by rain, rivers, and glaciers, but he adds to this a conception of the material of the earth as in a state of flow below the surface, which tends to move matter from the depths of high pressure to the regions of lower pressure. There is thus a constant striving towards equality of load at the surface of the earth, which is counteracted by erosion and gravitation, and in its turn corrects the effect of these. If the theory proved true it would alter enormously our conceptions of geological time, reducing by millions of years the periods required for the moulding of the earth's surface by slowly operating forces.

EGGS FROM SPITSBERGEN.—The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, leader of the Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen, wrote to the *Times* in condemnation of the depredations by egg-collectors among the nesting-birds of that island. The introduction of oil-engines into sealing-sloops, he says, has enabled them to work practically the whole of the west and north coasts of Spitsbergen with little danger of their

being trapped by drift-ice. They have systematically cleared the nests of the large colonies of eider-ducks breeding there. One boat was met which had 15,000 eggs of the eider-duck on board! Examination of the colonies showed that the vast majority of the nests contained one or, at most, two eggs. The large colonies of brent geese, which were known to nest on some of the eider holms as lately as 1908, have disappeared entirely, and the survivors scattered to nest in isolated pairs on the mainland, there to fall victims to the Arctic fox. In colonies of eider-ducks on the more inaccessible parts of Spitsbergen the nests contained an average of six eggs each, the largest number in a single nest being thirteen, and the busy scene of life on an untouched eider colony provided a glimpse of the Spitsbergen of the past, before the coming of the oil-engine and the coal prospector.

EYE-POWER TO WORK AN INSTRUMENT.—Dr. Charles Russ has devised an instrument by which an inanimate object is made to move by a force or ray from the eye of the observer. Writing in the *Lancet*, he said: "The fact that the direct gaze or vision of one person soon becomes intolerable to another person suggested to me that there might be a ray of radiation issuing from the human eye." To test this theory he devised an instrument which could be set in motion by the mere impact of human vision. Within a metal box he suspended a delicate solenoid made of fine copper wire. This solenoid was wound on a cylinder of celluloid and suspended by a silk fibre (unspun silk) 14 in. long. The box was 3 ft. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7 in., and lined with sheet aluminium. The far end of the box was closed by a sheet of window glass, and the observer's end had a thin glass or celluloid window, screened by a sheet of aluminium with a slot 3 in. long and 1 in. wide. A conducting wire connected the silk fibre with the aluminium of the box, which was earthed. The solenoid was held steady by the magnet, which naturally came to rest in the magnetic meridian. The human eye was then brought to bear through the slot in the observing window on the suspended solenoid, and it was found that if a steady gaze were maintained on one end of the solenoid it started into motion, usually away from the observing eye. When the gaze was transferred to the true centre of the solenoid it stopped, and when the vision was applied to the opposite end of the solenoid it moved in a reverse direction to the motion first induced.

FERRYING TRAINS TO SWEDEN.—A proposal has been made to establish a train ferry service between England and Sweden, similar to that between Germany and Sweden. Dr. Ahlberg, Chief of the Swedish State Railways, estimates that vessels of 13,000 tons, with a speed of 18 knots, and capable of carrying 500 tons of goods in trucks, could make the return journey in four days, allowing twelve hours for detention on the English side and twenty-six hours on the Swedish side, or possibly in three days, as compared with fourteen days on the voyage by ordinary steamers, which occupied two days each way in loading and unloading. Six vessels would ensure a daily service. The estimated cost of the whole project is £20,000,000.

FILM PHOTOPHONE.—A remarkable invention has been perfected in Sweden for synchronising the photographic record of action and the

gramophone record of sound. It is mainly the work of Mr. S. A. Berglund, assisted by a band of experts. The method employed involves the photography of both sights and sounds. A double camera, its two reels revolving on a common shaft, is used. One record is that of the ordinary cinematograph. The second camera is directed, not towards the actor, but at a ray of light which is agitated by his voice by means of a delicate diaphragm of rock crystal, and which writes on the celluloid film curves corresponding to the sound waves. For the purpose of reproduction use is made of selenium, which possesses the property of resisting the passage of electricity in proportion to the degree of light in which it is bathed. Among the possibilities of the invention foreshadowed are lighthouses which shout their names over sixty miles of sea.

HEART DISEASE AND BREATHLESSNESS.—Dr. John Peters and Dr. David Barr, of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, have carried out important studies on patients suffering from breathlessness associated with advanced heart disease. They found that in such patients the volume of air in the lungs is actually diminished. There is a lowering of the amount of air available at any given time for breathing. Or, in other words, the effective lung volume is less than normal. It follows that in these cases great increases of "ventilation" are impossible. During exertion every man "ventilates" more because he requires more oxygen and also has more carbonic acid gas to get rid of. If, however, his available air space is diminished he is like a motorist whose engine power is not sufficient for hill climbing. In order to attempt to "ventilate" better he begins to breathe faster, attempting, as it were, to make the reduced lung space do more work in shorter time. This is the "breathlessness." The trouble is shortness of breathing space rather than shortness of breath.

MANURE FROM STRAW.—Experiments are being conducted at the Rothamstead Experimental Station connected with the attempt to turn straw into farmyard manure without the intervention of animals. If straw is used as a filter through which to pass sewage a valuable manure is produced, in which a large proportion of the nitrogen in the sewage is retained. The total amount of nitrogen contained in the sewage of the United Kingdom is estimated at 230,000 tons per annum, which is equal to 1,150,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, or five times our present agricultural consumption.

MARS A MILE AND A HALF AWAY.—Mr. M'Affee, an American millionaire scientist, is preparing a gigantic telescope with which he hopes to study Mars as though it were only a mile and a half away, and settle the question of whether life exists on the planet. A mine-shaft, 50 feet in diameter and properly sheathed, will serve as the barrel of the telescope. Instead of a glass mirror there will be a flat sheet-iron dish, 50 feet in diameter, into which mercury will be poured. When the dish is rotated at a certain speed the surface of the mercury will assume the necessary concavity and form a splendid mirror. By means of telescopic and microscopic photographs it is hoped to obtain a total magnification of 25,000,000, which means that the surface of Mars, which is 35,000,000 miles away, will be brought to a little more

than a mile and a half from the observer. Three times during 1924 Mars will be nearer to the earth than it has been for more than a century, and it is expected that the giant telescope will then be ready for use.

MEASURING THE DIAMETER OF THE STARS.—Professor Albert Michelson described before the American Association for the Advancement of Science his "interferometer" device for measuring the diameter of the stars. It is based on the phenomenon known as the interference of light. Professor Michelson said that he placed at the upper end of the 8-foot reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory, in California, an opaque cap with two slits adjustable in width and distance apart. When the instrument was focussed there appeared in the mirror, instead of the image of the star, a series of interference bands arranged at equal distances apart and parallel to the two slits. A simple formula then gave the angle subtended by the star. By this plan Professor Michelson ascertained that Betelgeuse in Orion is 260,000,000 miles in diameter, or equal to 27,000,000 suns like ours.

MURRUMBIDGEE ELECTRIC POWER.—The New South Wales Government has approved of a scheme for the development of hydro-electric power at Barren Jack Reservoir in the Murrumbidgee River, and on the Tumut River and its tributaries. A volume of 35,000 cubic feet of water is impounded by the Barren Jack Reservoir. The total estimated cost of the work is £280,000. A minimum output of 36,000,000 units is aimed at. If disposed of at an average rate of one penny per unit, a revenue of £360,000 per annum will result. The annual working expenditure is estimated at £94,480, including interest on loan and sinking fund.

PAPER THAT PERISHES.—Mr. J. J. Sudborough and Miss M. M. Mehta undertook on behalf of the Government of India an investigation into the perishing of paper in Indian libraries. "Perishing" was defined as a brittleness which is so marked that folding the paper once or twice will cause it to break along the fold. Chemical perishing, as distinct from the destruction caused by micro-organisms, was investigated, and the conclusion arrived at is that the former type of perishing is due to hydrolysis of the cellulose molecules of the paper and their later decomposition into simple substances rather than to a process of oxidation. The type of paper found to be most resistant in India is a rag-paper the fibres of which have not been weakened in the process of manufacture. Treatment which has been found to damage the fibre is prolonged digestion with alkali, over-bleaching, non-removal of the last trace of bleach by antichlor, and imperfect washing that leaves traces of acid in the paper, while rosin and filling material should not exceed a small fixed percentage.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE.—Mr. Kermode Petersen, of Christiania, has perfected a "copy heliograph" apparatus by which he claims to reproduce manuscript writing, typescript, photographs or drawings over 1,000 kilometres away in exact facsimile. The form on which the writing or drawing is done is placed with the inscribed side outwards on a metal cylinder already prepared with a membrane sensitive to light. The cylinder is then exposed to a strong light, which, penetrating through the paper, engraves the writing on the cylinder. The manuscript is removed, the roll is treated with

a special developer which "rusts" or eats into the brass, causing the lettering, or the lines of a drawing, to come out in a green colour. After washing and drying the cylinder is placed on a despatching apparatus, very much like a phonograph cylinder, over which an electric current is passed out on to the wire and so communicated to the receiving apparatus. As the cylinder rotates a small needle moves on it evenly and slowly, successively touching all the points on the cylinder. Every time it touches the green writing there is a slight contraction, which is communicated to the receiving apparatus, on which sensitised paper is placed. Thus an exact reproduction of the lettering or drawing is reproduced at the receiving end of the line. By the new apparatus, it is said, a message which requires three hours to send over the wires in the ordinary way can be despatched in twenty minutes.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild has placed the sum of 10,000,000 francs at the disposal of the Paris Academy of Sciences for the purpose of creating a fund for the development of physico-chemical research in France. The revenue from the capital sum will be used first for assisting young students who devote themselves to pure science; secondly, to furnish investigators with the means to carry out their work; thirdly, to help inventors who have made discoveries as a result of being assisted by the new foundation to take out patents protecting their discoveries; and, fourthly, to create later on, if necessary, an institute with laboratories to be named after the founder.

POWER FROM THE GERSOPPA FALLS.—Plans have been prepared by the Mysore Government for utilising the famous Gersoppa Falls, on the Bombay-Mysore frontier, for the production of electricity. It is proposed to construct a dam about 120 feet high, which will create a reservoir with a capacity of 42,000,000 cubic feet, and to build a power-house below the bottom of the falls, so that a total drop of nearly 1,000 feet would be obtained for the volume of water. It is estimated that by this means hydro-electric power to the extent of 100,000 horse-power could be produced. The cost of the scheme will be about £3,000,000. The beauty of the famous falls, it is claimed, will be entirely unimpaired.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE ANDES.—The Bolivian Government has authorised the construction of the long-proposed railway from La Quisaca, on the Argentine border, to Atocha, in Bolivia, a distance of 226½ miles. It will be the completing link of an all-rail route between Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentine, and La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and in its final form it will offer a second and alternative way by rail over the Andes. The cost is estimated to be £2,400,000.

READING BY THE EAR.—An instrument which enables a blind person to read by means of a sound alphabet was exhibited at the Physical and Optical Society. The optophone, as it is called, is the invention of Dr. Fournier d'Albe, and has been developed by Messrs. Barr and Stroud. It produces in a telephone receiver a series of musical notes forming tunes or musical motifs representing the various letters on a printed page as they are passed over by the instrument. The optophone depends for its action on the chemical element selenium, the telephone receiver, and an electric battery. A

prepared tablet called the selenium bridge is exposed to successions of sets of light pulsations, which vary according to the forms of letters; the form of each letter enables it to sing its own little tune, and in this way printed letters are translated into a sound alphabet.

READING IN BED.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Elliott, lecturing at the Institute of Hygiene, said that there was no reason why reading in bed should be more harmful than reading at a desk. Ages ago the ancestor of man and the higher apes developed the use of the opposing thumb, which, used in opposition to the fingers, enabled its possessor to pick up and study the objects that lay around him. The objects studied were always held below the level of the eyes, and thus, all through the ages, the muscles that depress the eyes had been more called upon than those which raised them. To-day the latter are weaker than the former, and are much more liable to tire when the eyes are directed upwards. Hence the evil of lying on the back in bed reading a book. If we went to the Royal Academy and looked up at the pictures for two or three hours we came away with a headache. Many found the same effect after sitting in the stalls of a theatre or a cinema. It would be much better if the picture galleries could be arranged so that we could look down at the pictures from above.

ROCKALL.—Dr. J. Charcot, the French Polar explorer, succeeded in landing from his exploring vessel, the "Pourquoi Pas," on the islet of Rockall, which lies 225 miles from St. Kilda and 260 miles west of the Hebrides. He obtained many geological specimens from the rock. Rockall rises like a needle 75 feet high from a shallow bank which has more than once been harmful to shipping, and has only been visited on five previous occasions.

RUBBER-GROWING IN THE DESERT.—Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal, Director of the Botanical Research Department of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, as the result of five years' experiment in Arizona, claims to have domesticated the guayule, or wild rubber plant of Mexico. He organised the experiment on a 600-acre tract of desert near Tucson. He foresees the day when the guayule will furnish regular crops of rubber in the desert state on a scale that will affect the market of the world.

SELF-STOPPING TRAINS.—An apparatus to prevent railway collisions was successfully demonstrated on the Brighton Railway by Mr. A. R. Angus, its inventor. Two engines and a section of the railway line were fitted with the apparatus, and an attempt was made to run one engine into the other. On arriving at the danger zone the whistle sounded, brakes were applied, steam was shut off, and the engines pulled up without any action by the driver or fireman. The inventor claims that the system, which is automatic, provides for all possible traffic operations that a train can run safely through a fog, is warned of an approaching curve or of the safety of the points the engine has to negotiate, and also corrects signalman's errors, and provides against failure of the automatic brakes.

STONE AGE SHEPHERD.—An exhibition of weapons and tools made by prehistoric Britons at Graig Lwyd, Penmaenmawr, was held at the Society of Antiquaries. The implements were used for felling trees, skinning animals, and settling arguments; they were mostly in a rough state of manufacture. The owner of the

collection is Mr. S. H. Warren, F.G.S., of Loughton. In 1892, when on holiday at Penmaenmawr, Mr. Warren and his wife discovered some old pieces of stone which apparently dated back to an early age. They returned to the spot later with Mr. I. Wilfred Jackson, geologist of Manchester University, and a digging party, and as a result the present collection was found in a small area of about 30 feet by 50 feet. Graig Lwyd, Mr. Warren said, was a kind of Sheffield of the Stone Age. The manufacture of all kinds of implements was carried out on quite a large scale, from the igneous rock which is still quarried there. Very few of them were found in a finished state, unless broken and discarded. There was no indication as to the date of the stones, but it must have been somewhere about 2000 B.C.

SUBMARINE MAGNET.—In the Albert Dock, Silvertown, a demonstration was given by the Neale Magnet Construction Company of the Neale submarine electro magnet. The instrument is octagonal in shape, 3 feet in width, between opposite sides, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and weighed 7 cwt. Operating it was a current of 16 amperes at a pressure of 250 volts. Swinging from a crane the magnet held and raised quantities of metal on which it was placed, including three gircons chained together and weighing 2 tons 4 cwt. The crane was turned over the water, which was 36 feet in depth, the load was deposited gently on the bed of the dock, and the magnet left it there for a time, and then was swung back so as to descend again on the girders, which it picked up and lifted to the bank. It is claimed that this British invention can be used for the recovery of anchors and chain cables, the rapid loading and unloading of steel sections from rolling mills to railway trucks, and thence to ships' holds, the discharging of metallic ores, the lifting of machinery, although encased in wood, and the recovery of metal which has formed part of war wrecks sunk round the coast and dispersed by explosions in order to remove obstructions to shipping.

SUGAR FROM THE DOUGLAS FIR.—Long before the first white man came to North America the Indians of at least one district of that great continent had a white sugar of a very rare and high quality, a sugar derived from the strangest and an almost unbelievable source—from the foliage of the Douglas fir tree growing in certain districts in the Province of British Columbia. The sugar is still there on the leaves of the Douglas fir to be gathered by anyone who knows where to look for it. According to the researches of Prof. John Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, there are certain hot and dry regions where the Douglas fir produces on its leaves drops of white sugar of appreciable size and remarkable purity. To produce that sugar the trees must be growing on a north-eastern slope, where their leaves are bathed in sunshine, but the soil is not baked into the dryness of a western slope. Where favourable conditions exist the trees produce more carbo-hydrates than they need or can consume, which are converted into water containing a large quantity of sugar in solution and the leaves become water-gorged. The water quickly evaporates and the sugar remains to form drops of syrup of sizes varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches in diameter, some of them being so large that they fall on branches and foliage below, resulting in irregular deposits.

SURGICAL NEEDLES.—Mr. H. S. Souttar, director of the surgical unit of the London Hospital, has invented and patented a needle which overcomes the difficulties of threading in the surgical needles in general use. The ordinary eye, as in the housewife's sewing needle, is a faulty method of attachment, for the obvious reason that it necessitates the drawing of a loop of stiff material through the small puncture made by the needle itself. Mr. Souttar's needle consists of the usual steel body and point, and can be shaped exactly as any other needle, but instead of the eye there is a small length of tubing fitted so exactly on to the steel body that any trace of a join can with difficulty be ascertained by the touch. The ligature is fastened inside the tube, and as it is exactly the same size as the needle itself there is neither drag nor pull in its use.

TORCH UNDER WATER.—The French Navy, during the recovery of materials from ships sunk during the War, has improved the oxy-acetylene torch of Picard so that it may be used under water. The addition which has rendered this possible is a small bell-shaped vessel surrounding the oxy-acetylene flame, which is kept supplied with compressed air. After the flame is alight and the stream of compressed air established the torch may be plunged into water without being extinguished. If by any accident it was extinguished it was necessary for the diver to ascend to the air to light it again. M. Corne has made a further addition to the torch which makes it unnecessary to ascend to relight it. A tube containing an alkaline metal and an oxidiser is attached to the torch and can be moved to the mouth of the bell. On removing the cap from the end of the tube the chemical action of the water on the mixture produces a flame which relights the torch.

WOODEN DISC WHEELS.—Wheels with discs of laminated wood are being manufactured at Dayton, Ohio, and it is claimed for them that, as compared with spoked wheels, they absorb road shocks over the whole wheel instead of at the felloe only. The discs are built of thin plies of wood fastened together with waterproof glue under pressure, the grain of one layer running in a different direction from that of its neighbours. They are said to be strong, non-warpable, and resilient.

X-RAYS FOR MALARIA.—Dr. Antonio Pais, an Italian scientist, has for some time been experimenting on malaria patients with X-rays. His experiments are based on the action of the X-rays on the enlarged and hardened spleen which forms one of the symptoms of the chronic variety of malaria. It is believed that the affected spleen, being a kind of depository for the malaria germs, can be affected by the rays in such a way to reduce its hypertrophied volume and destroy the bacilli accumulated there. Dr. Pais does not claim that his system is a complete cure, but experts on the subject like Professors Grassi and Golgi have expressed their belief in the value of the experiments.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.—The construction of a new bridge over the Yellow River has now been decided on. It will be 2,800 metres long, with fifty through spans, and fifty-two deck spans, and will carry a single track of rails. A side walk is not to be provided, but refugees will be placed at frequent intervals to enable workmen to escape passing trains.

872 Intestates' Estates, England & Wales and Ireland.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1850, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Widow only.....	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father.....	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces.. ..	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather.....	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister...	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (*viz.*, widow's thirds) of widows married since 1133 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

<i>If Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>Real Property would descend to—</i>
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

If Intestate die, leaving

Real Property would descend to—

Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child.....

Wife and father.....

Wife and mother.....

Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister.....

Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces.....

Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters).....

No wife or child or issue of a deceased child.....

Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children.....

Husband and child or children...

Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father...

Mother, and brothers and sisters

Mother and sisters.....

Father, and brothers and sisters

Child and grandchild by deceased child.....

Brother and grandfather.....

Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter.....

Brother and two aunts.....

Brother and wife.....

Grandfather (no nearer).....

Father's father & mother's mother

Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer).....

Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....

Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child...

Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother...

Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son.....

Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.....

Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister.....

One-third to wife for life in any case.
 Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female.
 If no son, rest to daughters equally.
 If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
 One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
 One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
 One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)
 Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest).
 Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
 One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
 One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
 Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
 All to eldest son, or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)
 Daughters equally.
 Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son.
 If all daughters, to them equally.
 All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
 All to eldest brother.
 All to sisters.
 All to father.
 See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue" under head "Wife and child," &c.
 All to brother.
 All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson.
 All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
 Brother, all.
 One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
 All to grandfather.
 All to father's father.
 All to uncle or aunt.
 Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
 Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
 Nephew.
 Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
 Nephew by brother.
 All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

Intestates' Estates, Scotland

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving

His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow. Remaining two-thirds to child or among children equally.
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One-third to widow, one-third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children <i>per capita</i> * and issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> .*
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally <i>per stirpes</i> .
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation ...	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts ...	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child ...	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i> .*
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritable, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritable. He may, however, "collate" the heritable, i.e., share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per Capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased, had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed ~~these~~ are no nearer relations than those named.

*If Intestate die leaving**Heritage would descend to:—*

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Wife only; no blood relations. | One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as <i>ultimus haeres</i> . |
| (2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child... | One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place. |
| (3) Wife and father | One-third to wife for life, rest to father. |
| (4) Wife and mother | One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male. |
| (5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister | One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male; if none, then to immediate elder brother. |
| (6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces | One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2. |
| (7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)... | One-third to wife for life; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally. |
| (8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child | To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs. |
| (9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children | All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (5). |
| (10) Husband and child or children | Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son. |
| (11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father | Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs |
| (12) Mother and brothers and sisters | All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother. |
| (13) Mother and sisters | All to sisters equally. |
| (14) Father and brothers and sisters | Fee as in (5). |
| (15) Child and grandchild by deceased child | (See No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc. |
| (16) Brother and grandfather | All to brother. |
| (17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter | All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother. |
| (18) Brother and two aunts | Brother, all. |
| (19) Brother and wife | One-third to wife for life; rest to brother. |
| (20) Grandfather (no nearer) | All to grandfather. |
| (21) Father's father and mother's mother | All to father's father. |
| (22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer) | All to uncle or aunt. |
| (23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child | If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male. |
| (24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child | Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side. |
| (25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother | Nephew. |
| (26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son | Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). |
| (27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister. | Nephew by brother. |
| (28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister | All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother. |

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, or at the Assay Offices at Birmingham, Chester, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow or Dublin, are distinguished as under:—

Assay Office ...	Distinguishing Mark.
London	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1853).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark.—The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for silver articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1880-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (12 oz. 20 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 12 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.










Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The relative values of the various standards is shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
and ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
2rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	8	5½
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks From 1438 to 1936

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ,, 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 to 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 „ 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 „ 1815-6
	Roman letter, small...	1816-7 „ 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 „ 1855-6
	Old English, small	1856-7 „ 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876-7 „ 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896-7 „ 1915-6
	Old English, small	1916-7 „ 1935-6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be sufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, e.g.:

An article marked with the letter F 1756-6 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's vice the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture

Date.	
I. Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II. B.C. 55 to A.D. 410	Roman Period.
<i>Rickman</i>	
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1154 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1154-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English, Lancet, or Geometrical.
VI. 1307-1397 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated or Curvilinear.
VII. 1397-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular or Rectilinear.
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
<i>Elizabethan (A.D. 1558-1603).</i>	
IX. A.D. 1558-1605 Early Renaissance	Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
<i>Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625-1702).</i>	
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance	Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1836).
<i>William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837).</i>	
<i>Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901).</i>	
<i>Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910).</i>	
<i>George V. (A.D. 1910-)</i>	
19th cent. to present time	Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 227, and Parts IX, X, and "Modern" on p. 231, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (1st ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher. (Batsford.)

Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (Inclusive):—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.	11 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1 Jan. to 9 June.
„ Fallow Male.	None.	None.	Michaela.
*Grouse or Red Game.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.	10 Apr. to 12 Aug.†
*Heath or Moor Game.	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Landrall, Quail.	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11 Jan. to 19 Sept.
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan.	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
*Partridge.	1 Feb. to 31 Aug.	1 Feb. to 31 Aug.	1 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant.	1 Feb. to 30 Sept.	1 Feb. to 30 Sept.	1 Feb. to 30 Sept.

† Subject to variation in various counties. e.g. Tyrone, 1 Apr. to 12 Aug.; Dublin, 1 Mar. to 30 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrall, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrall) in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 1 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 15 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, 5s. for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked † to be omitted.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coultarneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Elder-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
† Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
† Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverpage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	† Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	† Razorbill.	Widgeon.
† Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed).	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
Hoopoe.	Roller.	Wimbreel.
Kingfisher.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 20 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in

regulate the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 12 August.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the genus salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 1 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 1 Feb.	1 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Hampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	1 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Seyern§§§	16 Aug. to "	"
Wye	" to "	16 Oct. to "
Taff and Ely.	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Telfy	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 "
Ayrton	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Ere	* 1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Selont	"	1 Nov. to "
Tamar & Plym,	"	"
Usk, Ribble,	"	"
Weart	"	1 Nov. to "
Teign	" to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Towy	" to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	" to 1 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex).	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	" to "	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	" to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent).	" to 1 May	1 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	" to 1 Mar.	" to 1 Mar.
Edent	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'r ridge	14 Sept.	" to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	"
Dwyfach	" to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwt (Cum.)	" to 1 Mar.	10 to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	" to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" to 15 Mar.	" to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	11 Nov. to 1 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	"
Fowey	11 Nov. to "	" " §§

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Midford. ‡ Below Old Sandfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irling Foot, or in R. Emsay. § Below Lostwithiel only. ¶ Except R. Erme, 20 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 1 Apr. §§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 25 Aug. to 25 April for putts and putchers. †† Above Lymington, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Light-house, the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 1 Feb.; for rods, 20 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 20 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckalg, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	11 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Rute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Canon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beaul, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie, Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland, Halladale, Strathly, Naver, Borge, Hope, Polla	—	16 Oct. to 20 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Oct. to 20 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Ythan	—	1 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Stinchar	—	1 Nov. to 13 Jan.
Annan, Ugie	20 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Findhorn	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Ness	—	22 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	20 Oct. to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

III. IRELAND. The close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 200 days, but many variations have been made, which it is impossible to specify in detail here; the following list shows the general close-time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different. The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, &c., within the respective coast-limits:—

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T.Net.	Cl.-T.Rod.
Dublin.....	Skerries	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford ...	Wicklow	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford ..	Kiln Bay.....	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Llamlare ...	Helvick Head ..	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork.....	Ballycotton H. ..	16 Aug. to 30 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Skibbereen ..	Galley Head	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry.....	Mizen Head	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare....	Crow Head.....	Do.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Waterville..	Lamb Head ...	16 July to 31 Dec.	15 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Killarney ..	Bray Head.....	1 Aug. to 16 Jan.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Limerick ..	Dunmore Head ..	30 July to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Galway ..	Hags Head.....	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara ..	Caahla Coast-Guard Sta. ...	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill ..	Slyne Head ...	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Banger ...	Pigeon Point ...	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina ...	Benwee Head ..	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	11 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Sligo.....	Coonamore.....	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore ..	15 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letterkenny ..	Roosan Point ...	30 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
London-derry	Malin Head ...	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	22 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine ..	Downhill.....	30 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Ballycastle ..	Portrush.....	30 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk ...	Donaghadee ...	13 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Drogheda ..	Clogher Head ..	Do.	16 Sept. to 22 Feb.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 24 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

In Ireland, from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 1 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (a) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (a) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales from 1 Oct. to 1 Feb.:—

*Eden	1 Sept. (rods & nets) to 28 Feb.
*Urk	1 Sept. to 14 Feb. ¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	1 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely.....	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 1 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Selont†	12 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar.
W. Cumberland	Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
Telfy, *Avon (Devon), *Conway;	1 Sept. to 10 Mar.
*Norfolk ††	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Adur, Cuckmere, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Olwyd and Elwy, Dart	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
Camel, Fowey §§	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Eak, *Tees, *Ayrone	1 Oct. to 1 Apr.
*Severn	1 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Towy, †	1 Oct. to 1 Mar.
*Lune, Ribbles, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym ..	1 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Kent & Bela §	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
Trent	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	1 Oct. to 1 Apr. **
Yorks	1 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Suffolk & Essex	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Dee ¶¶	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Blotton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district: 1 Nov. to 1 Mar. § Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 26 Sept. to 25 Feb. for R. Bela.

¶ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Wilmow. § Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** On Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

†† In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 15 Sept. to 25 Feb. ¶¶ Bela Lake 14 Sept. to 14 Jan.

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs

that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1888, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1830, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny; and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:—

Estuary of Suir.....	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.
Tralee Bay.....	1 Mar. to 30 Sept.
Galway Bay and Carlingford	
Lough.....	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.
Strangford Lough.....	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay... ..	1 April to 30 Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and	
Drumcliffe Bays.....	1 May to 31 May.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 422.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English

and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £50 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Selont, Avon, Brue & Parret, Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamaz & Plym, 16/-; *Ask (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, *Rother, Adur, 6/-.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1909, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central author-

qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of fresh-

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton...	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Belz	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dec	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to E. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seint	(Garth Point to Llannehalarn Point, and) to Twyn y Pare Point, in Anglesey...	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llannehalarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayrion	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Telfy	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttewelly, Llandysul.
+Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Portcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester.
+Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
+Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
+Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborough, Brighton.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
+Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
+Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastg. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk	W. Boundry of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
+Ouse and Nene	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	
+Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Smith, Boston.
Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby.
Ask (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Tees	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Rainor, Sunderland.
Wear	Souter Point to Newbigin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tyne	Newbigin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.
Coquet		

rity. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked + they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; ex-officio members,

water anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 103 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.*

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (see p. 830).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1853 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of

instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Doverport to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

The following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Bass	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Bream	p	c	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Brill (sea)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brill	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Char	c	x	x	c	p	p	p	p	c	c	x	p
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cockle	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conger	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-
Crab	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-
Dab	x	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dory	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grayling	x	p	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurnard (red)	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(grey)	x	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haddock	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hake	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	p	p	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	x	p	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lampern	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamprey	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-

NAME OF FISH	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Loabster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
Mackerel	p	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
Mullet (red)	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
(grey)	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Periwinkle	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	x	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Plaice	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollack	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sole	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgeon	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thornback	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trout	c	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whisk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-
Whiting	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrasse	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(c) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(d) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (see couples); Ireland, 8 packs (see couples).
 Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 255 packs (over 4,800 couples); Scotland, 20 packs (see couples); Ireland, 20 packs (see couples).
 Harriers:—England and Wales, 45 packs (545 couples); Ireland, 15 packs (see couples).
 Beagles:—England and Wales, 43 packs (538 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (see couples).

PACK	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Beenhams, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
Devon and Somerset	30	Col. W. Wiggins	Exford, Tiverton.
Lancashire and Oxenholme	35	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
Norwich	20	Mr. J. E. Cooke	The Lodge, Brooke, Norwich.
New Forest	20	Mr. G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Ward Union	20	Mr. T. L. Moore	Ashbourne, county Meath.

Staghounds (20 couples or more).

Atherstone	50	Major H. Hawkins	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	40	Lady Masham	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	67	Major T. Bouch	Woolsthorpe, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley	50	Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Bicester	40	Major Heywood Lonsdale, D.S.O.	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	48	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset
Blankney	40	Col. Willey, C.M.O., M.P.	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	40	Col. Lane Fox, M.P. and Lord Lascelles, D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brooklesby	40	Earl of Yarborough and Sir Chas. Wiggins	Brooklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgehire	40	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. C.R.C. Foster	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	40	Rev. E. A. Milne and Capt. Colville	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	60	Mr. J. Tinsley	Sandway, Northwich
Cotswold	52	Capt. M. W. Muir	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cotswold (North)	43	Mr. C. B. Kidd	Broadway, Worcester
Cottesmore	47	Mr. Jas. Baird	Baillythorpe, Oakham, Rutland
Croome	40	Mr. W. J. Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Essex	40	Col. S. Gosling, D.S.O.	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	45	Mrs. C. W. Fernie and Mrs. Faber	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Major (V.W.H.)	47	Major W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	44	Major L. A. Jackson	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	45	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Hillington	Paulers Pury, Towcester
Heythrop	40	Messrs. Brenchley and Graeme	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	55	Major C. Wilson, D.S.O.	Elton, near Hull
Leconfield's (Lord)	50	Lord Leconfield	Pelworth Park, Sussex.
Meynell	45	Major F. Gretton	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Grimthorpe and Col. Borwick	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Notts, South	40	Col. R. L. Birkin, D.S.O. and Capt. Marshall Roberts	Gedling, Notts.
Oakley	40	Mr. C. B. Kidd	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	40	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pychley	40	Sir C. E. Frederick, Bart.	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	50	Mr. W. E. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	45	Mr. A. J. Bennett	Wellow, Newark.
Somerset (West)	45	Col. D. F. Boles, M.P.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	42	Major Jessop	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	42	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham Stoke-on-Trent.
Trenadale	40	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corlridge.
Warwickshire	45	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kington, Warwick.
Worcestershire	45	Mr. A. Jones, O.S.E.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	48	Capt. H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.

Scotland.

Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch, &c.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglington's (Earl of)	48	Earl of Eglington	Eglington, Kilwinning, Ayr.
Linlithgow and Stirling	40	Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Golfhall, Corstorphine.

Ireland

Duhalloy	45	Mr. J. S. Shepherd	Blackrock, Mallow, county Cork.
Galway County	42	Mr. J. Pickersgill	Cranghwell, county Galway.
Kildare	43	Major Talbot-Ponsonby	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	43	Mr. I. Ball	Brownstown, Kilkenny.
Limerick	45	Mr. G. N. E. Baring	Clonsilla, Adare, county Limerick.
Meath	45	Brig.-Gen. E. W. Powell	Nugentstown, Kells.
Tipperary	54	Major E. O. More	Tullamaine, Fethard, Tipperary.
United Hunt	45	Major A. H. Watt, M.C.	Roskegin, Middleton, county Cork.
West Meath	40	Mr. E. W. Hope Johnstone	Cullinstown, Mullingar.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1728, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nantpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise."

Up to 1840, inclusive, 399 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 5 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 1,683 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 275 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1845, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares

not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 5 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 12s. 4d. Single and 20s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 8, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Government Control of Railways commenced August 4, 1924, and ceased at midnight on Monday, August 15, 1921.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. This tribunal will consist of Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E. (President), Sir William Plender, G.B.E., and Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., and will be a court of record. The remuneration of the members of the tribunal and their clerks, &c., must not exceed in the aggregate £35,000 and this and any other expenses have to be defrayed by the Amalgamated Companies. The decision of the Court of Appeal or of the Court of Session on a special case stated by the amalgamated tribunal shall be final, except with leave of such Court. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being

made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniences. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3. Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 10 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1921, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made:—Sir Frank Gore-Browne, K.C., President; Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Ry., as the railway representative; and Mr. G. C. Looket, of Messrs. Gardner, Lockett & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 52 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (i.e. routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups.
1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—
L. & N.W. Furness Maryport & C.
Mid. Highland Cookermouth K. & P.
L. & Y. Caledonian 8. on A. & Mid. J.
North Staffs G. & S.W. Other Companies
2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—
N.E. G.N. G.N. of S.
G.C. Hull & B. Other Companies
G.E. N.B.

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—
G.W. Mid. & S.W. Jct. Other Companies
Cambrian Local S. Wales

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—
L. & S.W. L.B. & S.C. S.E. & C. I. of W.

Section 54 orders that each Company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways. Irish Railway Companies are required to furnish accounts and statistics as at present, until other provision is made by the Council of Ireland. Otherwise this Act does not apply to them.

RAILWAYS IN 1920.

The Capital Expenditure at end of year 1920 amounted to £1,128,700,000, made up as follows:—Expended upon the Railway, £1,025,500,000; horses and road vehicles, £1,000,000; steam-boats and marine workshops, £8,000,000; canals, £8,300,000; docks, harbours, and wharves, £52,900,000; hotels, £8,000,000; electric power stations, etc., £6,300,000; land, property, etc., not forming part of the railway

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1901.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1909.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1920.
Caledonian	56.2	56.4	55.6	58.5	60.2	60.0	63.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	79.0	84.0
Central London	—	—	—	55.7	57.1	59.0	55.0	53.0	55.0	57.0	71.0	84.0
City and South London	—	—	—	49.8	61.9	60.0	59.0	58.0	55.0	58.0	67.0	75.0
Glasgow and South Western ...	59.3	58.1	57.6	60.3	64.6	65.0	67.0	64.0	71.0	78.0	81.0	85.0
Great Central	65.3	65.2	65.3	66.0	68.2	68.0	68.0	62.0	73.0	77.0	82.0	86.0
Great Eastern	64.0	61.1	64.1	67.2	69.5	69.0	70.0	72.0	74.0	78.0	84.0	89.0
Great Northern	64.1	64.2	64.1	66.1	67.8	69.0	70.0	71.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	85.0
Great Western	62.2	62.6	62.3	63.9	64.9	65.0	67.0	66.0	70.0	73.0	79.0	84.0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	62.6	62.3	61.4	64.3	66.3	66.0	67.0	61.0	73.0	77.0	82.0	86.0
London, Brighton, and South Coast	59.7	60.7	59.3	60.6	62.6	62.0	66.0	61.0	70.0	74.0	78.0	83.0
London and North Western	64.0	62.4	62.7	65.0	65.7	68.0	69.0	61.0	73.0	76.0	81.0	85.0
London and South Western	63.7	63.5	63.8	65.7	66.4	67.0	67.0	71.0	73.0	77.0	80.0	84.0
London Electric	—	—	—	41.6	47.2	48.0	49.0	51.0	54.0	57.0	67.0	76.0
Metropolitan	—	—	—	49.6	57.2	57.0	61.0	62.0	64.0	68.0	75.0	79.0
Metropolitan District	—	—	—	40.3	48.5	51.0	55.0	59.0	62.0	66.0	74.0	81.0
Midland	63.8	62.7	62.8	63.4	63.9	64.0	65.0	66.0	69.0	73.0	78.0	83.0
North British	56.1	56.0	55.8	57.7	58.5	59.0	61.0	62.0	68.0	72.0	78.0	83.0
North Eastern	61.2	61.7	61.2	63.9	62.8	66.0	67.0	69.0	71.0	75.0	78.0	82.0
North Staffordshire	60.9	60.8	60.8	62.2	64.8	63.0	63.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	79.0	85.0
South Eastern and Chatham ...	61.7	59.3	58.9	59.9	62.8	64.0	65.0	67.0	71.0	76.0	80.0	85.0

or stations, £42,400,000; other industries, £100,000; subscriptions to Companies other than railway companies, £5,000,000; special items, £1,000,000; expenditure not allocated (mainly railway), £12,100,000; total, £1,128,700,000.

The total Railway and miscellaneous receipts, including Government compensation, were £308,100,000, and the expenditure amounted to £250,800,000, giving a total net income of £57,300,000.

The mileage of lines including all tracks open for traffic was 51,248. The total engine miles run amount to 554,459,500, and the total engine hours in traffic performing this mileage was 69,555,000.

The train miles per train hour, coaching 12.99, freight 7.74; and the train miles per engine hour, coaching 10.10, freight 3.19.

The number of passengers (calculated on single-journey basis) exclusive of season-ticket holders:—First class, 36,918,000; Second class, 5,625,000; Third class, 1,065,805,000. Workmen, 458,485,000. Total ordinary passengers, 1,566,834,000. The average receipt per passenger journey, First class, 4s. 5.6d.; Second class, 2s. 5.9d.; Third class, 1s. 2.9d. Workmen, 2.2d. Season-ticket holders (calculated on annual basis), First class, 171,000; Second class, 101,000; Third class, 743,000; total, 1,015,000; and the average receipt per season-ticket (equated to an annual basis) was, First class, £19 5s. 3d.; Second class, £9 19s. 2d., and Third class, £9 3s.; total, £10 18s. 9d.

The tonnage of general merchandise was 68,658,500; coal, coke and patent fuel, 181,166,000; other minerals, 68,053,000 tons; total tonnage, 317,877,500. The number of live stock was 17,079,000.

The average length of haul of general merchandise was 92.64 miles; coal, coke and patent fuel, 46.98, and other minerals, 51.46; total, 58.06. The average receipt per ton of general merchandise (less expenses of collection and delivery) was 20s. 5.6d.; coal, coke and patent fuel, 3s. 10.6d.; other minerals, 5s. 4.3d.; total, 7s. 9.1d. The average receipt per ton-

mile was:—General merchandise (less expenses of collection and delivery) 2.08d.; coal, coke, and patent fuel, 1.00d.; other minerals, 1.07d.; total, 1.643d. Wagon miles were—loaded, 3,541,582,000; empty, 1,485,001,000; total, 5,026,583,000. The average wagon load (tons) was 5.41. Number of wagons per train—loaded, 24.49; empty, 10.27; total, 34.76. Average train load (tons), 132.49.

The net ton-miles per train engine hour, 865.23; shunting hour, 825.80; engine hour, 422.53. The net ton-miles per route mile was 954.497.

The rolling stock consisted of 24,162 steam, and 86 electric locomotives. There were 6,289 locomotives (steam only) under and awaiting repair, or 26.03 per cent. of stock. There were 51,099 passenger carriages in use, and 5,178 under repair, or 9.96 per cent. of stock. Other coaching vehicles numbered 20,898, and 2,121 under repair, or 10.24 per cent. of stock. The number of wagons were 729,735, and 29,992 under repair, or 3.80 per cent. of stock.

Working Expenses.—Compared with 1913, the expenses stand (in some cases) not far off 200 per cent. higher, with a rise of only 80 per cent. in receipts. The advance is due to higher figures under practically every head of expense, but more particularly in the operating departments, where the effect of enhanced cost of material, increased wages, alteration of working hours, and other conditions of service is most apparent. Taking two items as an illustration—wages (including war bonus) have gone up from £47,000,000 in 1913 to £164,000,000 in 1920, whilst materials have increased from £33,000,000 to £92,000,000. The following comparison of the distribution of £1 gross revenue in 1913 and 1920 is interesting:—

	1913.	1920.
	s. d.	s. d.
Wages.....	7 0	10 4
Materials.....	4 11	5 10
Sundries.....	1 1	0 10
Interest on Capital.....	7 0	3 0

To produce the 1913 net receipts a gross revenue of £320,000,000 is now required.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS (In force from August 18, 1919).

Drivers.		Firemen.		Cleaners.	
1st and 2nd years, 12s. per day.		1st and 2nd years 9s. 6d. per day.		16 yrs. of age and under 4s. per day.	
3rd and 4th years...13s. "		3rd and 4th years 10s. 6d. "		17 years.....	5s. "
5th year .....14s. "		5th year .....11s. "		18 and 19 years of age	6s. "
8th year .....15s. "				20 yrs. of age and over	7s. "

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steam-boats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,828
1909	11,140,594	26,711,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	741,938	316,543	4,083,798	75,037,588
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5,421,715	865,400	282,610	4,122,730	76,569,676
1911	11,761,070	27,581,624	25,600,664	5,396,189	870,738	289,107	4,289,177	78,577,824
1912	11,707,708	28,950,284	26,816,594	5,422,463	1,025,928	279,076	4,443,977	82,224,343
1913	12,562,165	28,218,647	26,971,317	5,192,210	1,204,958	242,625	4,024,306	78,874,194
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,173,000
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,376,872
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,251,000
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,954,000
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,342,000
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,022,000

* Includes an amount for each year respectively of £224,155, £272,222, £289,222, £222,762, £264,302, £240,152, £222,000, £222,000, and £222,470 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1906.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1924 TO MARCH 31, 1930).

	Year 1923.	Period of Government Control.						Year ended March 31, 1930.
		Period Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1924.	Year 1925.	Year 1926.	Year 1927.	Year 1928.		
REVENUE—								
Passenger Train Traffic	54,096,074	54,091,103	54,576,836	54,963,831	59,710,123	60,810,205	64,618,686	
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,503	68,661,580	71,754,353	74,869,699	74,316,508	79,396,499	89,448,994	
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	—	3,500,000	20,979,104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,917,084	18,264,128	
TOTAL	122,647,577	125,352,683	127,390,293	130,432,607	159,724,305	181,523,698	202,558,768	
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,098,670	1,950,817	5,341,878	5,711,354	6,572,736	7,845,907	11,007,666	
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,548,907	123,401,866	122,048,415	124,721,253	153,151,569	173,677,791	191,551,102	
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	120,679	1,719	9,844	9,215	4,988	—	5,956	
Miscellaneous	998,349	414,685	1,079,779	1,150,777	1,126,903	1,097,889	1,840,901	
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	125,536,269	123,858,038	125,871,085	154,282,430	174,775,680	193,407,959	
EXPENDITURE—								
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818,310	4,603,713	11,598,234	11,944,450	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,821	
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984,787	5,055,609	6,686,179	6,485,288	897,650	
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,257,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	15,211,621	17,680,905	21,888,298	34,266,773	
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3,200,694	3,667,083	3,387,049	13,088	
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,218,659	19,106,929	20,664,088	24,748,848	29,972,665	46,267,129	
Traffic Expenses	23,260,755	9,005,579	24,739,143	27,387,957	30,778,863	31,682,585	62,222,585	
General Charges	2,598,209	1,094,913	2,635,550	2,698,066	2,588,978	3,140,849	4,318,168	
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	206,346	89,039	197,860	126,802	176,517	125,812	290,306	
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176,898	1,850,914	1,275,391	1,485,430	2,300,296	
Rates, Taxes, &c.	4,705,264	2,077,111	5,004,047	4,830,699	4,880,776	5,273,155	7,272,450	
Government Duty	264,361	81,101	255,341	293,274	—	—	—	
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1924	398,890	158,192	363,652	354,126	362,339	365,496	462,224	
Running Powers	108,670	811	3,874	1,003	1,209	1,603	1,239	
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	51,136	45,961	63,942	165,745	397,067	
Miscellaneous	157,139	74,722	190,619	207,596	262,796	340,324	465,703	
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	233,225	477,425	623,395	711,999	183,430	
Watching, Patrolling, &c.	—	190,731	21,840	8,702	5,860	7,127	—	
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	260,913	—	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	76,127,210	31,782,832	85,028,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,326,295	185,819,213	
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43,573,725	16,135,356	45,320,782	50,114,379	55,404,498	46,258,085	7,588,746	

NOTE 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1923 with the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

NOTE 2.—ACCRUED.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1930, are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

NOTE 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of:—(a) Replacement of stock of stores and materials; (b) Abnormal wear and tear; (c) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

NOTE 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1923 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable, but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

NOTE 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1930, on Pass Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars, etc., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is:—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts

Interest on capital works brought into use

Total Government Guarantee

Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure

Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1930

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

COMPANY.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Opened to Work of	REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		P.C. on Gr. R.R.	Net Receipts (R.R.)	MICEL- LABOURS (N.R.)	TOTAL Net Income.	Divid' on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	No. of Loco- motives.	ROLLING STOCK.		
			Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Amount.								No. of Coach- Veh's.	No. of Goods Veh's.	
Berry	6,497,870	68	1,844,023	27,089	5	1,866,870	86	375,182	12,620	397,802	5	Barry Dock	128	195	1,266	
Bombay	6,497,870	295	877,765	3,044	85	763,825	80	133,930	10,410	144,340	Nil	Aberystwyth	97	337	2,662	
Central London	4,584,928	7	578,364	82,668	485	132	93,255	72,318	166,570	1	0	—	3	169	—	
City and South London	7,020,926	158	487,900	61,141	75	321,010	75	106,080	32,309	128,369	1	0	44	161	13	
Glasgow	57,402,743	825	1,633,749	10,340	1,369,868	86	263,081	7,655	271,538	2,775,528	Nil	Barrow	377	377	7,328	
Great Central	55,420,155	1,054	18,722,977	17,721	13,099,536	89	2,064,536	126,889	2,191,395	2,191,395	15	Manch. (L.R.)	1,383	2,732	38,441	
Great Eastern	54,836,067	1,999	35,708,692	18,197	12,954,903	85	2,579,440	430,451	2,460,541	2,460,541	7	King's Cross	1,389	5,714	27,454	
Great Western	115,323,967	2,999	1,577,726	14,316	10,848,848	84	5,079,449	778,357	4,601,866	4,601,866	5	Paddington	3,112	8,548	80,798	
Hall and Barnley	65,548,397	601	1,444,444	11,966	1,100,848	73	340,596	3,493	410,377	410,377	4	Manch. (Vic.)	181	377	4,331	
Lancashire & Yorkshire	128,899,196	2,066	17,445,797	27,028	11,966,797	85	2,449,110	207,950	2,656,706	2,656,706	4	Manch. (Vic.)	1,650	4,593	35,031	
London & N. Western	55,346,364	1,034	40,309,850	18,877	34,080,449	85	6,220,401	633,868	5,686,537	5,686,537	7	Euston	2,261	9,550	74,000	
London & S. Western	33,331,416	457	8,211,944	17,966	6,820,479	83	1,381,465	153,084	1,535,449	1,535,449	5	Waterloo	609	2,572	10,284	
London, Brighton, & S. C.	44,449,960	24	1,816,918	75,704	1,387,294	76	429,624	134,936	564,560	564,560	6	Victoria	—	595	—	
London Electric	17,950,281	43	316,316	7,358	265,848	84	51,036	379	51,415	51,415	10	Carlisle	33	82	2,547	
Maryport and Carlisle	12,444,141	66	1,109,088	31,970	1,638,493	79	451,405	223,031	674,436	674,436	12	Morpark St.	113	140	1,561	
Metropolitan	13,616,247	170	1,843,636	85,843	1,599,778	83	334,332	285,950	539,282	539,282	10	Earl's Court	1,240	286	—	
Midland	39,117,088	1,758	23,925,138	15,634	18,277,008	83	5,697,936	806,753	5,090,689	5,090,689	7	St. Pancras	3,000	6,115	11,151	
North Eastern	87,176,994	1,758	27,170,849	15,453	21,716,691	81	5,483,568	324,048	4,775,956	4,775,956	10	Newcastle C.	2,045	4,287	119,709	
North London	4,139,393	211	845,869	54,867	685,635	81	160,234	58,445	218,679	218,679	5	Stoke-on-Tr.	99	394	297	
North Staffordshire	9,273,373	51	2,940,126	3,304	2,507,990	83	432,006	7,375	439,581	439,581	5	Stoke-on-Tr.	108	3	6,002	
Raynham	2,403,737	5	935,368	18,341	778,343	83	157,045	9,514	159,093	159,093	9	0	123	133	1,427	
South Eastern	33,801,354	51	2,761,366	18,215	2,661,878	83	9,514	114,090	1,460,360	1,460,360	4	0	785	3,818	13,321	
South Eastern & Chatham	4,793,185	638	11,621,329	18,718	9,590,000	83	2,031,236	Dr. 867	2,030,360	2,030,360	5	Canon St.	785	3,818	13,321	
Taff Vale	6,699,756	125	2,597,239	20,778	2,135,186	82	462,053	3,960	467,815	467,815	4	Cardiff (Q.R.)	259	495	2,400	
Tok. & Eug. & Welsh Cos.	949,877,708	6,935	257,855,663	16,085	27,858,454	84	40,309,699	6,645,491	46,949,190	46,949,190	12	0	200,975	59,572	598,349	43,487
Caledonian	56,125,707	1,115	13,097,416	11,747	10,938,404	84	2,159,008	165,081	2,324,091	2,324,091	12	Glasgow	1,069	2,928	20,886	1,266
Glasgow & S. Western	20,819,355	493	5,658,044	11,476	4,857,549	86	800,495	46,076	846,571	846,571	4	St. Knoch	153	1,692	19,029	1,264
Great North of Scotland	6,404,890	335	1,553,404	4,637	1,267,099	84	266,397	17,084	284,341	284,341	4	Aberdeen	123	778	3,668	124
Highland	7,307,275	506	1,625,673	3,273	1,368,017	84	267,656	1,552	259,008	259,008	2	Inverness	169	368	2,718	113
North British	52,109,973	1,278	14,359,398	10,428	11,983,995	84	2,275,597	63,390	2,438,917	2,438,917	1	Waverley	1,107	3,689	57,452	1,682
Total & Scottish Cos.	248,272,639	3,827	36,344,191	9,492	30,495,068	84	5,859,123	293,985	6,153,107	6,153,107	3	0	1,997	9,865	133,753	5,088
Belfast & County Down	1,637,468	94	528,295	6,604	461,897	87	66,398	3,571	69,989	69,989	6	Belfast	30	68	748	40
Cork, Brandon & S. Coast	883,551	80	266,610	2,924	233,959	84	42,651	674	43,245	43,245	3	Cork	20	68	748	40
Dublin & South Eastern	2,761,666	196	705,574	4,513	595,154	83	120,423	6,316	126,738	126,738	3	West'd Row	64	268	1,065	57
Great Northern (Ireland)	10,008,114	617	2,065,876	4,721	1,452,750	84	454,116	9,747	463,863	463,863	6	Amiens St.	204	685	6,004	449
Great S.thern & Western	14,988,998	1,151	3,697,027	2,212	2,097,766	84	689,961	8,400	697,297	697,297	4	Waterford	320	908	7,465	694
Midland Great Western	7,435,337	538	1,309,439	2,842	1,098,784	84	237,065	2,832	240,997	240,997	2	Broadstone	139	288	2,766	197
Total 6 Irish Cos.	27,575,028	2,636	9,534,431	3,655	8,004,318	83	1,610,113	31,166	1,641,279	1,641,279	—	—	777	2,952	12,762	1,497
Total 36 Cos.	1,229,416,379	28,498	303,814,065	13,504	264,941,290	84	47,769,935	6,970,642	54,749,577	54,749,577	10	0	94,749	71,958	799,757	42,845
* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see.																
† Net Revenue from Manufacturing Committee (4 per cent.) I.C. & D.R. † Net Revenue from Manufacturing Committee (4 per cent.) B. E.																
‡ Largest on the system.—Maryport.—Includes gas Electric Motor Cars.																
§ Travellers on, and 290 Traction Cars.																
¶ Includes gas Electric Motor Cars.																
** Exclusive of new Electric Motor and Traction Cars.																

BRITISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES.

RAILWAYS.		Stocks.		PRICES.					RAILWAYS.		Stocks.		PRICES.										
				High- est.	Low- est.	July 30th.	Aug. 31st.	Sept. 7th.	Sept. 14th.	Yield %					High- est.	Low- est.	July 30th.	Aug. 31st.	Sept. 7th.	Sept. 14th.	Yield %		
ENGLAND & WALES.														ENGLAND & WALES—cont.									
Alexandra (N. & S.W.)	A. Pref.	73½	57½	92	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	7½	Metropolitan	Pref.	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	7½		
Docks & Railway	B. Pref.	65½	51½	87	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	9½	"	Ord.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	6½		
Barry	Ord.	52½	42½	—	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	8½	Metropolitan District	1st Pref.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	Nil		
"	Pf. Ord.	55½	47½	88½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	8½	"	Pref.	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	Nil		
"	Ord.	56½	48½	89½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	9½	Midland	Pref.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	6½		
Brecon & Merthyr	A. Deb.	62½	50½	87	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	7½	"	Def.	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	6½		
Cambrian	D. Deb.	52½	42½	87	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	9½	Midland & S. West Jct.	A. Deb.	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	7½		
Cardiff	D. S. S.	54½	45½	85	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	11½	Teath & Brecon	1st Deb.	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	7½		
Central London	Ord.	48½	43½	59	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	6½	North Eastern	Red. Pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	5		
City & South London	D. S. S.	65½	50½	87	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	Nil	"	Ord.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	9½		
East London	Ord.	5½	5½	5	33	33	33	33	33	8½	North London	Ord.	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	9½		
Farnham	Ord.	37	23	34	23	23	23	23	23	4½	North Staffordshire	Ord.	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	9½		
Great Central	A. D. R.	86½	66½	—	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	4½	North Talbot	Ord.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	9½		
"	1804 Pf.	44½	28	54½	27	27	27	27	27	11½	Rhondda & Swansea Bay	Ord.	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	9½		
"	Pref.	7½	9½	20½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	Nil	Rhymney	Ord.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6½		
Great Eastern	Def.	8½	4½	9½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	41½	South Eastern	Pref.	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	7½		
Great Northern	Pref.	59½	42½	83	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	9½	"	Ord.	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	6½		
"	Def.	40½	27½	44½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	6½	Stratford & Mid. Jct.	Def.	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	10½		
Great Western	Pref.	85½	69	123½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	6½	Taff Vale	Ord.	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	10½		
Mail and Barnsley	Ord.	93½	71½	108½	71	70½	70½	70½	70½	20½	Underground Elect. Ryys. in Bds.	Ord.	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	8½		
Rail and Barnsley	Pf. Ord.	59	43½	51	42	42	42	42	42	20½	SCOTLAND.									8½			
Isle of Wight	Pf. Ord.	54½	40½	60	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	20½	Caledonian	Ord.	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	8½		
"	Central	45	40½	60	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	20½	"									8½			
Lancashire & Yorkshire	Ord. 1st Pref.	96	88	—	88	88	88	88	88	20½	"									8½			
"	Bad Pf.	74½	63	76½	63	63	63	63	63	20½	"									8½			
"	Ord.	74½	63	76½	63	63	63	63	63	20½	"									8½			
Liverpool Overhead	Ord.	94½	82½	4½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	20	Glasgow & South Western	Pf. Con.	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	8½		
London & North Western	Ord.	97½	73½	—	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	5	"	Def.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	8½		
London & North Western	Ord.	97½	73½	—	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	5	"	Def.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	8½		
London & South Western	Ord.	95	90½	—	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	10½	"	Def.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	8½		
"	Ord.	85½	80½	205	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	10½	"	Def.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	8½		
"	Pref.	86½	80½	74½	81	81	81	81	81	10½	"	Def.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	8½		
"	Ord.	88½	80½	28	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	10½	"	Def.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	8½		
London E. & South Coast	Ord.	78	68	94	68	68	68	68	68	20	"	Def.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	8½		
"	Pref.	84½	68	117	68	68	68	68	68	20	"	Def.	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	8½		
"	Ord.	84½	68	117	68	68	68	68	68	20	"	Def.	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	8½		
London Chatham & Dover	Deb. Pf.	61½	42½	72	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	11½	IRELAND.									8½			
"	Ord.	58½	42½	75½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	11½	Belfast & C. Down	Ord.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	8½		
"	Ord.	11½	6½	20½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	11½	Cork, Brandon & S. C.	Ord.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	8½		
London Electric.	Ord.	95½	43	69½	43	43	43	43	43	7½	Dublin and S. E.	Ord.	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	8½		
"	Ord.	95½	43	69½	43	43	43	43	43	7½	Great Northern	Ord.	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	9½		
"	Ord.	95½	43	69½	43	43	43	43	43	7½	"	Ord.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	9½		
Maryport & Carlisle	Ord.	84½	107	107	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	Nil	Great Southern	Ord.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	8½		
"	Ord.	84½	107	107	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	Nil	Mid. Great Western	Ord.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	8½		

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS (Except Drivers, Firemen & Cleaners, see p. 887).

This shows the Pre-War Wage, the Present Wage, and the Minimum Wage. The Present Wage is guaranteed till Sept. 30th, 1920, after which the Government have offered to adjust it either according to the present scale, depending on the cost of living, or by Court of Arbitration, or by any other method which may be agreed between the Government and the Railwaymen. The Minimum Wage (which takes effect from Sept. 30, 1920) will not be reduced, however much the cost of living falls; the War Bonus continues until the cost of living falls, and can then be altered only by agreement or arbitration.

	Pre-War Wage.	Present Wage.	Minimum Wage.	War Bonus.
Porters	16s. to 22s.	51s. to 55s.	40s. to 49s.	9s. to 6s.
Parcel Porters	22s. to 30s.	53s. to 63s.	45s. to 54s.	8s. to 9s.
Ticket Collectors	21s. to 31s.	54s. to 64s.	45s. to 54s.	9s. to 10s.
Passenger Guards	25s. to 35s.	58s. to 68s.	48s. to 60s.	10s. to 8s.
Goods Guards	25s. to 35s.	58s. to 68s.	48s. to 60s.	10s. to 8s.
Shunters	20s. to 31s.	53s. to 64s.	46s. to 60s.	7s. to 4s.
Goods Porters	20s. to 26s.	53s. to 59s.	40s. to 47s.	13s. to 12s.
Checkers	21s. to 31s.	54s. to 64s.	46s. to 55s.	8s. to 9s.
Carmen	20s. to 29s.	53s. to 62s.	45s. to 52s.	8s. to 10s.
Platelayers	21s. to 24s.	54s. to 57s.	40s. to 50s.	14s. to 7s.

NOTE 1.—The lower rates apply chiefly in the country; the higher rates in industrial areas.

New Wage Scale for Lads on Railway.—Under the provisional agreement (October, 1920) between the Railway Companies and the National Union of Railwaymen, raising from 18 to 20 years the age at which a youth is regarded as an adult, the scale of wages for the future will be:—

Age 15 or under.....	16s.	On reaching age 18.....	30s.
On reaching age 16	20s.	" " 19	30s.
" " 17	25s.	" " 20	adult rate.

Youths in the service prior to this agreement, aged 18 or over, and receiving adult pay, will continue to be paid at the adult rate. The agreement does not apply to clerks, engine cleaners, youths employed in or about railway shops and hotels, and on steamers.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1912-1920.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Barry	7	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	10
Central London	3	3	...	...	...	3½	4	4	4
City and South London	¾	4	...	...	1½	2	2	2	1½
Furness	1½	2½	1½	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2
Great Central 1891 Pref. ....	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4	4	4
" " 1894 Pref. ....	...	...	...	...	...	2½	3	3	3
Great Eastern	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Great Northern (Ord.)	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4
" " (Def.)	2½	3	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	¾	¾
Great Western	5½	6½	6	5½	5½	5½	7½	7½	7½
Hull, Barnsley, & W. Rid'g'n. Ry.	3	3½	2	2	3	3½	4½	4½	4½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
London and North Western	6½	7	6	6	6	6	7	7½	7½
London and South Western	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6
L. & South Western (Def.)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast... ..	5	5½	4½	6	5	5	5½	5½	5½
L.B. & S.C. (Def.)	4	4½	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½	4½
London, Chatham, and Dover* ..	4½	4½	...	4	5	4½	4½	4½	4½
London Electric	1	1	5½	1½	1½	1½	2	1½	1½
Maryport and Carlisle	5½	6½	5	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½
Metropolitan	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	1½	1½	1½
" District (Second Pref. Stock) ..	2	2½	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Midland (Def.)	3½	4½	4	4	2½	4	4½	4½	4½
North Eastern	6	7	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	7½
North London	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½	3½	4½	5½	5½
North Staffordshire	4½	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5	5
Rhymney	8½	9	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9
South Eastern	3½	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4½	4½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	3½	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4	4
Underr'nd Elec. Rys. (In. Bds.) ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	3
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Glasgow and S.W.	3½	2½	2	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Great North of Scotland	¾	1½	1	4	4	3	3	4½	4½
Highland	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
North British (on Def. Ord.) ...	1½	1½	1	½	1	¾	1	1	1½
IRELAND.									
Belfast and County Down	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Northern (Ireland)	5½	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6	6
Great Southern and Western ...	5	5	5	5	4½	5	5	5	4
Midland Great Western	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Act of 1844	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (U.) (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry	1844	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E.	William Waddell	William Waddell	John Auld	E. T. Lawrence	W. F. Minnis	Barry Dock, S. Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Richardson	Charles A. Moore	J. Crossland	J. Crossland	H. E. Mello	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Quay, Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1849	Sir G. F. Pigot, Bart.	H. A. Macdonald	W. P. Macdonald	W. P. Macdonald	W. P. Macdonald	R. Kilhlin, C.B.E.	Gaspar, Brecon, Bide.
Caledonian	1845	Major David Davies, M.P.	S. W. Macdonald	W. F. Macdonald	W. F. Macdonald	S. W. Macdonald	R. Kilhlin, C.B.E.	Gaspar, Brecon, Bide.
Cardiff and Merthyr	1845	Major David Davies, M.P.	S. W. Macdonald	W. F. Macdonald	W. F. Macdonald	S. W. Macdonald	R. Kilhlin, C.B.E.	Gaspar, Brecon, Bide.
Central Lines Committee	1845	Theodore F. Carroll	J. R. Kerr	J. R. Kerr	J. R. Kerr	J. R. Kerr	J. R. Kerr	Central Stn., L'pool.
Cork, Brandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	F. J. Ramsden	M. J. Maguire	M. J. Maguire	M. J. Maguire	M. J. Maguire	M. J. Maguire	Central Stn., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1846	Lord Glenarthur	L. Speakman	L. Speakman	L. Speakman	L. Speakman	L. Speakman	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Lord Glenarthur	David Cooper	David Cooper	David Cooper	David Cooper	David Cooper	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Lord Glenarthur	Sir S. Fay	Sir S. Fay	Sir S. Fay	Sir S. Fay	Sir S. Fay	Glasgow.
Great Central	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	Major-General Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Major-General Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Major-General Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Major-General Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Major-General Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Marlebone Station.
Great Eastern	1846	Sir F. Vernon	C. H. Dent	C. H. Dent	C. H. Dent	C. H. Dent	C. H. Dent	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1846	Andrew Bain	John Bagwell	John Bagwell	John Bagwell	John Bagwell	John Bagwell	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Goulding, Bt.	E. A. Neale	E. A. Neale	E. A. Neale	E. A. Neale	E. A. Neale	Dublin.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Viscount Churchill	F. J. C. Pole	F. J. C. Pole	F. J. C. Pole	F. J. C. Pole	F. J. C. Pole	Abertree, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	W. H. Cox	Robert Park	Robert Park	Robert Park	Robert Park	Robert Park	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1845	Col. C. W. Trotter	Edward Watkin	Edward Watkin	Edward Watkin	Edward Watkin	Edward Watkin	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1846	Charles Colm Macrae, J.P.	Sir Wm. Forbes	Sir Wm. Forbes	Sir Wm. Forbes	Sir Wm. Forbes	Sir Wm. Forbes	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	Hon. C. Napier Lawrence	A. Watson, C.B.E.	A. Watson, C.B.E.	A. Watson, C.B.E.	A. Watson, C.B.E.	A. Watson, C.B.E.	Manchester.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	{ Brig.-General H. W. Drummond	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	London Edge. Stn. S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Thomas Hartley	James Falconer, M.P.	James Falconer, M.P.	James Falconer, M.P.	James Falconer, M.P.	James Falconer, M.P.	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
Marquise and Carlisle	1847	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Mersey	1846	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Metropolitan	1833	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Midland	1844	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Midland & S.W. Junction	1845	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Midland Great Western	1845	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
North British	1846	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
North Eastern	1844	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
North London	1843	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
North Staffordshire	1847	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Port Talbot and Docks	1847	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Rhymney	1844	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
South East & Chatham Rlys	1849	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Stafford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1846	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Tad Vale	1846	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.
Underground Electric	1846	Charles Booth	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	John Davies	Marquise.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1900.

Class of Accident.	Total for the year 1900.		Total for the year 1901.		Increase or Decrease.		Average for 1900-1901.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
A. Passengers—								
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	6	684	3	513	+3	+171	39	620
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned ...	115	1,921	83	1,835	+32	+156	113	1,826
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned	8	548	12	495	-4	+53	7	728†
B. Servants of Companies or Contractors*—								
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	5	177	7	114	-2	+63	8	143
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was concerned	371	4,237	318	3,845	+53	+392	367	4,411
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned	44	17,514	52	16,489	-8	+1,025	46	21,687†
C. Other Persons—								
1. From accidents to trains, &c.	3	42	8	30	-5	+12	1	9
Persons passing over railways at level crossings ..	44	19	32	19	+12	—	64	33
Trespassers (including suicides)	324	91	361	72	-37	+19	392	122
2. Persons on business at stations, &c., and other persons not included above	38	134	33	126	+5	+8	50	150
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned	33	496	23	445	+10	+51	25	584†
Total	991	25,933	932	23,983	+59	+1,950	1,112	30,313

* Of contractors' servants 4 were killed and 98 injured. In 91 of the non-fatal cases the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned.

† Of accidents in which the movement of trains and railway vehicles was not concerned only the fatal cases were required to be reported in the years 1906, 1907 and 1908.

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE GRADES SPECIFIED, 1901 AND 1902.

Grade.	Staff at March, 1901.	Staff at December, 1902.	Grade.	Staff at March, 1901.	Staff at December, 1902.
Capstan-men	1,864	1,870	Inspectors	9,016	10,392
Carters & Van-guards	17,769	25,509	Labourers	47,161	53,658
Carriage cleaners	8,230	7,468	Lamp-men	2,049	2,100
Carriage & Wagon examiners ..	5,919	4,105	Loaders & Sheeters	5,223	4,324
Carriage & Wagon oilers and greasers	2,828	1,818	Mechanics & Artisans	118,444	88,854
Chain-boys & Slipper-lads	50	460	Messengers	2,695	3,663
Checkers	13,257	10,292	Number-takers	3,189	2,227
Clerks	93,373	75,900	Permanent-way Men	74,510	71,593
Cranemen	2,186	1,865	Pointsmen	436	679
Crossing-keepers	3,466	3,516	Policemen	2,985	2,441
Engine-cleaners	21,203	19,074	Police Inspectors	251	—
Engine-drivers & Motormen ..	38,665	29,695	Porters—		
Firemen	37,097	27,177	Goods	24,897	29,706
Goods Guards	18,435	16,588	Passengers	35,553	30,856
Passenger Guards	9,414	8,427	Shunters	19,523	14,869
			Shunt-horse Drivers	1,112	8,203

Continued next page.

Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1923.
Signal Fitters & Telegraph		
Wiremen	1,792	4,288
Signalmen	31,952	29,467
Signal-box Lads	1,587	2,146
Station-masters, Yard-masters, &c.	8,757	10,210
Ticket Collectors.....	6,142	4,402
Watchmen	1,108	949
Working Foremen	1,873	—
Miscellaneous	92,370	37,605
Grand Total	766,381	639,323

United Kingdom—	
Total Staff employed	
March 19, 1921.....	766,381
Less Staff employed by Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1923	3,022
Total Staff employed	763,359
December 31, 1923 ...	639,323
Increase	124,036=19.4 per cent.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1921 AND 1923.

Name of Company.	All Staff At March 19, 1921.	At December 31, 1923.	Name of Company.	All Staff At March 19, 1921.	At December 31, 1923.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.		
Alexandra (Newport & South Wales) Docks and Railway ...	1,707	540	Taff Vale	5,690	4,814
Barry	4,206	1,663	Wirral.....	445	328
Brecon & Merthyr Tydfil Junction	842	634	Railway Clearing House	2,853	(c)
Cambrian	2,358	1,952	Other Companies *.....	4,139	6,163
Cardiff	2,702	799	SCOTLAND.		
Cheshire Lines Committee	5,184	5,157	Caledonian	29,316	23,345
Furness	3,221	2,719	Glasgow & South Western	12,142	9,735
Great Central	36,378	31,588	Glasgow, Barhead & Kilmarnock Joint	1,147*	422
Great Central & Midland Joint Committee.....	405	(a)	Great North of Scotland	3,528	2,518
Great Eastern	44,602	33,014	Highland	3,490	2,711
Great Northern	38,190	34,523	North British	31,869	25,205
Great Western	91,985	79,912	Port Patrick & Wigtownshire Joint Committee.....	445	273
Great Western & Great Central Joint Committee.....	316	(a)	Other Companies *	300	1,007
Hull & Barnsley	3,338	3,439	Total Great Britain ...	735,870	614,496
Lancashire & Yorkshire	45,386	39,407	IRELAND.		
Liverpool Overhead	473	339	Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
London and North Western	101,483	87,948	Cork, Brandon & South Coast County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	650	497
London & South Western.....	31,247	24,091	Dublin & South Eastern	1,657	1,316
London, Brighton & South Coast	12,285	15,585	Great Northern (Ireland).....	6,969	5,365
London Electric	6,582	2,751	Great Southern & Western	10,194	8,611
Maryport & Carlisle	644	422	Londonderry & Lough Swilly...	381	415
Mersey	485	447	Midland Great Western of Ire- land	4,253	3,329
Metropolitan	4,114	4,256	Midland Northern Counties Committee.....	2,765	2,625
Metropolitan & Great Central Joint Committee.....	518	(a)	Irish Railway Clearing House..	169	(c)
Metropolitan District	3,412	2,324	Other Companies*	1,967	1,536
Midland	81,731	71,193	Total, Ireland	30,511	24,827
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,626	2,471	Total, United Kingdom†	766,381	(c) 639,323
Mid. & South Western Junction	700	541	Manchester Ship Canal...	1,415	2,620
Neath & Brecon	327	315	* Companies with a total staff of less than 300.		
North Eastern	65,048	55,872	† Excludes Manchester Ship Canal		
North London	1,993	1,819	(a) Included with parent companies.		
North Staffordshire	6,577	5,117	(b) Included with London & North Western Railway.		
Port Talbot Railway and Docks	738	544	(c) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in		
Rhondda & Swansea Bay.....	324	616	1923.		
Rhymney	1,923	1,723			
Shropshire Union Railways & Canal	1,384	(b)			
Somerset Joint Committee.....	1,736	1,501			
South Eastern & Chatham Rail- way Companies' Managing Committee	27,017	22,456			
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Junction.....	317	237			

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1861 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 25, 1861	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	23
Sept. 7, 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special.	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	17
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	4
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2

* Including 3 Officers and 225 other ranks.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS

		M	Yds			M.	Yds
Severn	Great Western	4	636	Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Totley	Midland	3	950	Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57	Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
" New ...	"	3	57	Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
" Double Line	"	3	60	Drewton	Hull & Barnsley ..	1	356
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13	Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913	Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Disley	Midland	2	346	Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234	Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Festiniog	North Western	2	206	Bradway	Midland	1	267
Cowburn	Midland	2	182	Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691	Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. R.	1	1683	Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Morley	North Western	1	1590	Corby	Midland	1	160
Box	Great Western	1	1452	Halton	G. W. & L. & N. W. Jt.	1	160
Cateby	Great Central	1	1237	Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224	Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125	Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000	Glaiston	Midland	1	82
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864	Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849	Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Glenfarg	North British	1	759	Belsize	Midland	1	62
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741	Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735	Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Kilsby	North Western	1	666	Claycross	Midland	1	24
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629	Harecastle	North Staffordshire ..	1	3
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605	Lisummon	Great Northern (Ireland)	1	0
Gidderstone	L. & N. W.	1	571				

Indian Railways, 1920-1921.

Railway and Year of Opening	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent	Train Miles all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Loco- motives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
Assam (1881).....	85 London Wall, E.C.	130	£1,760,000	14,79,820	10,48,450	71	Rs. 4,31,370	8 a. d.	—	37	50	1,270
Assam-Bengal (1895).....	30 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,021	£2,405,900	1,12,90,772	88,71,377	79	23,89,395	3 0 0	2,432,800	144	477	3,999
Barisal Light (1897).....	Winchester House	117	£530,100	15,95,755	6,07,759	38	9,97,955	3 0 0	—	17	49	195
Bengal N.W. (1884).....	237 Gresham House	2,053	£1,339,849	2,26,46,812	1,77,74,359	47	1,34,71,453	11 0 0	2,988,165	334	1,684	8,640
Bengal-Doars (1893).....	Gresham House, E.C.	158	£939,506	10,62,419	8,59,630	59	8,02,789	9 0 0	357,000	16	54	467
Bengal-Nagpur (1886).....	91 Petty France, S.W.	2,695	£31,207,134	6,57,56,972	3,94,96,330	54	2,72,60,642	8 0 0	—	627	1,467	17,458
Bhavnagar (1880).....	Bhavnagar, Para	206	£926,000	26,02,000	11,77,000	45	14,25,000	6 0 0	1,484,000	23	121	505
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860).....	91 Petty France	3,912	£4,460,754	9,58,51,186	5,33,09,397	56	4,25,41,799	6 0 0	15,624,951	847	2,717	17,791
Burma (1877).....	199 Gresham House	1,605	Rs 17,38,53,627	2,96,86,497	1,63,67,461	51	1,33,19,036	8 0 0	548,000	204	1,108	6,977
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880).....	Kurseong	147	£671,000	18,76,000	11,38,000	61	7,38,000	—	7,544,193	618	1,862	12,667
Eastern Bengal (1862).....	Barrackpore, Calcutta	1,739	Rs 36,56,77,552	4,63,80,000	3,00,00,000	67	1,53,80,000	—	26,150,571	1,202	2,201	36,702
East Indian (1854).....	Gondal	2,770	Rs 18,18,38,313	14,13,83,788	7,04,39,349	49	7,09,44,439	6 0 0	515,178	24	102	450
Gondal-Forbandar (1881).....	Gondal	231	Rs 11,56,000	24,25,234	11,05,358	48	12,59,876	—	—	1,288	2,273	18,896
Great Indian Peninsula (1853).....	48 Copthall Avenue	3,323	£6,075,000	13,62,93,004	8,52,52,070	63	5,10,40,934	4 0 0	2,277,088	104	283	2,212
Gwalior (1899).....	Gwalior	250	£810,000	7,37,000	3,88,000	53	3,49,000	—	269,000	21	88	344
Jodhpur-Bikanir (1882).....	Jodhpur	1,331	Rs 3,86,53,891	1,00,95,000	53,79,000	53	47,16,000	—	2,777,088	104	283	2,212
Junagadh (1888).....	Junagadh	136	Rs 79,00,286	10,54,451	5,18,891	49	5,35,560	—	312,444	13	66	224
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856).....	24 Buckingham's Pal. Rd.	3,045	£10,368,000	6,30,81,000	3,42,58,000	54	2,88,23,000	8 0 0	10,639,274	548	1,906	11,445
Mysore-Arkieere (1918).....	Buckingham's Pal. Rd.	372	£1,644,768	17,15,655	11,54,567	67	5,63,088	—	453,577	34	125	135
Nizam's (The) (1874).....	Mysore	899	£6,150,000	—	—	—	£450,210	6 0 0	—	18	125	135
North-Western State (1861).....	Winchester House	4,867	Rs 5,39,44,000	13,77,91,247	8,66,85,565	63	5,11,05,682	—	22,240,569	1,459	2,900	29,616
Oudh & Rohilkhand (1862).....	Lucknow	1,624	£16,419,000	3,23,06,000	1,81,95,000	56	1,41,11,000	—	6,193,000	276	1,109	8,213
Rohilkhand & Kumaon (1884).....	Gresham House	558	£1,646,085	55,25,642	29,35,980	53	25,89,722	10 0 0	1,069,446	64	275	2,252
South Indian (1860).....	91 Petty France, S.W.	1,853	Rs 25,75,23,664	4,01,49,515	2,19,03,270	55	1,82,46,245	7 15 0	—	430	1,762	5,492

Mileage open at close of the year

Total capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)

Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)

Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)

Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings

Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)

Net earnings per train-mile

Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay

Total, including miscellaneous, train-miles (in thousands)

Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)

Average miles a ton of goods was carried

Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile

Average rate per passenger mile

The net working profit from State Railways, after meeting interest and other miscellaneous charges, &c., amounted in 1919-20 to £6,963,817.

Miles

Rs.

Rs.

Rs.

per cent.

Rs.

Rs.

per cent.

Train-miles

Ton-miles

Miles

Pies

Pies

1917-18

36,333

5,41,79,90

35,36,87

45,72

41,99,52

2,68

7,75

157,036

21,015,126

245,87

4,08

2,99

1918-19

36,616

5,49,74,45

86,28,68

41,89,17

48,45

44,48,51

2,80

8,09

158,988

22,140,806

242,88

4,06

3,08

1919-20

36,735

5,66,37,77

89,35,32

50,65,05

38,49,67

2,37

162,161

20,491,686

232,33

4,43

3,09

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E.; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.; *Secretary*, Peter J. Brennan; *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Barry	M. C. Harrison	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates.
Brecon & Merthyr	J. Dunbar .....	.....
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	J. S. Steven.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold.
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	Arthur Julian & F. Fitz-
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir William Fry. (maurice.
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Currey & Co.
Glasgow & South Western	Thomas Keeling	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	H. Blundell	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	John Miller	Thomas Chew.
Great Northern	Maj. C. J. Brown, C.B.E.	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	C. Baillie-Gage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	J. F. Sides	Crocker Barrington.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson, C.B.E.	A. G. Hubbard.
Highland	A. Newlands, C.B.E.	Robert Park.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. S. & F. B. Moss-Blundel.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
London, Brighton & South Coast	O. G. C. Drury	E. A. Scanes.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
London & South Western	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	W. Bishop.
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones
Metropolitan .....	.....	C. de W. Kitcat.
Midland	J. Briggs, C.B.E.	Beale & Co.
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connal	Mullings, Ellett & Co.
Midland Great Western	A. W. Bretland	F. de V. White.
North British	W. A. Fraser	Jas. Watson, S.S.C.
North Eastern	C. F. Bengough	Sir Francis Dunnell, K.C.B.
North London	E. C. Trench	C. De J. Andrewes.
North Staffordshire	C. G. Rose	Marshal, Ashwell & Co. &
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. Cleaver	Broad & Co. [Burchells.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	L. G. Williams.
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys.	Lt.-Col T. Mapest, C.B.E.	H. H. Groves.
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Wilmott	Bischoff & Sons.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledeu & Co.
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 89a.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open on 31st March, 1918-19, was 36,616 miles. The following are the chief officials of the India Office (Railway Department, Whitehall, S.W.):—*Secretary*, Mr. W. Stantiall; *Government Director of Indian Railway Companies*, Mr. G. Deuchars; *Consulting Engineers*, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton. The Indian railways have in their service about 627,000 employees, of whom 6,000 are Europeans, 9,000 Anglo-Indians, and 612,000 Indians. The table on opposite page gives some of the main results for the past three years for Indian railways as a whole, i.e., including branch lines promoted by companies, district board lines, Indian State lines, &c., as well as State Railways.

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1922).

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Central	4.13 A.M.	Rugby	Leicester	0 21	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.9
Great Western	11. 0 A.M.	Paddington	Bath	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.0
North Eastern	9.22 P.M.	Clifton Junct.	Darlington	0 47	44	55.9
Great Eastern	5.57 A.M.	Shenfield	Rochford	0 21	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	52.9
South Eastern and Chatham ..	12.10 P.M.	Faversham	Margate	0 25	22	52.6
Great Southern and Western ..	7.53 P.M.	Kildare	Dublin	0 37	30	48.6
Caledonian	4.20 P.M.	Forfar	Perth	0 34	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.4
London and North Western ..	6. 1 P.M.	Blisworth	Willesden	1 6	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.3
Midland (L. T. & S. Section)...	4.13 P.M.	Stepney	Westcliff	0 39	33	50.8
Great Northern	5.53 P.M.	Hitchin	Huntingdon	0 30	27	54.0
Great Northern (Ireland)	9. 4 A.M.	Adavoyle	Dundalk	0 9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	55.0
London and South Western ..	9.21 A.M.	Dorchester	Wareham	0 18	15	50.0
Midland	12.31 P.M.	Appleby	Carlisle	0 34	31	54.4
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7 P.M.	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50.0
Glasgow and South Western ..	5.10 P.M.	St. Enoch	Ayr	0 50	41 $\frac{3}{8}$	49.7
Lancashire and Yorkshire	at trains both directions	Liverpool	Manchester	0 45	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	48.7
Somerset and Dorset	10.18 A.M.	Blandford	Evercreech ..	0 34	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	48.0
North British	7.14 P.M.	Linlithgow	Edinburgh (W) ..	0 22	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	48.0
London, Brighton & South Coast	5.50 P.M.	Horsham	Arundel	0 25	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.4
Great North of Scotland	8.45 A.M.	Ballater	Aboyne	0 14	11	47.1
Midland & Gt. Northern Joint	Several serv.	Peterborough	Wisbech	0 28	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	45.5
Cheshire Lines Committee	7.54 P.M.	Cheadle Heath	Liverpool	0 43	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	50.8
North Staffordshire	12.49 P.M.	Macclesfield	Stoke	0 27	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.0
Midland (Northern Counties) ..	12.12 P.M.	Greenland	Ballymoney	1 5	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	43.0
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland) ..	4.55 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin	1 10	50	42.9
Highland	6.25 P.M.	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 50	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	42.3
Belfast and County Down	12.05 & 5.35 P.M.	Newcastle	Belfast	0 55	38	41.5

* By Slip Carriage.

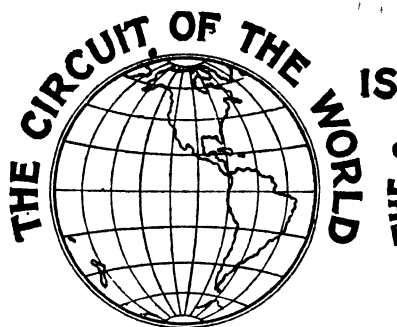
† Worked by Midland Company.

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth	4 7	225 $\frac{1}{4}$	54.8
London and North Western ..	8.40 P.M.	Euston	Chester	3 38	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	49.4
North Eastern	11.21 A.M.	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 30	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.8
Great Northern	9.58 P.M.	Clifton Junct.	Peterborough ..	2 29	112	45.1
Great Central	3.15 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester	1 56	103	53.3
Caledonian	9.45 P.M.	Glasgow	Carlisle	2 35	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	39.6
Midland	9.15 A.M.	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 26	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	55.8
London and South Western ..	11.53 A.M.	Salisbury	Exeter	1 57	88	45.1
Great Southern & W. (Ireland) ..	11. 0 A.M.	Dublin	Thurles	1 50	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	47.2
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35 A.M.	Victoria	Fratton	1 51	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.6
North British	7.59 P.M.	Arbroath	Edinburgh	1 54	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	40.2
South Eastern and Chatham ..	11. 0 A.M.	Victoria	Dover	1 55	78	40.1
Great Eastern	12.25 P.M.	Liverpool Street ..	North Walsham ..	2 50	130 $\frac{1}{4}$	46.0
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2.38 P.M.	Peterborough	Melton Const'ble ..	1 37	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	42.2
Somerset and Dorset	2.13 P.M.	Bath	Poole	1 39	67	40.6
Glasgow and South Western ..	11.10 P.M.	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	2 5	91	43.7
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland) ..	4.55 P.M.	Dublin	Mullingar	1 10	50	42.9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8.19 A.M.	Halifax	Waterloo Road ..	1 43	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	35.4
Cambridgian	12.40 P.M.	Dovey Jet	Welshpool	1 23	45	32.5
Highland	6.25 P.M.	Perth	Blair Atholl	0 50	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	42.3
Great Northern (Ireland)	3. 0 P.M.	Dublin	Dundalk	1 4	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50.9

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow	488	L. & N. W.	Crewe	266
Caledonian	Glasgow	374	N. B.	Edinburgh ..	160
N. E.	York	295	L. & S. W.	Waterloo	248
L. & N. W.	Euston	288	L. & N. W.	Crewe	247
L. B. & S. C.	London Bridge..	280	G. E. R.	Liverpool St.	244
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria	269	S. E. & C.	Cannon St.	243
N. E.	Newcastle	266	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224



BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES SECTION

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THE GOVERNMENT AND EXPORT TRADE.

Contributed by **SIR PHILIP LLOYD-GREAME, K.B.E., M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade—Development and Intelligence—(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.**

THERE is, of course, nothing novel in the fact that the Government assists in the progress of British overseas trade. Indeed, so familiar have many of the forms of assistance become that they are apt to be overlooked when the question of Government assistance is under discussion. International commercial treaties, the safeguarding of sanctity of contracts, tariff questions, the maintenance of communications—these, and many others, are forms of assistance and protection which have for long been undertaken by the British Government and by the Governments of other commercial nations, and without which overseas trade would be a hazardous and difficult undertaking.

There are, however, many other directions in which a Government can support and foster the export trade of its country. Up to a few years ago Germany and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the U.S.A. were the two countries of which the respective Governments had gone furthest in their endeavours to extend their organisation for rendering commercial assistance, and British traders were not slow to point to these examples, and to draw comparisons between the activities of these Governments and their own.

A very satisfactory change has, however, taken place during the past few years, and from being laggards in the race, the British Government has moved up into the front rank. So pronounced, indeed, has been the progress made in building up an organisation for fostering and assisting in the development of British overseas trade, that the Governments of other countries have recently been closely and openly studying our organisation with a view to developing their own upon similar lines.

Undoubtedly the War, and the trading difficulties which it brought in its train, were largely responsible for bringing about a realisation that greater assistance to exporters was an urgent necessity, and, starting with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade as a nucleus, a far-reaching commercial intelligence system has been built up, having as its headquarters the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Old Queen Street, Westminster.

The work of this organisation divides itself under the following main heads, viz., securing commercial information from all parts of the world; disseminating this information to British manufacturers and exporters; undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and assisting traders in the removal of difficulties which, from time to time, arise.

To carry out the first of these functions a wide-spread and efficient overseas intelligence system is necessary. This has been attained by means of the Trade Commissioner Service in countries of the Empire and the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries. The first two Services are entirely concerned with commercial matters. Consular officers have many and varied functions, but under the aegis of the Department of Overseas Trade, which now directs their activities, a much greater amount of time is devoted to commercial matters than was formerly the case.

These services form a network of commercial intelligence officers covering every important market in the world. From them the Department is in constant receipt of a steady flow of valuable trade information which it brings to the attention of such portions of the British commercial community as are likely to be interested.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to go into details as to the methods by which this is done, but a brief outline may be of interest. The Headquarters staff comprises a number of officers who have had actual business experience either in the countries, or of the trades, with which they are now dealing. By co-operation between these officers, viewing the information, the one in the light of his overseas experience, and the other his experience in the trade in this country, the value of the information to British traders is assessed, and the best method for dissemination decided.

The information may then be issued in a number of ways, the chief media being circular letters, which are issued to all British firms likely to be interested, the trade press, the "Board of Trade Journal," Chambers of Commerce Journals, etc.

The following few examples will give some idea of the nature of the information daily being received: notifications of foreign or colonial contracts open, or likely to be open, for tender, and other openings for British trade; existing and probable future demand for specific lines of British goods; the extent and nature of competition and the best methods for meeting it; usual methods of business, terms of credits, payment, etc.; Customs regulations and tariffs; regulations covering commercial travellers, certificates of origin, etc.; sources of supply and prices of trade products, etc.

In addition to supplying such information, the Department is in a position to supply information on all commercial questions in response to direct enquiries. The Department has frequently been able to solve difficulties which may have arisen in connection with contracts, and to enable traders to effect satisfactory settlements.

Further, at the request of British firms or Associations the Department undertakes special enquiries entailing extra financial outlay, with no charge other than the refunding by the firm or association of the additional expense incurred.

The Department further assists trade by placing British exporters in touch with firms or individuals in overseas markets who are considered suitable to act as agents or representatives, and advising the British firm as to the agency conditions usual in the country in question, or, in the case of an exporter desiring to introduce his goods into a given market, by supplying names of likely importers.

The difficulties caused by abnormal rates of exchange, and the financial situation in a number of European countries, led to the formulation of the Export Credits Scheme, which is administered by the Department of Overseas Trade. The original scheme has recently been improved and its scope considerably extended so as to include many of the Empire markets. Traders are having growing recourse to the advantages offered by this scheme.

For a trader successfully to compete in an overseas market it is a necessity that he should have actual knowledge of the kind of goods with which his own must compete. To meet this requirement, the Department has formed an extensive collection of samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products. These samples are exhibited to, and inspected by, British manufacturers, who thus gain a first-hand and valuable insight into the nature of the competition which they must expect to meet.

The Department is kept closely in touch with the requirements of the commercial community, and its activities are directed upon those lines considered by business men to be most useful, by its Advisory Committee of business men. All the members of this Committee are men with very wide experience, ranging over almost all our industries and the countries with which we trade, and are thus well qualified to assist the Department in its endeavours to meet the needs of British traders.

The Department further works in close co-operation with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and other representative bodies. There is thus obtained not only a common effort to avoid overlapping and duplication of work, but also a further guidance towards the most effective and useful activities.

A form of co-operation which has borne many good results is the visiting of industrial centres in this country by Trade Commissioners or Commercial Diplomatic Officers home on leave, or special duty. In the main, Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations are visited, and members of these are thus enabled to obtain at first hand valuable information concerning conditions in various overseas markets, while at the same time the officer himself refreshes his knowledge concerning home conditions and is so much the better able efficiently to perform his duties on his return. Not only are representative bodies visited, but also individual firms who are particularly interested.

The outcome of this co-operation has been measured already in the success which has attended investigations undertaken by the Department, either on its own initiative or at the request of some such body as the above, in which the Department and the Association have worked in conjunction.

A number of other similar functions are performed by the Department, but the above will serve to indicate the nature and extent of the assistance which it extends to British manufacturers and merchants.

For Rep-rence

MARINE INSURANCE.

HISTORY OF LLOYD'S.

TOWARDS the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, the Commercial Community interested in Shipping collected together at a small Coffee-House kept by a man of the name of Edward Lloyd, first of all in Tower Street and, after 1691, at the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street, in the City of London. The name of this Coffee-House keeper has come down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest Shipping and Marine Insurance Institution of the World.

In 1726 "Lloyd's List" was founded. This paper is still printed and published as a daily Shipping and Commercial Newspaper at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, and is the oldest newspaper in the world, excepting the "London Gazette."

In the year 1770 the frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House formed themselves into an alliance, and moved to Pope's Head Alley, and in 1774 they removed to the Royal Exchange, where the Corporation of Lloyd's is still established.

Lloyd's established Signal Stations at many important points on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and Abroad, and there is a Lloyd's Agent, or Sub-Agent, at every Port in the World. These Agents now approach 2,000 in number. At many of the Lloyd's Agencies abroad arrangements have been made for the payment of claims.

Insurances of all kinds (except Life) can be effected at Lloyd's. To effect an Insurance at Lloyd's, it is necessary to employ the services of an Insurance Broker, who must be either a Member of, or a Subscriber to Lloyd's, but any letter addressed to the Secretary of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3, will be passed on to a Lloyd's Insurance Broker for attention.

SECURITY OF A LLOYD'S POLICY.

THE high reputation enjoyed by Lloyd's policies is in a large measure due to the precautions taken by Underwriters, through their governing body, to protect and maintain the security upon the credit of which these policies are issued.

It may be of interest to state some of the requirements with which Underwriting Members must now comply.

Every Underwriter must satisfy the Committee of Lloyd's as to his status and financial position before he can be elected a Member.

He must deposit with the Committee as security for his Underwriting liabilities exclusively, a sum which they deem to be adequate for the amount of business which he underwrites. A minimum of £5,000 is required, and the amount of liability he may incur is restricted. These deposits now amount to £7,000,000.

It should be observed that in addition to this, each Member is responsible to the full extent of his personal resources for his Underwriting liabilities.

All premiums received are held in trust for the purposes of Underwriting business only. The premium income of Lloyd's Underwriters for 1920 amounted to over £30,000,000.

As a further safeguard the Non-Marine liabilities of all Underwriters are guaranteed by a scheme which has received the approval of the British Government.

The accounts of every Underwriter at Lloyd's are annually audited by independent Auditors approved by the Committee, when adequate security must be shown to meet outstanding liabilities, according to requirements approved by the British Government.

BRITISH SHIPOWNING.

By J. T. FINDLAY, Editor of "The Shipping World."

ONLY a few years ago, when war imposed a strain on men's nerves that sometimes obscured their judgement and impelled them to seek a scapegoat for besetting ills, there was a popular outcry against the shipowner as profiteer. We hear nothing of that to-day, for the very good reason that everyone knows how extremely unprofitable shipping business has since become, and how meagre is the return on the capital invested in it. This sudden change of fortune affords a striking illustration of the see-saw nature of the industry, and even if we admit that shipping did well in the War from a profit-earning standpoint, what it gained then it has assuredly lost now. To the speculator, the ship share market, with its recurrent fluctuations, has always proved attractive; but the ordinary investor, who locks up his money, not so much with a view to capital appreciation as in the expectation of receiving regular dividends from it, would do well to study the average returns from shipping shares over a period of at least ten years before investing his savings. The dividends, taken in the aggregate, are not exceptional; they may not even be adequate. The capital, too, may melt away. In October last shipping shares of £1 each, which little more than a year ago stood at a premium of nearly 150 per cent., were on offer in the Cardiff Stock Exchange for less than a shilling per share. The principal assets of most shipping companies, their tonnage, have depreciated enormously in value during the past twelve months. Only the firms of long standing and substantial reserves, that have pursued a consistent policy of writing down their ships, can maintain themselves during this time of depression.

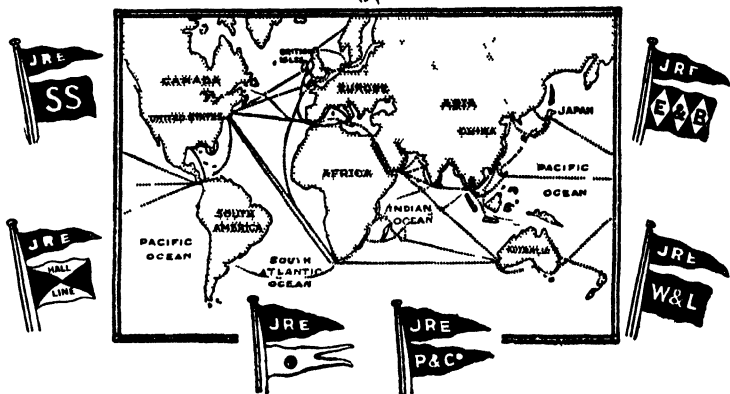
The truth is shipping has been passing through a particularly lean period, and 1921 must take its place in history as one of the worst known in the annals of the industry. The causes of this slump in activity should not be attributed to anything wrong in the business itself, for it is a perfectly sound one. But its prosperity depends upon the prosperity of other trades. It is just because the depression has been so general and deep that shipowners are experiencing hard times. There are not too many ships, but too few cargoes. Freight has shrunk to unprofitable levels, and practically every voyage of the past few months has been run at a loss which is only less serious than the expense of laying the vessel up altogether. There is no substantial surplus of the world's wealth to be sent abroad in exchange for other goods. In our own case, British coal ex-

ports were severely restricted during the year, and for three months of it were practically unattainable. A year ago we were still feeling the effects of Government control on coal exports and other essential commodities. Then came the disastrous national strike of the miners, which completely arrested all shipments of our staple commodity, and has since disorganised the export market very seriously. True, American coal imports, once formidable, no longer influence the British market, but the three months' stoppage made it difficult for our coal exporters to recapture the foreign markets. Obviously, if outward cargo is insufficient the cost of inward shipments will be higher, and the price of goods to the consumer consequently greater.

There are, of course, other considerations to be taken into account besides those of unremunerative freights and the scarcity of cargo on offer. For the major part of the year high bunker prices ruled. Labour was not only difficult to pay but gave less than an adequate return in work for the wages it claimed and received. On account of the restricted hours of work ships were longer in the "turn round" in port. In recent years it has been taking five ships to do the work that four performed in 1913, and even with the slower rate of despatch there are hundreds of thousands of tons of ships tied up in our ports to-day unemployed. Exchange fluctuations have made forward business almost impossible. Add to these disabilities the crippling effect on industry of heavy taxation by the Imperial Government and bureaucratic interference with freedom of seaborne trade, as exemplified by the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and we have explanation enough of the tiers of idle ships one saw in the Clyde, the Tyne, and other industrial rivers throughout the year. It is little wonder that the laying down of new ships is almost at a standstill, and that British and foreign shipowners should prefer to cut their losses by cancelling orders for vessels already on the stocks, and paying heavy fines rather than accept delivery of boats which might cost, say, £30 per ton, and yet be worth only £10 per ton, or less, when ready to go into commission. New liners are being built that can carry cargo as well as passengers. They are necessary to replenish the fleets of their owners. But the purely cargo boat is at a discount, and is likely to remain so until a larger volume of trade assures her regular cargoes at profitable rates of freight. British shipping, however, is certain sooner or later to come to its own again.

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

AS was only to be expected, the ship-repairing industry of the United Kingdom has suffered with all phases of shipping enterprise from the trade depression of 1921. During the year a large amount of tonnage has been withdrawn from active service, with the natural result that marine risks have been materially reduced, and this factor alone has been responsible for there being fewer jobs of the ordinary repair character offering. Fortunately, however, this adverse influence has been compensated for, to some extent, by the amount of reconditioning work, much of which has been upon ex-German vessels which have had to be adapted to the special requirements of their new owners. Another phase of the work which has assisted to find employment for ship-repairers has been the conversion of steamers for burning oil in their furnaces instead of coal. Had it not been for this the ship-repairing industry would have felt the depression of the times much more severely. It is greatly to be regretted that the year has been marked by serious labour troubles. The joiners' strike was perhaps as seriously felt by ship-repairers as by shipbuilders, because many overhauls include a very considerable amount of woodwork. The trouble, too, which arose on the Mersey in connection with the use of the oxy-acetylene burner was evidential of the utterly unreasonable attitude of many workers in ship-repairing establishments, and has militated against the success of the industry. The principle involved was that of the displacement of men by a labour-saving device; the workers maintaining that they were entitled to be idle, under pay, while the burner cut out the old material—an operation which had formerly been performed by manual labour. Happily the struggle was not fought to its bitter end, the men finding their employers firm in resisting their demands, and owners sending their vessels to foreign establishments. With regard to the facilities offered by the latter, British workmen have had a very severe lesson, because the repeated experiences of shipowners who sent their vessels to Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Hamburg was, not only that the work could be done more cheaply, but also that the contractors could give, and keep, a specific undertaking as to the date for its completion. In spite of this it is a very gratifying sign of the times that British shipowners have, except in cases where a ship was urgently needed, refrained from sending work abroad. If British labour would loyally co-operate with the employers there is no reason why the ship-repairing industry should not become one of the most important of those affiliated with shipping. The United Kingdom has unique facilities for the dry-docking and repairing of

ships. The plants, to deal both with hulls and engines, are highly specialised, and are not equalled elsewhere, and they possess every facility for the expeditious turning out of repair work of every description. This should, when conditions revert to the normal, enable our ship-repairers to deal not only with British work, but also to cater for the requirements of the major portion of the foreign tonnage which frequents our ports. We have mentioned the question of dry-dock facilities which are an absolute necessity to the industry. Many firms possess their own private dry docks, but the provision of graving docks for the very largest class of vessel, such as the 56,000-ton *Majestic*, the *Berengaria*, *Olympic*, *Aquitania*, and *Mauretania* and others, presents a somewhat more serious problem. It can be said that we possess in this country only two ports where the largest sized craft can be dry-docked. We refer to Liverpool and Southampton, and the question of increasing the facilities there offered is at present under consideration. During the year the development of ship-repairing on the Thames has received a very considerable impetus. A large new graving dock has been provided in connection with the Royal Albert Dock system; and of equal importance is the advent of the great firm of Messrs. Harland & Wolff upon the Thames. They have undertaken to execute all the repair jobs required by the Port of London Authority, and this will form the nucleus of operations similar to those which the firm already engage upon, at Liverpool and Southampton. These are mainly in the way of repairs to the Transatlantic liners, and the owners of London liner tonnage will welcome the new arrangement. Many of the bigger vessels using the docks of the Thames have been built at one or other of the yards controlled by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, and the advent of the latter in the Port of London is therefore from the point of view of the owners of these ships, an event of no little importance, for, needless to say, there are distinct advantages in having a vessel repaired by the firm which originally constructed her. Altogether there are many indications that the ship-repairing industry is on the threshold of better times. Plants have been brought thoroughly up-to-date and reinforced with the latest labour-saving machinery. Happily there are signs, too, of a more loyal spirit of co-operation of the part of the men, as is evidenced by their acceptance of lower wage rates. If they will but realise that in ship-repairing, which is a highly-competitive industry, time is a very material factor, then there is no reason why the ship-repairers of the country should not look forward in the near future to prosperous times.

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ASBESTOS.

IT is surprising that the industrial potentialities of asbestos, the mineral fibrous substance whose name is derived from its distinguishing properties, were neglected and apparently unperceived till about fifty years ago, although the substance itself was known and put to certain uses in ancient times. Not to go farther back, it is referred to by Pliny, who wrongly places it in the vegetable kingdom—a mistake not difficult to understand, for the fibres of crude asbestos—fine, silky hairs—become on slight pressure a soft, woolly stuff almost exactly like unspun cotton. Asbestos was occasionally woven into handkerchiefs, and, there is some reason for asserting, into shrouds, which were used at Eastern cremations to prevent the ashes of the corpse from mingling with the ashes of the funeral pyre. Charlemagne is said to have possessed an asbestos table-cloth which, when soiled, was cleaned by being thrown into the fire. In 1676 a trader from China exhibited to the members of the Royal Society a smaller fabric made of what was described as “salamander’s wool”—*linum asbesti*. When the Eskimos of Labrador first came under observation it was found that they used the material for lamp-wicks, and it served a similar use in some of the sacred lamps of olden temples.

The raw material is widely distributed, but only in a few areas are the deposits sufficient in extent, and pure enough in character, to be worked on a commercial basis. There are, for example, limited quantities of it in Tyrol, Hungary, Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand; it is not unknown in the British Isles, being found among old rocks in North Wales and in parts of Ireland. It also occurs in several parts of the United States. Mountains in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, yield a blue fibrous mineral worked under the name of Cape asbestos. Supplies were formerly obtained almost exclusively from Italy and Corsica, and the output from Italian workings—mostly an amphibole—is still considerable; but of recent years our most important supplies have been drawn from Canada, where, in the province of Quebec, a belt of a fibrous variety of serpentine was first appreciated as a commercial asset about 1877. In different varieties of asbestos there are many dissimilarities in the character of the fibres, those of the serpentine order never exceeding two or three inches in length, but being of great tensile capacity. The bulk of asbestos on the market to-day is of this serpentine description. Large working deposits exist in West Siberia, and during the last five years Rhodesia has produced large quantities of good white fibre.

The economic value of the material is not confined to its incombustibility, but extends to its low thermal conductivity and its powers of resistance to the attacks of acid—qualities which multiply its uses, among the first of which were

the jacketing of boilers and steam pipes, the packing of joints, glands and stopcocks, and the filtering of corrosive fluids. It has come into employment as an electric insulator, and even clothing for firemen has been made from it. By itself or in combination, in a number of miscellaneous forms as well as those of yarn, felt and millboard, it is without any possible substitute of equal efficiency and serves many purposes for which nothing else is available. As a boiler covering it has been demonstrated that for every thousand square feet of surface fully protected by an asbestos composition a saving is ensured of about two hundred tons of coal yearly.

On the short history of the asbestos trade in Great Britain the passing of Mr. Lloyd George’s Patents Act in 1907 has a direct and important bearing, for it was the first to benefit under that Act. The Austrian patentee of a process for the manufacture of asbestos cement tiles and sheets had obtained the protection of patent rights in this country, but refrained from manufacturing here the articles which that protection prevented us from making ourselves—aluding, to the advantage of foreigners, the rights he had acquired from us, and turning their possession into a means for the continuance of a Continental monopoly. The revocation of his British patents cleared the way for the home production of the commodities they had covered, with the immediate result of the establishment of a new British industry. A material composed of London Portland Cement reinforced with pure asbestos fibre of selected grades, from which are made tiles and sheets for constructional purposes, was soon on the market, and both of its converted forms have proved themselves superior to any competitive products of Germany and other countries. The range of their employment is an extensive and widening one and they promise to be to the builder what asbestos in other adaptations has for half a century been to the engineer. The combination of which they consist, applied as a facing to slabs of cement-concrete, completes the suitability of the latter for the erection of a whole house or other structure, in place of bricks and mortar, over which they claim distinct and permanent advantages. In the indicated direction the time is opportune for expected developments.

In similar connection is to be mentioned another fire-proof and damp-proof composition which owes its distinctive utilitarian, as apart from its ornamental and artistic, characteristics to the presence of a large percentage of asbestos. The reference is to a new flooring material, for use in residences, halls, schools, theatres, factories, hospitals, and other public buildings; in railway carriages and on shipboard for saloons and cabins.

The progress of the industry under review has been a rapid one, but, serving as it does so many interests, its success is on a stable and durable foundation.

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THE BOILER INDUSTRY.

SINCE the early days of steam (which Emerson said might almost be termed an Englishman) Great Britain has annually exported a considerable number of boilers, in itself a proof that her practice and prices have been satisfactory. This is a state of affairs which must be maintained, and a short survey of the present organisation, conditions and practice of the industry may be useful in assessing future prospects.

The boiler industry is carried on, broadly speaking, through two systems of organisation. The first is that in which boilers are not the sole product of the manufacturing firm, but are made as an item in a complete unit; thus nearly all the large shipbuilding yards have boiler shops of their own, railway companies generally produce the boilers for their locomotives, as also do makers of agricultural engines, road-rollers, and the like. This system shows signs of being displaced by the second one in which a firm manufactures boilers and nothing else—in other words, by the modern system of specialisation. A tendency of this kind is all to the good. Modern boiler-makers use a much larger proportion of heavy plant than their predecessors, such as hydraulic flanging presses, multiple drills, hydraulic riveters, and it is only a firm able to keep such machines busy by a large turnover that can produce good boilers at a reasonable price. The use of powerful and efficient plant naturally results in a better article with lower manufacturing costs than older methods could, as these involve so much hand work. This is true of most trades, but applies with special force in boiler-making, where, for instance, the use of a flanging press avoids the frequent reheating of heavy plates, which is necessary with hand flanging. But this specialisation goes further. Boiler-makers nowadays do not make *all* types of boiler; as a matter of fact, most of the firms of the front rank confine themselves to the manufacture of one, or at most two types. Thus the makers of water-tube boilers (in which the fire is *outside* the water and needs a firebrick-lined casing to contain it and form the furnace) are almost a race apart from the makers of fire-tube boilers (in which the fire is contained *inside* the water-holding structure). The latter class, again, handle only, say, "Scotch" or "Lancashire," "Yorkshire," "Cornish" or "Locomotive" boilers, which are all horizontal, or else one of the vertical types. These last, apart from the common "Crosstube" boiler, are general purpose patented patterns, and further illustrate specialisation. The natural result of specialisation is standardisation, which again helps to make possible a better article at a moderate price. Most of the firms which have adopted the one have adopted the other, greatly to the benefit of the buyer, as he can select a firm whose range of standard sizes, singly or in groups, covers his requirements with, very often, a possibility of getting what he wants from stock, though the whole trade has suffered badly for the last year or so from the extreme shortage of raw material, viz. plates and tubes, which makes for longer deliveries. It may be noted here that specialisation does not mean monopoly; there is sufficient competition amongst boiler-makers to keep the trade healthy, whilst there is generally a refreshing absence of "rings" or combinations.

The best modern practice, it may be noted for the benefit of the non-technical buyer, requires all the rivet holes to be drilled in place, not

punched; all plate edges to be planed or sawn to shape, not sheared; riveting to be done by hydraulic machine wherever possible, and caulking with pneumatic tool. In design development is taking place in the direction of reduction of stays (or gussets), which often make a too rigid structure and interfere with proper cleaning, their absence being compensated for by pressing the plates affected into stronger forms. Steel is now almost invariably used, except sometimes for tubes, and the employment of steel of very high tensile strength is becoming more frequent where weight is a prime consideration, e.g. in Naval work. Welding by the oxy-acetylene flame or by electricity in place of riveting seams is making headway. There is also a tendency to build boilers for higher pressures than formerly.

More scientific design has resulted in economy of material, and standardisation in economy of time and labour. Economy in performance is now being carefully studied. The present high cost of steam coal involves the use of inferior fuels, which to be consumed effectively require special forms of grate. These are being developed, and material formerly classed as waste can quite easily be burned on them. The superheater is being further developed also in the direction of economy. Though the use of heavy oil as fuel is not at present a commercial proposition in Great Britain, owing to its high cost, it has great advantages, and many boiler-makers have studied the subject sufficiently well to be able to modify their designs so as to burn it effectively.

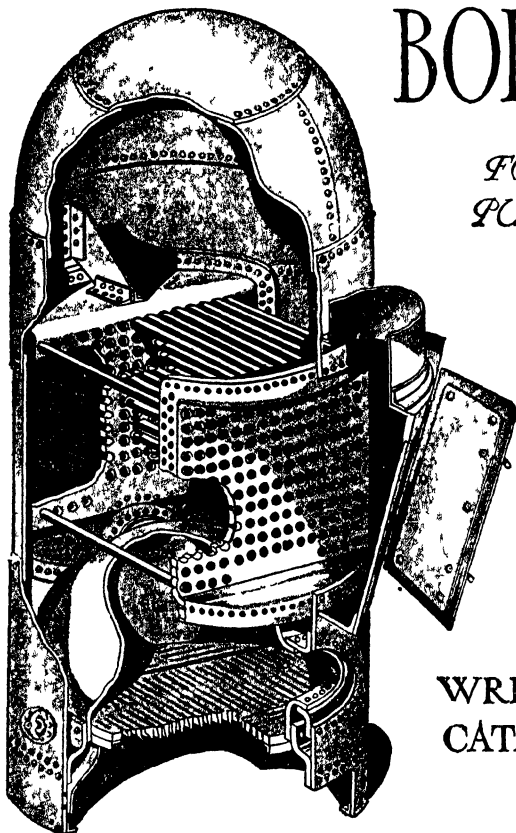
A welcome note in progress was sounded in the autumn of 1919 by the publication of a uniform set of rules for boiler construction. This is the production of the big Marine Surveys, viz. Board of Trade, Lloyd's, British Corporation and Bureau Veritas. It will further simplify and standardise business, and possibly lead to regulations for land boilers, for nothing of the kind exists in Great Britain. The intending buyer of a land boiler, then, is well advised to enquire to what rules his boiler will be constructed.

The future of the industry is not so gloomy as some prophets predict. It is quite true that the Diesel engine is apparently driving steam boilers out of large ships—the main boilers, that is—for even on Diesel-engined vessels it is found necessary to carry an auxiliary (or donkey) boiler to provide the motive power for such machinery as winches and steering-gear and heat for various purposes. It is further possible that the use of the large internal-combustion engine may become more general on land in such places as the power house, and that water power and tidal action may be more utilised; but there is scarcely an industry which does not make use of steam for other purposes than power, and new processes and extensions are occurring from day to day. The utilisation of waste heat from steel-heating furnaces by means of boilers is an illustration. The steam boiler and engine still remain the best independent source of power, and it is this very independence which makes a steam installation the most reliable and flexible power producer in isolated situations and developing countries.

There will be numbers of oil-fired steam boilers in Mesopotamia and South America in the future, wood-fired in Siberia and Canada, to suggest only a few possibilities, and, as British boilers are undoubtedly the best, the larger portion of them will be British.

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OIL MILL MACHINERY.

(THE EXTRACTION OF OILS FROM OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.)

By R. A. BELLWOOD, M.I.Mech.E.

VEGETABLE oils have always been of enormous value to the human race, used as foods and for medicinal, lighting, lubricating, and a great number of other purposes. The origin of the oil-milling industry would be difficult indeed to place, but it is known that the Egyptians used a crude form of press for the extraction of oils 5,000 years ago. The knowledge possessed by the Egyptians appears to have been passed on to the Jews, and later to the Romans and Greeks. In the 17th century the Dutch introduced a new form of press, the oil being forced from the seeds by means of wedges and falling stampers. Bramah's invention of the hydraulic press, in 1795, was adapted some time later to the pressing of oleaginous seeds, and superseded the stamper presses. The first hydraulic presses made were of the box type, each press only making four cakes at one pressing. These were superseded in 1874 by what is known to-day as the Anglo-American Press.

Until recent years, nearly all vegetable oils were expressed, that is, the seed after suitable preparation was submitted to pressure and the oil forced out. To-day, an alternative method in the extraction of oils by means of chemical solvents is firmly established and in general use.

Concerning plant for expressing oils from seeds there are different types of presses in use. That which has been most favoured in this country is the Anglo-American system, probably on account of the fact that previous to the War the seeds chiefly treated here were cotton-seed, linseed, and soya beans, which lend themselves more readily to treatment by this system. A standard unit of Anglo-American machinery usually comprises the following:—

A magnetic separator to remove any iron from the seed.

A screen to take out the dirt and foreign matter.

A set of rollers to grind the seed.

A cooking kettle to heat and temper the seed.

A moulding machine, which takes the heated meal from the kettle and moulds it to cake shape for the press.

Four hydraulic open plate presses, each capable of taking sixteen charges of meal from the moulding machine; these are enclosed in presscloth, which retains the solid material and allows the oil to escape.

A paring machine, which removes the oily edges from the cakes as taken from the presses.

A set of edge-runner stones, to grind the parings from the paring machine; these parings being returned to the kettle and mixed with the new seed from the rolls.

A set of hydraulic pumps, with the necessary valves for operating the presses.

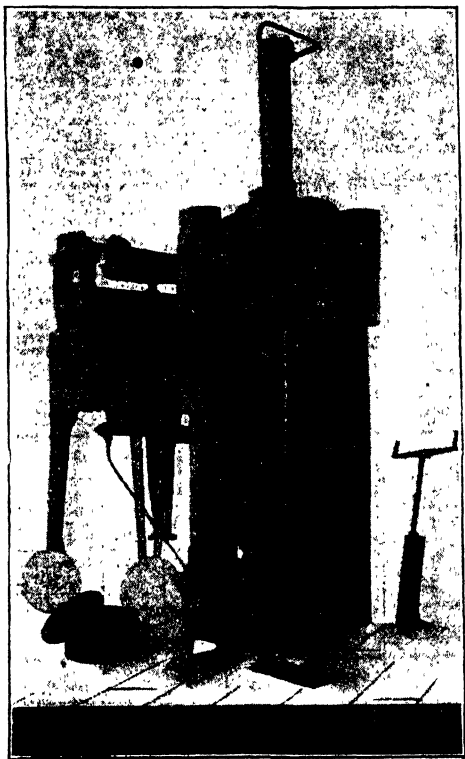
In addition, elevators and conveyors are supplied for taking the seed from one part of the plant to another, so that the whole works almost automatically. The cakes from the presses are chiefly used as cattle food.

Another type of press is the "cage" or "perforated box" press, of which there are at least

two distinct types. In what is known as the "trainway system" the extracting boxes of the presses are removable—whereas in the other, the extracting boxes are fixed. These extracting boxes are usually built up of a number of thin staves, each staff having one serrated edge, thus forming a box, with innumerable fine perforations through which the oil escapes under pressure. In the trainway system, the boxes are filled with seed, which is then compressed in a preliminary packing press; more seed is placed in the box, and it is again compressed. The boxes are then taken on a truck to a finishing press, where the oil is expressed. After the seed has been under pressure in the finishing press a given time, the box is taken away to the preliminary press, where the cakes are ejected and the box refilled. Preparatory cleaning, grinding and cooking plant is of course required with these presses, this being substantially the same as for the Anglo-American system. Stationary cage presses are now being made combined with preliminary packing presses, and automatic feeding arrangements.

"Cage" presses are usually employed in working up seeds having a high percentage of oil, such as palm kernels, copra, ground nuts, castor seed, shea, mowrah, etc. If high-class edible or medicinal oils are required, the "cage" presses are generally employed, but the material is treated cold in the presses, no heat being applied to the seed, and this results in a better quality of oil being produced, known as cold-drawn oil. After cold pressing, there is still a considerable percentage of oil remaining in the seed, so that the cakes are ground up again, and may be pressed again hot, or better still, treated by the solvent extraction process, by which practically all the oil remaining can be extracted.

The solvent extraction process is suitable for treating practically all kinds of seeds, with either a high or low oil content. This process is distinctly useful when the maximum extraction of oil is required, or when the residue is not required in the form of cakes for cattle feeding purposes. These plants are extremely useful for recovering the balance of the oil from materials which have been once pressed, such as castor seed, which has been pressed cold to obtain pharmaceutical oils. The products of the solvent extraction process are oil and meal, the latter being sold as a cattle food, or as a fertiliser, according to the seed being treated. At one time there was a strong prejudice against extracted oils and meals, but that is rapidly dying out. Oil refining processes have been greatly improved, and the oil from solvent extraction plants can readily be used for edible purposes. The solvent used chiefly in this process is benzine. Other solvents, may, however, be used, such as trichlorethylene, etc. There are a number of solvent extraction plants already at work in the United Kingdom, of varying capacities dealing with 200 to 2,000 tons of seed per week. As oil manufacturers realise the great possibilities of the solvent process many more plants will be erected.



*Photograph
showing our*

"PREMIER" PRESS

(No. 329)

an improved type of "cage"
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**COPRA, CASTOR SEED,
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and similar Seeds.**

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The press is of massive construction, weighing, with the kettle, approximately 35 tons; the working pressure is 3 tons per square inch, equal to more than 800 tons gross pressure on the seed. The extracting box is 9 feet long by 19 inches diameter.

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THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY

By H. D. LLOYD, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

IN the article dealing with this Industry, published a year ago, figures were given showing in detail the Exports of Wire and certain Wire Products for the half-years ended December, 1919, and June, 1920

The subsequent rise and fall of this trade is best shown by comparing the latter figures with those for the half-years ended December, 1920, and June, 1921.

The half-year ended December, 1920, shows the zenith of the unprecedented boom in post-War trade; whilst the subsequent six months show clearly the severity and suddenness of the slump which followed

It would be difficult to find an industry which has suffered more severely from the collapse in trade than the Iron and Steel Industry.

As much, possibly, through the fault of customers as of manufacturers, a policy of price-inflation was pursued to such lengths that, as might have been expected, the collapse, when it came, was the more complete.

Whilst the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers cannot be charged with having acted on any unwise policy, it was inevitable that the trade should suffer along with others when re-action ensued.

The extent of the reaction is shown in the figures for

exports during six months ended June, 1921, totalling only 37½% of the figures for the previous six months

While no official figures for the Home Trade are available, it is estimated that the various Works have not been operating at more than 30% to 40% of their capacity during the first six months of 1921.

In that period not only did foreign trade cease to flow, but renewed activity also by Continental manufacturers, invading our home markets, resulted in imports of Wire Rops and Wire Products totalling over 41,000 tons.

The continued depression in the value of the franc, lira, and mark, make it impossible for British manufacturers to sell in continental markets, and correspondingly easy for continental manufacturers to invade our home markets at prices below British costs of production.

There are not wanting signs that the pendulum has reached the end of its swing, and that a reversal of direction, in fact a counter re-action in trade, is beginning.

Any revival of trade must necessarily be slow, hampered as manufacturers are by burdens of taxation impossible to sustain, by cost of wages, fuel, transport, and all other charges depending mainly on wage costs, still high in comparison with competing countries.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PERIOD	IMPORTS					RE-EXPORTS.			
	Wire, Fencing, Barb.	Wire, Fencing, Other Sorts	Wire, Other Des- criptions	Steel Wire Rods.	Wire Nails	Wire, Fencing, Barbed	Wire, Fencing, Other Sorts.	Wire, Other des- criptions.	Wire Nails
	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6 months to June 1910.	1,222	1,148	5,285	22,965	16,721	6	504	1	465
6 months to Decem- ber, 1920.	1,788	2,574	15,888	31,888	26,637	75	84	36	377
1921.									
January	193	820	2,648	4,660	5,620	4	—	100	311
February	189	269	2,429	1,225	2,706	—	1	187	202
March	333	350	2,114	1,281	2,113	5	15	8	10
April	339	281	1,049	1,255	1,678	—	—	—	9
May	588	167	919	887	1,302	—	—	—	6
June	578	403	1,158	1,628	2,247	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (6 months to June, 1921)	2,200	2,272	10,317	10,986	15,266	9	16	25	550

PERIOD.	EXPORTS								
	Cables and Rope	Wire Netting	Wire Nails.	Mat-tresses	Other Sorts	Iron or Steel Wire For Fencing	Other Sorts	Nails & Tacks (not wire) Rivets and Washers.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6 months to June, 1920.....	15.181	6 633	3.501	204	561	13.553	16.138	10.768	66.562
6 months to De- cember, 1920	15.976	5.457	3.362	238	772	20.317	17.391	10.332	73.843
1921.									
January	1,828	404	205	40	61	2,495	2,526	1,325	—
February	1,132	219	461	10	146	577	1,665	1,625	—
March	1,624	124	135	13	63	438	1,510	799	—
April	1,830	162	74	12	103	411	1,942	587	—
May	1,261	167	102	12	33	50	186	346	—
June	746	133	79	8	48	287	747	312	—
TOTAL (6 months to June, 1921) ..	8.121	1.209	1.056	95	454	4.558	7.676	4.394	27.763

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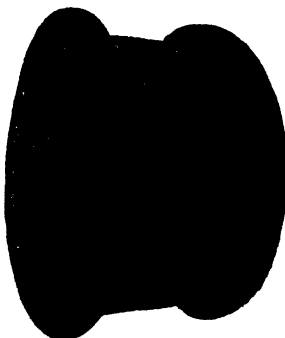
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TUBE MANUFACTURES.

WROUGHT-IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES.

By H. J. RHODES.

ALTHOUGH the manufacture of tubes from wrought iron and steel is a comparatively new industry, there must be many users of tubes, or pipes as they are just as often called, to whom the industry and the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. It seems very probable that the first tubes manufactured from wrought iron were intended for the barrels of guns, and used only for that purpose. One of the first instances of their application to one of those purposes for which they are now so largely used is reported in 1816, when William Murdoch, the pioneer of gas lighting, employed old gun barrels screwed together to convey gas in his works near Birmingham. The end of the war in Europe in that year had probably very greatly reduced the demand for gun barrels and thrown large quantities on the market. In many parts of the country to-day gas pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel. The need of wrought iron pipes grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture from that of gun-barrel making had to be sought for, and this was discovered in 1825 by Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, when he invented the process of butt-welding by a draw-bench and dies.

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the butt-welding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been greatly altered and improved.

The production of tubes by the Whitehouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the new conditions which were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt-welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1842, the process known as lap-welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt-welding and lap-welding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes, and probably more than three-fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these two original methods.

The butt-welding process is usually the process by which tubes from $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to 2-inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the iron and steel works of a length, width and thickness suitable for the size of the tube to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to a welding heat in a furnace, gripped by tongs, and drawn from the furnace through a bell-shaped die. The die is shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a tube, the edges being forced squarely together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw-bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lap-welding process can be applied to all sizes of tube from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch up to as large as 6 feet.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or scarfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are then heated to a bright red heat in a "turning-up" or "bending furnace," from which they are drawn through a die so designed as to bend the plate into a tubular shape with the edges over-lapping. The plate, when so shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into another furnace where it is raised to a welding heat, and is then pushed out at the front of the furnace into the welding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a

diameter equal to the external diameter of the tube. Between these rolls a mandril is held in position on a long bar, over which the revolving rolls rapidly carry the tube. Thus the weld is made by the pressure exerted on the lapped edges while passing between the roll surfaces and the mandril.

The method described of lap-welding through rolls is generally employed for sizes up to about 12-inch diameter, and diameters larger than 12 inch are usually welded by a different process. The plates are formed into tubular shape in plate bending rolls instead of through dies on a draw-bench. The tube in this form is then fed through a welding machine, where, instead of heating the whole tube the lapped edges only are heated bit by bit by the application of water-gas, or carbon hydrogen flame, followed by hammers or rollers, by which the welding is effected along the whole length of the seam.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of producing tubes direct from solid bars, by which means of course, there would be no weld. Those tubes became known as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years, and after the expenditure of very large sums of money, that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day are produced by what is known as the hot-rolled process. As a rule cold-drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of production being very much greater. The first operation in the manufacture of hot-rolled weldless steel tubes starts upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube.

The solid billets are charged into a heating furnace where the highest temperature is conserved at the drawing out end, so that the billet in its progress through the furnace is assured of a uniform heat throughout. A number of methods have been employed for piercing the billet and rolling it after piercing into a tube. The process now generally adopted for piercing is either in a hydraulic press or through a piercing machine, where the revolving action of the rolls of this machine cause a displacement of the metal in the centre, while at the same time forcing the billet over the mandril. The pierced billet being still hot is rolled out into a tube, either through grooved rolls over a mandril or by means of a pilger or gap rolling mill. After the tube comes from the hot rolling mills, it goes into a pickling tank to remove scale. Following upon this operation, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a die on the draw-bench. The effect of cold drawing hardens the steel, and after each cold pass the tube is annealed.

The processes of manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, viz., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

The industry of tube-making has grown to enormous dimensions. There are large works in most European countries, and in Canada and the United States. Great Britain, the pioneer of the industry, is one of the largest producers.

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LEAD.

THE manufacture of lead is amongst the oldest of British industries, and within recent years it has developed into one of considerable magnitude and importance.

Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, when ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints.

White Lead is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain.

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability.

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and is used, after mixing with oil, as a pigment for protecting ironwork, &c., and for jointing purposes; it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines, &c.

Litharge (monoxide), a less known but equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries.

Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c., and pipes for water and gas; and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products.

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously

reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities.

Alloyed with tin, lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, etc.

Lead also is largely used for covering electric cables.

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted—usually in water-jacketed blast furnaces—to the metallic state.

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals.

Before such lead can be manufactured, the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed.

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by liquation and calcination, and the precious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead: zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on cooling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming.

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia and Spain.

In normal times the world's production of lead exceeds a million tons per annum.

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SPELTER.

By the Editor of the "Metal Bulletin."

NO Industry was more gravely disorganised by the war than spelter. During the period of hostilities prices soared to preposterous heights for the reason that Belgium and Germany were the leading countries upon which we relied for supplies, our home production being comparatively speaking small. The situation indeed was exceedingly grave, for without spelter it would have been impossible for us to manufacture the munitions of war which were required, spelter having a particularly important military significance owing to the fact that it is a substantial component of brass, which finds enormous use in cartridges both for rifles and artillery. The cutting off of our usual supplies from the Continent proved a boon to the United States, whose manufacturers previously practically absorbed the American domestic production, the result being that output there was largely increased, and indeed formed the mainstay of supplies for the Allies during the period of hostilities. With peace concluded, Belgium began to get back to work almost immediately.

Before the war Belgian output was about 200,000 tons a year, largely obtained from imported raw material, and at the present time the country is producing at the rate of about 60,000 tons a year, output having failed to develop as might have been expected, seeing that in 1920 there was progressive growth month by month up to a total of 8,500 tons in December. American production has fallen off very greatly from the highest records, owing to depreciated prices, while Japan, which at one time promised to be a considerable factor, is now quite out of the picture.

It was anticipated in our last review that American production would tend to fall off when peace conditions in Europe were resumed, and this forecast has been fulfilled, the output there, which in 1916 and 1917 approximated 600,000 tons, having fallen by 1919 to a little over 400,000 tons. The extravagant prices to which the metal was driven under the stress of military requirements naturally stimulated American production very greatly, and many high-cost mines were worked profitably, which, when the market assumed a reactionary tendency, had to close down, with the result that the refining works also found themselves obliged to curtail operations. This is still the position there; Germany appears to be producing spelter at a fair rate, but no reliable statistics are available, although that country is estimated to have produced in the neighbourhood 50,000 tons during 1919, compared with about 280,000 tons during 1912 and 1913.

The English works which before 1914 turned out about 60,000 tons a year, have been idle for months (several of them since the middle of 1920), on account of costs, but there is some hope of a new start being made now that cheaper fuel and labour are available. Huge quantities of Australian concentrates acquired by the Government are on hand in the Commonwealth, and arrangements have now been made to dispose of a part of them to British smelters, thus enabling them to get back to work again.

Australia is a very important factor in the world's spelter situation, owing to the enormous supplies of zinc ores and concentrates produced there. Soon after the outbreak of war, an association was formed of all the Australian zinc producers, to control and dispose of the Colony's output of zinc concentrates and metal. An up-to-date plant is now operating in Tasmania which is intended ultimately to deal with large quantities of the raw material. Arrangements have been made to supply this plant with ample quantities of concentrates from Australia for several years to come, and as its production cost is said to be very low, a considerable output available for export to Europe and elsewhere should thus be attained. The control of the Australian concentrates is in the hands of the British and Australian Governments, and will remain so for a number of years yet. Important schemes were formulated to ensure treatment of these concentrates in the United Kingdom on a large scale, but the arrangement seems to have been misconceived and muddled.

The principal countries producing zinc ores are the United States and Australia, but substantial quantities are also furnished by Poland, Austria, Spain, Italy, North Africa, Mexico and Japan.

Spelter in peace times is used mainly for galvanizing, that is to say, as a coating to preserve iron and steel from atmospheric corrosion, but it also finds a very large use, as indicated above, in brass, of which it is usually a component to the extent of 40 per cent., the balance being copper. Large quantities of spelter are rolled into sheets and plates, which find wide application in a large variety of uses. British works are interested in this branch of industry, and big quantities of sheets are also produced in Belgium, Germany and America.

The world's production of spelter is estimated as follows.—

	1917	1918	1919	1920
AUSTRALASIA	3,550	5,450	6,000	9,500 tons
AUSTRIA	—	—	4,000	—
BELGIUM	6,000	6,000	15,600	77,000
CANADA	18,000	16,000	11,000	18,000
FRANCE	12,000	12,000	18,000	20,000
GERMANY	180,000	236,000	50,000	94,000
GREAT BRITAIN	50,000	50,000	30,000	22,000
JAPAN	54,000	45,000	22,000	8,000
SCANDINAVIA	22,000	10,000	4,000	14,000
SPAIN	18,000	16,000	2,000	6,000
UNITED STATES	607,000	446,000	420,000	1,100,000
OTHER COUNTRIES ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
Total	990,550	862,450	602,600	1,910,000

Tabulated below are the extreme prices paid here during the last twelve years for good ordinary brands of spelter, as given in *Quinn's Metal Handbook and Statistics* :—

1909.. £21½ and £23½	1915.. £28 and £115
1910.. 21½ " 24½	1916.. 44 " 110
1911.. 22½ " 27½	1917.. 45½ " 58
1912.. 25 " 27½	1918.. 60 " 56
1913.. 20½ " 28½	1919.. 31½ " 60
1914.. 21½ " 40	1920.. 22½ " 62½

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REINFORCED CONCRETE.

By the Editor of "Ferro-Concrete."

CONCRETE is a variety of artificial stone employed for thousands of years, and very much resembling some kinds of natural stone in the respect that it consists of an agglomeration of particles bound together by a cementitious substance. Thus, the rock known as conglomerate, or "pudding stone," contains pebbles cemented together in very much the same way as the pebbles are held together in concrete composed of gravel and Portland cement.

As there are many varieties of natural stone, so there are different kinds of concrete. In the latter, the particles of inert material, termed "aggregate," may consist of gravel, broken stone, or any hard and durable substance, and the binder may be lime or one of the various cements on the market, but in the present day Portland cement is almost invariably used.

The particles of the aggregate are carefully graded, or varied in size, so that they may fit together as closely as possible and reduce to a minimum the intervening spaces, or voids, the latter being further reduced by the addition of well-graded sand, or stone chips. The voids remaining are filled with cement and water, and after setting the mixture forms a dense and impervious mass.

As proved by buildings and other structures dating back to the days of ancient Rome, concrete is of practically everlasting durability. It is the only known material which continues to increase in strength with age, all others beginning to deteriorate or decay, slowly, but none the less surely, until no longer able to perform their duty. This process of decay necessarily involves more or less heavy annual maintenance charges, adding greatly to the ultimate cost, whereas in the case of concrete the first cost is the only and last cost.

Apart from its remarkable durability, concrete is impermeable by water or damp, of unequalled resistance to fire, and of great compressive strength. Therefore it has been widely used in building and engineering construction, ranging in importance from small dwelling houses to works such as the Thames Embankment and the great National Harbour at Dover.

Within the past quarter of a century, a further impetus to concrete construction has been given by the introduction of reinforced concrete. This combination must not be confused with concrete and steel working separately, or side by side, as in a building where steelwork is encased in concrete, or a floor formed of steel girders and joists connected by slabs of concrete. Reinforced concrete is a scientific combination of concrete with steel rods disposed so that the two materials work together harmoniously and to the best possible advantage. While concrete is very efficient and economical in compression, it is inefficient and uneconomical in tension. In beams, arches, piles, pillars and struts, some portions are subject to compression and others to tension. Therefore concrete used alone in such structural forms would be inefficient and costly. But the incorporation of steel rods in those portions subject to tension results in a highly efficient combination, wherein the most valuable properties of each material is fully utilised. Thus the steel rods are stiffened and held up to their duty, and protected against corrosion by the concrete, and the latter

acquires remarkable toughness and elasticity—two qualities not exhibited by plain concrete. Reinforced concrete may, in fact, be characterised as a kind of elastic stone capable of being used advantageously in structures of all kinds, and in forms of design very similar to those adopted for structural steel.

It would be impossible in this page to enumerate the different types of construction to which reinforced concrete has been applied during the past twenty-five years. Among them are buildings of every type, bridges and viaducts for road and railway traffic, roads and streets, reservoirs and tanks for water supply and drainage systems, colliery and various underground structures, dock, harbour, and river works, and floating structures such as caissons, barges, and ocean steamships. In a word, reinforced concrete has been applied to practically all classes of construction, including many of those in which masonry would be out of the question, and for which iron or steel has been generally regarded as absolutely essential.

One of the most interesting adaptations of the combination is in the making of piles. As first introduced in 1897, and still generally produced, the piles are moulded in advance, slung, and driven into the ground to form foundations for marine works or for buildings and structures on unstable soil. The toe of the pile is fitted with a steel point, and the head is provided with a helmet to prevent the concrete from being damaged by the blows of the driving ram. Various methods have been patented from time to time for moulding concrete piles in holes formed in the ground. In one of these methods a hole of irregular contour is made by means of falling rams, and the concrete is afterwards poured in. In another, a spirally reinforced tapered steel shell closed at the bottom, and containing a collapsible steel core, is driven into the ground, the core being drawn out when the required depth has been reached, and the shell is then filled up with concrete. In a third method, a steel tube with a cast iron point is driven to the required depth and filled with semi-fluid concrete to a height of some feet above the finished level of the pile head. The tube is then gradually drawn, and the concrete expands as it sinks so as to fill the hole completely. Reinforcement of any kind may be added before the concrete is poured into the tube.

In conclusion, it should be stated that reinforced concrete deserves the serious attention of all who are concerned in the encouragement of British industry, not only because of its structural and other advantages, but also for the reason that all the constituent materials occur abundantly, or are readily obtainable, in every part of the Empire. The cement required is produced by the calcination of clay and calcareous deposits, the aggregate and sand are usually found on or near the site of the work to be executed, and the relatively small proportion of steel used requires no workmanship or preparation before arrival at its destination. Moreover, the operations involved in construction can be performed by entirely unskilled labour under competent supervision. Therefore, reinforced concrete construction is of inestimable value as a means of utilising the natural wealth of the Empire, and of providing for the absorption of labour, thus helping to solve one of the greatest problems of the day.

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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite; and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinstone; calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite; Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland are rich in areas of supply; Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area; but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily

ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes; rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone-splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process; the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

The latest available returns are those for 1920, in which year the total production of igneous rocks in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man was 5,620,691 tons (made up of 5,602,913 tons under the Quarries Act, 17,307 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and 471 under the Coal Mines Act), against 4,387,703 tons in 1919. Limestone (other than chalk) was produced to the extent of 11,227,517 tons (made up of 10,960,201 tons under the Quarries Act, 265,690 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and 1,926 under the Coal Mines Act), against 9,537,495 tons in 1919.

The official returns for the same year accounted for 1,840 tons of manufactured and 97 tons of rough granite exported, and 40,138 tons of manufactured and 397,292 tons of rough imported.

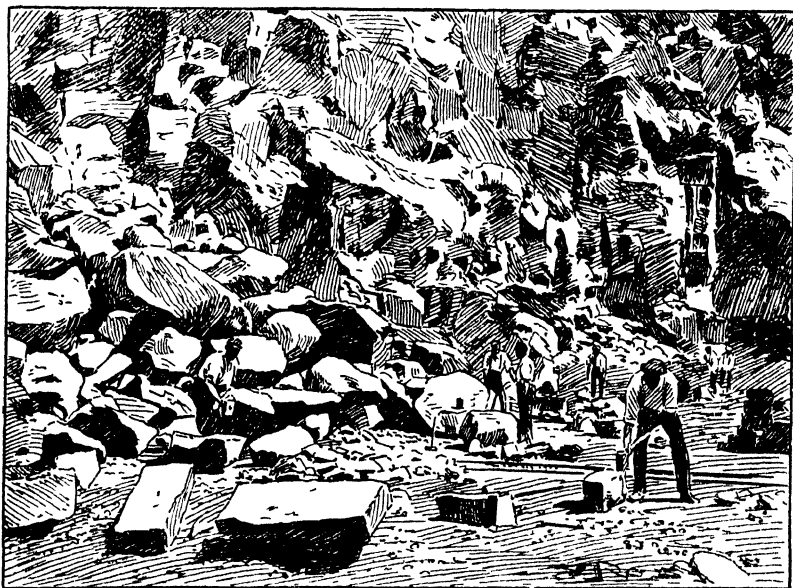
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BRITISH COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE commercial motor vehicle, even before the war, was more widely and more intelligently developed in Great Britain than in any other country. This resulted partly from the fact that the British Isles are densely populated and contain important industrial areas, the needs of which are such as to encourage the development of means of direct haulage for a great variety of loads over comparatively short distances. Transport by railway is at a disadvantage unless distances are considerable, and a wide field has therefore existed in Great Britain for the heavier type of commercial vehicle. Then again, the population of British cities tends to straggle out into suburbs and rural areas. The big retail shops, therefore, find it desirable to organise direct deliveries over a radius quite impossible to horsed vehicles. Thus the lighter type of commercial vehicle has found a ready market and an ample opportunity of proving its efficiency and eradicating its faults as a consequence of practical experience. In a densely populated country, commercial motor vehicles become rapidly familiar to everyone, and the consequence is that the versatility which they undoubtedly possess is the more promptly appreciated. Only recently the dislocation of railway facilities occasioned first by the railway strike and then by the national stoppage of work in the coal mines, gave the motor opportunities of showing its power of actually replacing, and not merely supplementing, the services of the railway.

From all these considerations it follows that the British Industry is well experienced in the production of goods-carrying vehicles of a great variety of types, dealing with loads which vary from 5 cwt. up to 5 tons or more. It has also brought the motor omnibus and its kindred vehicles, the motor charabanc and coach, up to a high state of perfection. London, with its narrow streets and congested central area, has afforded an ideal testing ground for the motor omnibus, which it employs in far larger numbers than any other city in the world. In this respect the capital has provided an object lesson which has been appreciated by many other municipalities, so that, in the sphere of passenger carrying, as in the sphere of goods carrying, the British manufacturer has had the advantage of being able to watch and learn from a peculiarly extensive practical road test of his machines. Reference has been made to the adaptability of the commercial motor vehicle. This is illustrated by the success which has attended the construction in British factories of a great variety of special municipal vehicles, motor fire engines and escapes, ambulances, tower wagons, motor rollers and mowers, and tractors for use on the road and on the land.

During the past year the natural development of the use and construction of the heavier types of motor vehicle has, on the whole, been retarded by the general trade depression experienced throughout the world. This has decreased the demands for goods-carrying vehicles but, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the labour troubles which tended to accentuate the industrial depression had the effect of diverting a large volume of traffic from the railways to the roads, and so creating a specialised demand for motor transport. The stoppage of work in the coal mines was, of course, quickly followed by a diminution of travelling facilities by rail. This chanced to occur early in a summer season which turned out to be exceptionally fine. The public, despite the inadequacy of the railway services, was determined to travel, and the result was that motor coach operating concerns sprang into existence in large numbers, or developed from comparatively small into comparatively large concerns in the course of a single season. The motor coach was not alone in taking advantage of an unusual set of circumstances,

but motor omnibus companies equally realised the desirability of providing numerous country services. Round London, for example, motor bus services now run regularly, and particularly at week-ends, to places distant, thirty, forty, and even more miles.

The size of London has been an important factor in the development of commercial motor traffic throughout the country, for reasons indicated in the opening paragraph. London has in particular set a valuable example in the matter of the general adoption of motor omnibus services. The London motor omnibuses has to conform to statutory requirements as to weight and dimensions. In the early days it was believed that these requirements did not permit the use of vehicles capable of accommodating more than thirty-four passengers. After the war, however, a type, not exceeding the prescribed weight or dimensions, was devised to carry forty-six people, and even this has now been superceded by a more recent type having accommodation for no less than fifty-four passengers. Now the entire fleet of omnibuses working regularly in London does not fall far short of 3,000 vehicles, and has a total seating accommodation for upwards of 100,000 persons. During the year 1920, the vehicles of the London General Omnibus Company carried over 875,000,000 people, and travelled over 100,000,000 miles.

With an object lesson of this kind before their eyes, it is not surprising that the traders of London, followed by those of other great cities in the United Kingdom, have adopted commercial motor transport very freely, and that the public needed very little inducement to transfer its patronage to the road from the rail, when the facilities offered upon the latter had to be curtailed. It now remains for motor coach proprietors to stabilise their position by providing the best possible organisation for the collection, conveyance and delivery of passengers' luggage.

Despite the circumstances of a favourable character indicated above, the general depression in trade during the past year has been such that it cannot be claimed that the industry under consideration has been passing through a period of prosperity. The products of this industry, while offered at strictly reasonable prices, having regard to current costs and to the quality of the vehicles supplied, have still found only a limited market in a trading community compelled by the force of circumstances to cut down every expenditure to a minimum. The trader knows that his ultimate interests are best served by the purchase of vehicles of good quality, capable of giving economical service for a long period. Nevertheless, when there is a marked shortage of ready money, he may find himself compelled to adopt temporarily the inherently faulty principle of buying the cheapest possible article, regardless of its inferior quality. From the point of view of its permanent reputation, the British industry would have been wrong to have lowered its quality to meet the demand for cheaper goods occasioned by the slump, but for the time being the fact that it has refused to do so has rendered its difficulties all the more acute. The industry is also largely dependent on the development of its overseas markets, the demand in which has of late been reduced, not only by the general depression, but also by the artificial inequality of competition caused by the abnormal state of foreign exchanges.

At the time of writing the general trade position is improving and there is every reason to anticipate a rapid revival in the demand for the products of an industry the development of which is essential to every trading community, and also, as we have discovered in recent years, to every nation which sets any value upon military efficiency.

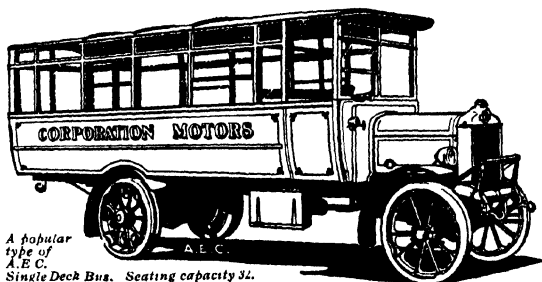


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THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

THE coal tar colour industry began with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Perkin, in 1856, of a naive colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of other colours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow, but, for a number of causes, which cannot be adequately treated here, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the war the various important industries in this country which required dyestuffs were dependent on German sources of supply.

Some idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1913 we imported £1,731,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany and £146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally assumed that dyestuffs to the value of about £100,000 were purchased by British consumers from British makers. These figures indicate a total British consumption of approximately £2,000,000, and the enormous preponderance of Germany will be recognised.

It is not, however, the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important, as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this country.

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye-consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. The amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1913 to dyers, for operations involving the use of dyestuffs, exceeded £9,000,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the world over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.) exceeded £70,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated. Taking the dye-consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dyestuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

The war has shown, however, that the synthetic dyestuffs industry has much more importance than that of a principal key industry, for it is now realised that it is intimately associated with questions of national defence. Our late enemies, in an attempt to recover the initiative lost at the battle of the Marne, introduced a new element into warfare in 1915 by the use of a poisonous gas on the northern part of the western front. The method achieved a very considerable amount of local success, and there is no doubt that had the Germans waited until they were able to use their new weapon on a larger scale they would have recaptured the initiative and the whole course of the war would have been changed. A new arm, however, had

been successfully invented, and "chemical warfare" was added to the armouries of nations. The weapon developed as the war proceeded, and from the simple discharge of an elemental gas from cylinders placed actually in the trenches, there grew large numbers of complex substances, solid, liquid and gaseous, discharged in shells by the ordinary artillery or in special containers from special projectors. Every military requirement produced its special toxic substance and in the later stages of the war more than one half the projectiles fired were filled with chemical warfare products. This weapon, it is safe to say, will play a predominant and even decisive part in future conflicts.

The question arises: How could the Germans create and rapidly develop this new arm? The answer is because they possessed a fully developed dyestuff industry. The substances used in chemical warfare are intimately related, chemically, with those produced, in peace times, in a dyestuff factory. They are made from the same raw materials, in the same plant, by similar processes. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the Germans were assisted, in coming to a conclusion to use toxic substances, by the fact that all the necessary plant and personnel existed in their great colour factories. The great bulk of all the toxic substances used by the Germans throughout the whole course of the war was produced in the dyestuff factories, and there was the most intimate association between the German General Staff and the managers of the factories, who were called in to advise on all matters affecting production for chemical warfare.

The Governments of the Allies, who were forced to adopt the use of toxic substances, found themselves in an extremely difficult position, for not one of them had the use of a dyestuff industry at all comparable with that of the Germans. It is true that Messrs. Levinstein Limited, in England, manufacturers of dyestuffs, rendered yeoman service, but the Allied forces were, on the whole, supplied from rapidly erected improvised plants. It is a great tribute to the energy of the Allies that they were able, in the course of so few years, to provide adequate supplies of chemical warfare substances for their armies in the field.

It is important to note that a large scale use of toxic substances in the opening stages of a campaign can have decisive results. It is not likely that any country will establish permanent chemical warfare arsenals, firstly because of the expense, and secondly because such a course is technically unsound. It is clear, therefore, that only a country with a fully developed dyestuff industry can conduct such large scale operations immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. Germany is the only country to-day in a position to wage chemical warfare on a really gigantic scale, and until Great Britain possesses a dyestuff industry commensurate with its needs, one of the greatest problems of national defence will remain unsolved. Every support must, therefore, be extended to the new British industry in order that it may be completely developed. Only then will the country be secure from economic aggression in time of peace and from military disaster in time of war.

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE years since the War have brought many changes in the cotton industry. One movement, which began almost as soon as peace was restored, has now been put into correct perspective by the passage of time. The remarkable activity of the industry during 1919, especially as regards the first half of that year, attracted new money to it, and mills and factories, which from their inception had belonged to Lancashire, now passed into the hands of men of financial standing who had had no previous connection with either the county or the trade. This was by way of being a great change, for from the time of the invention of the spinning jenny by a Lancashire man financial interest as well as control had been localised. The "boom" of 1919 thus brought a new element into many old firms, that of investors who (except in so far as they became so in the indicated capacity) were in no way associated with the industry. But it is now seen that their coming has made very little difference. The industry has absorbed them and retains its ancient characteristics.

Historically, the cotton industry is as fascinating as in its ramifications of to-day it is complex. The record of its growth in England is of arresting interest. For centuries there was no change in the primitive method of hand-spinning, cotton being at first used in admixture with other materials; but in the second half of the eighteenth century inventive genius produced the jenny of Hargreaves, the water-frame of Arkwright, the mule of Crompton, and the power-loom of Cartwright. On these machines cotton was used as the sole raw material for certain classes of goods. Through these inventions the factory system began and developed. The power-loom and the mule proved the strongest stimuli: both leading to a very great augmentation of production. In 1779, the year in which Crompton perfected his implement, this country imported 6,000,000 lbs. of raw cotton; twenty years later the import had increased to 46,000,000 lbs.

Roughly, there are now about 150,000,000 spindles in the world, and of these Great Britain has nearly 60,000,000. It should be borne in mind that this country has a much larger proportion than any other of spindles adapted to the production of very fine cotton yarns. Our spinning, generally speaking, is of a highly-developed kind, some of the finest cotton fabrics in the world being produced on our machinery. In this respect we have a decided lead of other countries.

The industry under consideration is our principal export industry—a fact the more noteworthy in that it imports the whole of its raw material. About four-fifths of its products go to other lands. Our inability to grow the cotton plant in Britain has led to various developments of colonial enterprise stimulated and indeed controlled from Lancashire. The British Cotton Growing Association has carried

on operations with marked success in various regions of the Empire for many years, and in 1921 the matter was made one of national concern by the granting of a Charter by the King to the British Empire Cotton Growing Committee. American cotton remains the basis of the supplies of the industry here, and must do so for many years to come.

Organisation in the cotton industry is carried to its utmost limits. Well and compactly grouped in local associations, district associations, and so on, both employers and employees have central federations, and both have international federations. The International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, founded by Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart., has a record of wonderful work for the industry, and its reports, issued annually, are most valuable compilations, presenting world statistics and detailed information on every pertinent point.

Cotton interests suffered seriously last year during a period of very bad trade. The high costs of production so raised ultimate prices that poorer nations could not pay them; least of all, those whose monetary exchanges put them at a disadvantage. Towards the end of the year some slight improvement was perceptible, but the facts that Russia was still cut off from trading, Austria was in nearly the same plight, and—most important of all—that India's market was inactive, barred all hope of any immediate revival. Before the War India was the best market, but the increase of the Indian cotton duties, together with internal political disturbances, caused the demand to fall very heavily. What the full effect of the political troubles will be time alone can reveal, but in October last it was stated that there was a growing movement among "nationals" to refuse English goods, and that the "back to the spinning wheel" agitation had made great progress. The results on the home cotton trade will be watched with concern. The important factor that India cannot supply herself, and that the political disturbances (at the time of writing) are not so rampant as to restrain the people from buying needed clothes, should make for the advantage of this country during the present year.

On the whole, 1922 should be a prosperous year for the cotton industry of Britain. The stocks of manufactured goods throughout the world were very low in the autumn of 1921, while the reduction of cost of raw material, the agreement on lower wages and the closer co-operation of employers and employed, with other circumstances, had brought the prices of finished goods to more marketable figures. Everywhere in the industry the desire is for a large output at moderate profits, and with the re-opening of the world's markets Lancashire will be prepared to meet all calls on her for rich supplies of sound and reasonably cheap cotton goods.

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VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

VELVET, one of the most ancient fabrics of history, was produced by the Chinese—probably made from cotton—at a remote date before the Christian era.

Velvet making, with other textile arts, slowly crossed the then more civilised continent of Asia, and the spacious times of the great Crusades brought textile arts into touch with the undeveloped western world. Persia, too, had her share in this evolution, and the influence of Persian design on figured and woven velvet is traceable in the productions of those European countries which succeeded to these arts in the western movement of civilisation.

It is interesting to trace its evolution from the East, through maritime Venice, Genoa, France, Flanders, and the Spanish Netherlands to Lancashire and Manchester, but the space of this article does not permit more than a brief mention of these stages.

Fustian may be considered the parent of the modern cotton velvet and its family connections. Its name was probably of Egyptian derivation, and in England of the Middle Ages it was the wear of the serving-man, whilst people of quality wore velvet. Probably what we now know as fustian was then made from the coarse wool of the country, and is known to have been combined with linen warps from Ireland. By 1641, Manchester had a reputation for its fustians which were then actually made from Cyprus and Smyrna cotton, and it is chronicled that the city had a considerable export of these goods to the Continent and America.

From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved, and fustian remains the family name covering all classes of cotton pile fabrics, velvets, velveteens, cords, moleskins, beaver-teens, imperials, diagonals, &c.

Many highly-specialised processes are necessary to convert the raw material into the beautiful finished article as seen in Regent Street or the Champs Elysées. The grey material is woven mainly in Oldham, Preston, Bolton, and East Lancashire, and subsequently focussed in Manchester, where the merchant arranges the various operations contributing to the successful production of the finished velvet or corduroy.

Nothing but the best material will produce the good grades—fine Egyptian yarns for strength in the warp, and soft, silky American of long staple for the weft—suitably spun to give the velvet touch. Of the numerous operations none is more intricate and important than that of cutting the pile. After preparatory stiffening and lining this operation, calling for much manual dexterity, consists in opening up the fine longitudinal tunnels, or "races," into which the cloth is woven, by means of a fine steel knife, sheathed in a long, finely-pointed guide which opens up the race, enabling the sharp edge of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel, leaving the walls, as it were, of tufts of pile standing. These tufts form the velvet.

Indifferent weaving, or poor material in the shape of low-grade cotton, would result in imperfections which would defeat the knife and damage would result.

A considerable development of machine cutting has taken place during this century. Many inventors in the last century have attacked the problem of cutting the velvet pile by machinery, but few of the many ingenious schemes have materialised. However, in recent times, one or two very effective cutting machines

have been introduced, and whilst the bulk of the work is still done by hand, it is evident the well-designed machine has a great future before it. Cords have been cut by machinery for a long time, but the bulk of the velvet cutting is still carried on by hand. Once a domestic industry, the stress of competition has evolved an organisation dealing with large scale production and output of good character.

The pile is next manipulated by brushes, shorn, singed, and made of smooth surface for dyeing. Careful workmanship is required in all these operations, and the fast dye is a necessary accompaniment of good quality velvet. After dyeing a beautiful finish is applied to the fabric, giving it a high degree of lustre, and the richness and lustre keeps its pride of place.

Standardisation, however desirable, conflicts with the varied requirements of customers from the Arctic Circle to the Equator, as, though the home trade consumes freely, probably 80 per cent. of the velvet production goes to overseas markets.

Plain dyed velvets are supplemented by beautiful styles of printed, figured, striped and brocaded velvets, and acid printing and shot effects are tastefully produced. Velvet supplies such diverse uses as ribbons and trimmings, elegant footwear and juvenile clothing, whilst corduroy clothes the rising generation.

Corduroy may briefly be described as velvet made with coarser, cheaper yarns, in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety—from the thickest to the cable cord. A well-proved article of great utility, it gives endless wear and satisfaction to its world-wide users—rural Britain, the navy and the iron-worker find nothing to equal it; the constructional gangs of North America, clothed in corduroy, have built the American railroad system; South African farmers, Australian stockmen, French and continental peasantry—all these workers testify to the excellence of corduroy fabrics. The British and Allied War Departments discovered during the war what an unequalled material for hard wear was furnished in good quality corduroy. Furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have found the scope corduroy gives them in its beautiful colourings and high-class designs for house adornment.

Unfortunately, at present, the economic chaos on the continent of Europe is having an adverse effect on the velvet and corduroy industry. When Europe settles down and begins to work hard and produce steadily, the demand for the various products comprising this article will spring up again, and the depreciated exchanges may again permit of making business more stable in the outlets which velvet and corduroy normally seek. German competition is beginning to be felt once more. First-class dyes must be used in the production of velvet, and no fiscal policy tending to increase the cost of these, or diminish their efficiency, can be looked upon with favour by the manufacturers of these articles.

In the past, the Manchester manufacturer has not been much inclined to co-operate, but in the future a different attitude may be necessary. Attention must be given to research work, and it is probable that in the near future the advantages of co-operation will become more evident than in the past. This will help the Manchester manufacturer to place more effectively before the world the excellent qualities of the various cotton pile fabrics so well produced in that busy city.

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LEATHER INDUSTRY.

By Dr. J. GORDON PARKER,
Principal of the Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.

THE Leather Trade is in magnitude one of the most important of Great Britain's staple industries, and at the same time the manufacture of leather is one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums which were taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some four thousand years B.C. Probably no important industry has undergone so little change in the essential principles as the "craft" of leather manufacture or ancient art of tanning. Even in this twentieth century the general outline of tanning is almost identical with that used by our forefathers before the Christian era, in that the basis is the hide or skin, and the tannin ingredient is still obtained from the barks and fruits of trees as of old.

In the reign of James I. we read of laws being passed restricting a tanner in the production of leather and rendering him liable to heavy fines and imprisonment if he attempted to accelerate his process under the normal number of years required to produce what was then considered a good sound leather.

One of the earliest forms of tanning was the oil or smoke tanning, which consisted of rubbing the raw skins with soft fat, and afterwards exposing them to the smoke of green wood, somewhat similar to the process still used by various Indian tribes. In the production of vegetable-tanned leather, the modern leather manufacturer has to thank the explorer and scientist for the great progress which has been made during the last two or three decades. Where oak bark was looked upon as almost the only source of the tannic acids, other barks, fruits and woods, much richer in tanning properties, have been discovered and are now in daily use. Their introduction has cut down the period of tanning, which was formerly years, to months and almost weeks, and not only has it been discovered that these newer materials from different parts of the Empire are richer in tannin, and therefore quicker in their action, but that judicious blends of certain of these materials produce even a superior leather to that produced by the use of oak bark alone.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the introduction of myrabolans from India and valonea from Asia Minor began to have its effect on our industry. Wattle bark from Australia and Africa, and many other materials, all have tended to build up the reputation of British-made leather.

In the early seventies a French patent was taken out for the extraction, concentration and decolorisation of tanning extracts, and there sprang up, first in France and Hungary, and afterwards in U.S.A., factories where the oak and chestnut wood was extracted in close proximity to the forests, and under scientific principles concentrated in the form of liquid or solid extract containing 25 to 60 per cent of tannic acids ready for direct use in tanneries. The introduction of these extracts had a marked effect upon the tanning industry, reducing the period of tanning, and producing a leather of equal quality at lower cost.

Each of the various tanning materials possesses certain characteristics, and the art of tanning high-grade leather depends on the knowledge of how to blend these materials, and at what stage in the process each should be used in order to give the best results for the various purposes for which the leather is required.

Our tanneries are converting over one hundred and seventy thousand hides per week into heavy leather,

of which number only approximately fifty thousand hides come from our own native cattle. In the light-leather industry, excepting for our own supply of sheep and calf, some millions of skins have to be imported for the manufacture of upper leathers for boots and fancy leathers for upholstery, bookbinding, purses, pocket books, and other similar articles.

GLOVE LEATHER.—The glove manufacturers of Great Britain have had a reputation for the production of high-class glove leather of the heavier grade, suitable for the manufacture of men's gloves—this product being made from Cype sheepskins.

In the manufacture of lighter fancy gloving leathers, the manufacturers of this country had not, up to the commencement of the war, been able to compete with Continental importing houses for these more artistic productions. Great headway has to be reported in this branch of the industry. The production of fancy leather for ladies' gloves, both in glace and suede finishes, has made very considerable headway, and these products now compare favourably with the best quality imported leather, and in many cases, show considerable improvement.

White "washable" glove leather is a British production which has created a great demand, owing to its property of being washable, which operation can be carried out many times; gloves made from this leather thus being economical in wear.

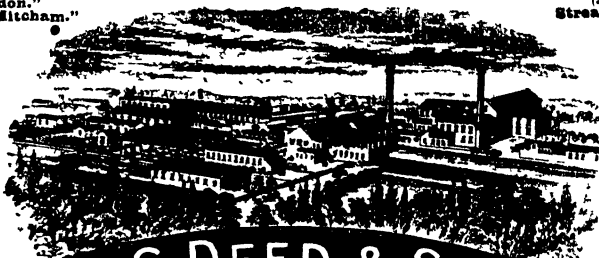
LEATHER FOR ARTICLES OF WEAR.—During the last year, leather has been more generally adopted as an article of personal attire. A large number of ladies' hats are now being made of suede leathers and this and other leathers are also being employed to a very considerable extent as trimmings for ladies' dresses. One of the most recent innovations has been the manufacture of ladies' jumpers. It would appear that this material dyed in tasteful shades of colour is likely to become fashionable.

LIGHT AND FANCY LEATHER.—The manufacture of leather from the skins of sheep, goat, calf and seal, as used in the fancy leather goods trade, has long been a specialised branch of the leather industry in which Great Britain excels. The tanning of these goods is, in the main, confined to the use of shumie, a tanning material imported from Sicily. This tanning agent is particularly suitable because of its light colour, thereby enabling light and fancy shades to be dyed on the tanned leather, and because of its wearing properties. The British dyer has a reputation for the production of leather which has been coloured in "art" or fashionable shades, and now that British dyes are available in increasing quantities, the trade is rapidly recovering from the set-back which it had during the war period caused by the patriotism of the fancy leather manufacturers employing their energies in the production of boot and equipment leather required by our own and allied armies.

CHROME TANNING.—In 1881 the first patent was taken out for the production of mineral tanned leather by the chrome process. This method, which consists of impregnating the fibres of the raw skin with chromic acid, which is subsequently converted into chromic oxide, results in the production of a leather which, when properly manufactured, is superior in wearing properties to that which is vegetable tanned, and possesses the additional property of being waterproof and of lighter weight, and when manufactured into boot-upper leather, of smarter appearance. The process of chrome tanning is very rapid, it being possible to convert raw pelt into leather in as short a period of time as three to four hours, although a much longer time than this is given in actual practice. Great progress has been made in the chrome tanning industry. British manufacturers were at first slow in taking full advantage of the newer process, but the development of this industry during the war and since the armistice has been such that when the factories at present under construction are completed, the British shoe manufacturer can be practically independent of foreign supplies; whereas six years ago probably 50 per cent of our requirements were imported.

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BRITISH BRUSH-MAKING.

By T. MARSON TILL, Secretary of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association.

THERE is hardly a household, factory, workshop, or institution that exists where brushes of some kind or other are not used—yet few people seem to know how or of what brushes are made.

It is perhaps little known that the bristle used for brush-making throughout the world is grown on the semi-wild boar in Russia, China, and India.

Although bristle is the most important material used in the industry, brushes are also made from the hair of the horse, bear, goat, badger, squirrel, sable, and other animals—from fibre from the Mexican aloe tree—from piassava (bass), kitool, cocoon, and other fibres from various tropical palms.

The manufacture of brushes is divided roughly into five branches:—

1. Brushes "drawn" with wire or thread.
2. Painting and shaving brushes.
3. Brushes and brooms set with pitch, etc.
4. Twisted wire brushes for flues and boilers.
5. Ivory and bone hair and tooth brushes.

WIRE-DRAWN BRUSHES.

Include toilet, stable, and household brushes, such as scrubs and shoe brushes.

Tufts or knots of bristle or hair of double the length required are placed under loops of wire, which are passed through holes in the back of the brush and then drawn back with the bristle, thus bending them double and causing both ends to stand upright together. On the back of the stock is now glued and screwed a piece of decorative wood to cover up the wires and bent tufts showing through. The brush is then finished and polished.

Some of the commoner sorts of "drawn" brushes are made by plunging the "knots" with staples into the board by machinery, and this process has considerably developed during the war. **PAINTING AND SHAVING BRUSHES.**

There are two classes of *painting brushes*—those for painters and decorators and those for artists.

Before painting and other bristle brushes can be made, the bristle, which is the most expensive part of the brush, has to be sorted and "drawn" into certain lengths from the raw bristle, washed, mixed, and tied into knots of required sizes and stiffness, so that the bend of all the bristles faces inwards, and the flags form concentric rings. The buying of suitable bristles and these operations require much skill and training.

The knots of bristles when so finished are concentric at the roots, and are bound on to the handle by string or wire, or are driven into a socket. A new process under which the roots are set in vulcanised rubber is being developed with success.

Artists' brushes are made from hair taken from the tail of the sable, marten, kolinsky, and squirrel, and also from bristles. They are set in quills of various sizes, or in metal. The work is chiefly done by girls. The firms in England who specialise in artists' brushes are few in number.

Shaving brushes.—The hair from along the middle of the back of the badger is the best hair from which these brushes are made. Goat hair and bristles are also used and made to imitate badger, and unless the brush is stamped "badger hair" it may generally be taken that the brush is made of a mixture of hairs. The best badger hair is worth to-day about 300s. per lb.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

An entirely different process, known as "setting," is employed in the manufacture of these.

A knot of hair, fibre, or bristles is taken and the root end dipped into boiling pitch, bound with a thrum, then dipped again and inserted into a hole already bored in the wooden stock, a slight twist being given in the process to splay the hairs.

TWISTED WIRE BRUSHES FOR FLUES AND BOILERS.

These are chiefly made by special machinery. **IVORY AND BONE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.**

This is a distinct branch of the trade, although most of the brushes come under the heading of "drawn" work.

Bone nail brushes are almost now entirely superseded by wooden ones.

Although the antiquity of the brush trade itself is not very great, the following early references to brushes are on record:—In the year 1377 A.D., "or wyped it (a coat) with a brushe." In the year 1519, "Olde men brusshed theyr dustye clothes with cowe tayles: as we do with hear brusshes." The painting brush used by artists is probably the oldest type of brush. The few hair brushes that were made 120 years ago for the toilet were constructed on the principle upon which the modern broom is made—that is, the hairs were set in with pitch.

In the cheaper and commoner kinds of brushes foreign competition made some headway prior to the war, but in the better class of goods the British trade has always more than held its own.

Statistics give the following values of the trade:—

	Imports.	Exports	Re Exports.	Home Trade
	£	£	£	£
1907	—	—	—	1,828,000
1913	456,141	237,312	22,167	—
1914	354,903	216,236	18,605	—
1915	377,578	187,162	14,107	—
1916	432,043	236,298	19,410	—
1917	90,287	213,887	8,144	—
1918	407,567	171,122	4,530	—
1919	850,633	291,297	57,337	—
1920	910,155	588,340	41,883	—
First 9 months, 1921	852,685	281,617	Not yet known.	—

In the year 1908 the British Brush Manufacturers' Association was formed, and now has a membership of 112 of the leading manufacturers in the country.

The Scottish, Irish, and Northern Counties Brush Manufacturers' Associations, and Master Bone Brush Makers Association, representing 117 manufacturers, are affiliated to the B.B.M.A., which thus represents 229 brush manufacturers.

The Association has standardised the stamping of brushes as to weight and material used, and has established the difference between bristles and hair—bristles now being strictly recognised in the trade as only the hair of the hog, pig, or boar.

The Government and Municipal bodies recognise the Association as representing the Trade.

A Trade Board consisting of 14 representatives from the B.B.M.A., and 14 representatives from the trades unions concerned, has now been established to settle minimum rates of wages for the trade and other matters appertaining thereto.

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BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

IN 1492, Christopher Columbus, in eager pursuit of knowledge of the hinterland of the new territories whose coasts he had been the first to reach, sent out a party of men from his ships to explore Cuba. The little expedition made a great discovery. They found tobacco. The first European consignments of the herb reached Spain in 1558, and in 1586 Ralph Lane, the first Governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake introduced it into England, leading the way for the establishment of a British industry the history of which has been one of continuous and uninterrupted development. Of the about fifty known species of *nicotiana* nearly all are natives of America, than which few others are of economic importance. The great bulk of the world's tobacco supply is derived from *nicotiana glabrum*, the Virginia tobacco, originating in some part of Central or South America, now cultivated in many other regions. The growths of Cuba, the United States, the Philippines, and Latakia, are derivatives from this species, which is also extensively cultivated in India. *Nicotiana persica*, the source of the renowned Shiraz tobacco of Persia, appears to be only another variety of the same stock, and to have been introduced from America. East Indian (green) tobacco is the product of a different species—*nicotiana rustica*, an indigenous Mexican plant, which thrives in Southern Germany and Hungary.

Tobacco is cultivable in numerous diverse climatic conditions and varieties of soil, but in quality and flavour is radically affected by the locality and circumstance of its growth, its characteristics being influenced by very slight differences of climate. It will grow wherever climatic conditions are congenial, but the type of its product is chiefly dependent on the nature of the soil. Experience proves that only practical experiment can determine where it can be cultivated to advantage.

Supplies from America exceed those from the whole of Asia, and the latter exceed those from the whole of Europe; Africa coming in a long way last. As regards sources of supply within the British Empire, for local consumption tobacco is cultivated in many parts of India, and on a commercial scale chiefly in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and in the Punjab; Northern Ceylon yields a kind unacceptable on European markets; British North Borneo competes with Sumatra in the matter of a leaf in especial favour with cigar makers; British African yields are much more considerable than those of Australia; in the West Indies, only in Jamaica have operations the status of an industry. Some success has rewarded recent attempts to make cultivation in several English counties, and in Ireland, a practical proposition.

Grown under differing conditions in so many places, methods of cultivation and preparation

vary, most interest attaching to those in use on the plantations of the United States. Here the seeds (so minute that between 300,000 and 400,000 only weigh a single ounce) are sown in specially prepared nursery beds, from which, after about 60 days, the young plants are removed to be set out in fields, from 10,000 to more than 11,500 of them to one acre. About 95 days after transplantation, the crop is ripe, the computation being that on average about 40,000 plants reach a healthy maturity from every ounce of seed. The drying of the gathered leaves can be effected by exposure to the sun, a similar method being air-drying; but the usual and quicker agency is a fire-heated temperature. During the fermentation that is set up after the dried leaves are stacked, pains are essential to ensure its uniform distribution.

Tobacco reaches the British manufacturer in the form of bunches of tightly-compressed leaves, which are separated, damped and re-dried. Careful division into grades and classes and skilful blending precede conversion into pipe tobacco, cigarette tobacco and cigarettes, and into cigars. It is in relation to the British cigar that the British Tobacco Industry of to-day has made an advance of especial interest. Although the home manufacture of this article dates back to 1790, it has only now reached perfection, a specific incentive encouraging a sudden development. The imposition on Havana cigars of an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent., in addition to existing duties, so raised their price to the consumer that, except to the few, they became a prohibited luxury. British makers appreciated their opportunity and took advantage of it. Securing consignments of the choice leaves jealously reserved for so long by the foreign grower for his own use as "wrappers," their one serious obstacle was removed, with the result that they now produce a British-manufactured cigar that, in every essential quality and attribute, claims to be indistinguishable from the imported cigar of high rank, though the latter costs its smoker so very much more. The secret of the success of the at-last perfected British cigar is in the blending of the flavours and other characteristics of selected tobaccos from various sources, the principal being Havana, Borneo and Java.

The making of a cigar is a simple process to witness, but calls for the exercise of such nicety of judgment and delicacy and dexterity of touch that the operators in reputable factories are men who have served an apprenticeship of five years. The "fillers" that compose the core are of a corresponding quality with the shaped leaf that covers them, technically the "binder," the outer covering round which is the "wrapper." On the quality of this the quality of the finished whole finally depends—hence the reservation for the indicated purpose of the choicest leaves the world can produce. In one respect the smoker of British manufactured tobacco in any of its forms has a guarantee that does not apply to tobacco of foreign manufacture, in the damping of which water is allowed to be "sauced" with mixtures that include such adulterants as common salt and saltpetre; whereas here the law prevents anything being added to pure water.

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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden; by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance. Lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales; the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

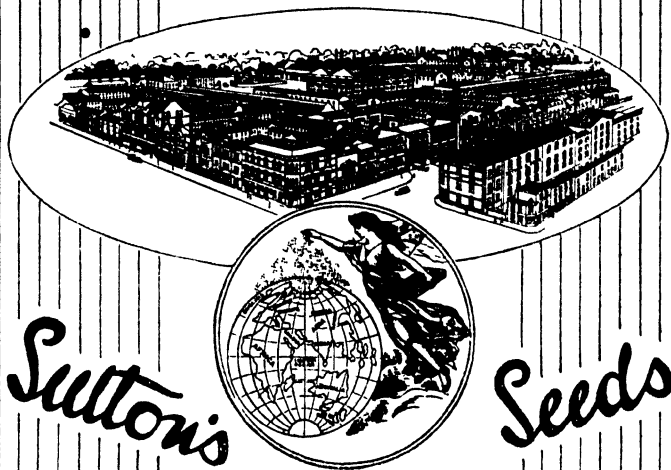
If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only

one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred new varieties were discovered in China. It is not worthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it partly means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.



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THE PIANO AND GRAMOPHONE INDUSTRY.

WHILST the following notes relate more especially to the piano and its up-to-date prototype, the player-piano, they are also applicable to the gramophone which, not wholly without justification so far as the better types are concerned, has acquired the status of a musical instrument, and cannot be separated from any review of the musical instrument industry.

The past year has probably been the most difficult one which the British musical instrument trade has ever been called upon to face, and records at least the failure of one eminent house.

That this depression was less due to conditions peculiar to the trade than to those which equally affected other British industries is the only satisfactory feature to record. Summarised, these conditions have been:—

- (1) Limitation of home demand as a result of excessive taxation.
- (2) Heavy decreases in values of stock.
- (3) Inability, mainly due to exchange disparities, to trade in the foreign markets.
- (4) German competition.

The latter is placed last because, whilst the threat of German competition bulks largely in the popular eye, it has yet to be demonstrated that, save in the cheapest grade of goods, the German makers can redress the disadvantages of the present tariff and at the same time give a greater value than the British maker. For them to do so will become increasingly diffi-

cult as the value of their currency tends to rise.

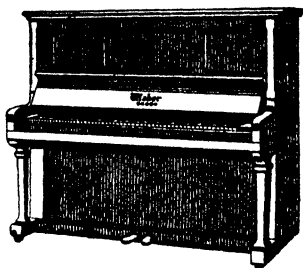
Labour conditions have become more satisfactory, the Trade Unions concerned wisely acquiescing in the reduction of a wage which was severely hampering the trade. Due to this and other reasons, prices fell considerably during 1921, and to-day may be regarded as having become stabilized, an important consideration for the purchaser.

Most products, like vintages, acquire a special quality in certain years and for a variety of reasons, including which are those of improved labour and renewed access to the best grades of material, the British piano of 1922 should reach the highest point of value since 1914. One notable fact is that the so-called "German tone," which enjoyed a popularity not wholly undeserved before the war, has been perfectly duplicated by the more enterprising British makers for the benefit of those customers who seek this feature.

The gramophone has benefited by the great amount of research work devoted to sound reproduction in recent years, and whilst its evolution may not yet be so complete as that of the piano, an extraordinary degree of excellence has been reached in the best makes. 1921 saw considerable strides in recording, largely due to the entry into this industry of one of the leading British musical houses; it is widely claimed that their product marks a great artistic advance.

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THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

6

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked; and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv. 3: "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first-built and largest biscuit factory in the world: this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being co-incident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate; and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service": to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, ginger—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country; while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western,

and South-Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag: the British biscuit goes with it.



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THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply, the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering, the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass, argum, was tried, but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conte, a French chemist, in 1785. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay, formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge, combined with practical experience, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is extruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It

is laid out in trays, in lengths of about 22 inches, and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high-grade pencils are made of cedar wood, which, owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana*, which is found at its best in the south-eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 7½ ins. long, ½ in. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved, coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semicircular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand-papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay, wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose, but clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists, however, in the United Kingdom, and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured "strip" have been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured pencils, of high grade, including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the colour manufacturer for colours, often specially produced, and it is this connexion which has largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany. It is obvious that with this handicap the British pencil manufacturer was well equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Austro-German products would show that where any difference existed in favour of the foreign production it was primarily the finish due to colour.

During the period of the war United Kingdom production of pencils was intensified in an endeavour to meet the increased demand. New companies commenced to manufacture, and established manufacturers installed additional plant, realising a considerable increase in output.

This development continued subsequent to the termination of hostilities and reconstruction and amalgamation took place in the industry. A noteworthy event was the fusion of two important and old-established manufacturers whose combined resources, experience of manufacture and technical researchwork should tend to raise still further the standard of production in the United Kingdom.

In spite of the difficulties, which have been common to all industries, to re-establish trade in overseas markets, the export trade in lead pencils, which was almost entirely lost during the war, is being gradually regained, particularly in the Dominions and Crown Colonies.

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COLOUR PRINTING.

THE origin of Colour Printing, although generally ascribed to the 15th century, probably had its origin—in common with many other crafts practised to-day—with the Romans, Cicero, in one of his early epistles, referring to a method whereby a number of portraits could be made for general distribution.

Lack of detail concerning this method of stamping or printing in colour, necessitates tracing the evolution of the craft from the earliest forms of colour printing in existence—certain crude attempts made by means of wooden blocks to imitate the elaborate “rubrication” used by mediæval scribes in the decoration of manuscripts.

In 1457, a Liturgical Psalter was printed on more ambitious lines in red and black throughout, with large decorative initials showing the addition of blue. Twenty-three years later witnesses the first example of English colour printing, the most notable example being a treatise on Heraldry, printed in as many as four colours—something of an achievement in those early days, and one, moreover, providing an exceptionally fine example of early work.

Failure to rival the remarkably rich hand-work characteristic of the period, led to the disuse of colour printing during the 16th and 17th centuries, but with the advent of the 18th century, colour printers at last threw off the shackles which had so long confined them within narrow bounds. Many of the processes of this period are continued on modified lines to the present day, notably the three-colour process, invented by J. Le Blon who, without the aid of the camera, employed methods fundamentally similar to those still in use.

Of all workers printing in colour from wood blocks, none achieved more lasting fame than George Baxter who, finding colour printing practically non-existent, left it flourishing. All workers found inspiration from the well-known “Baxtertypes” until the fifties, when wood block processes began to find a serious rival in chromo-lithography, invented by Senefelder, of Munich, in 1796, and introduced into this country some six years later.

Various attempts to establish lithography in England failed until the early twenties, when the commercial and artistic advantages of the process were recognised and practised on a small scale by several firms. In 1835 a firm of London colour printers, Jones by name, started using lithographic methods. This firm is also remarkable for the fact that they popularised printing in gold, using gold with the same facility as shown by other printers of the day in using black.

In 1854 machines were adapted to print from zinc as well as stone, which did much to simplify the work of lithographers of the period. An

idea of the difficulties with which they had hitherto been confronted may be gained from the fact that “The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century”—published in 1851-53—required no fewer than 1,069 stones, weighing twenty-five tons. An edition of 1,200 copies necessitated the taking of 1,300,000 separate impressions.

The progress of chromo-lithography is marked by photo-lithography—first utilised in 1860 for reprinting *The Domesday Book*—tri-chromatic lithography, which followed in 1889, and, nine years later, a further innovation introduced by a London colour printer, whereby zinc plates, chemically treated, could be printed litho fashion on an ordinary Wharfedale machine.

The three-colour process, as practised to-day, owes its being to the advent of photography. In 1861 the system began to proceed along definite lines, becoming sufficiently practicable with the development of the half-tone process for commercial work.

Progress in the art was aided by sensitometric tests. Early difficulties concerning the matter of screen angles were successfully overcome, while improvements on the part of dry plate makers led to the direct process, as distinguished from the slow and expensive indirect process first practised.

Impetus was given to the three colour process by means of closer attention in the matter of inks, improved machinery and, finally, by the introduction of the Offset method of printing, whereby half tones up to 200 lines may be printed with a delicacy and softness impossible to obtain by block printing.

The Offset process is rapidly becoming the most important factor in the development of colour printing. Clearness, softness, and accurate reproduction are characteristic of this process, which brings out to the full the sympathy of the subject. Carried out on rough paper it guarantees the reproduction of light and shade in all its delicate gradations, in a manner impossible to obtain on the highly-coated paper employed in ordinary methods.

These facts have been realised to the full by English colour printers who are, perhaps, better equipped than those of any other country to deal with this important branch of their craft.

Nowhere are the strides in colour printing more apparent than in this country. Germany, although generally accepted as the home of printing, has much to develop where colour work is concerned. On all sides evidence is forthcoming that whereas in the past, other countries may have been more favourably situated to produce high-class work, English colour printers of the present day have little or nothing to fear, being fully prepared to meet foreign competition, and to beat it.

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LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

By J. R. RIDDELL, Principal, St. Bride Foundation Printing School.

LETTERPRESS printing, the craft which turned the darkness of the Middle Ages into light and secured the intellectual achievements of the past, and also furnished a sure guarantee of the future, is the art of obtaining impressions from relief surfaces, such as type and engraved blocks.

It is claimed that the earliest attempts at printing were made in China before the Christian era. It is known that printing from engraved blocks and movable characters was practised in the Celestial Kingdom in the eleventh century, when a smith named Pi Shing made movable types, but the large number of characters in the Chinese alphabet made the invention practically useless. Books printed from blocks were published in China and Korea as early as 922, these are said to be still in existence. In the British Museum there is a copy of a Chinese Encyclopedia printed from movable types in the year 1397.

There is no actual certainty of the date of the invention of printing from movable types, but it is assumed it took place about 1449. Certain "Letters of Indulgence" are the first known documents to have been printed by this method. These were issued from a press at Mainz and bear the date 1454.

The first book printed in English was "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," partly printed at Bruges about 1478, by William Caxton, the first English printer, who set up his Press at Westminster in 1476.

The art of producing metal types is a very exacting one, calling for great accuracy and skill, not only in the designing of the letters and setting of the galleys, but also in the casting of the individual letter. The unit of type measurement is a "point," twelve of which equal "a pica em," or the sixth of an inch. The height of type is .918 in., or approximately the diameter of a shilling. "Points of type," which are of varying weights and sizes, are supplied to the printer in recognised proportions of characters, i.e., letters, signs, spaces, and are based on the number of "A's" in the font.

In the actual production of letterpress printing, there are two main operations, the setting up of the type by the compositor, and the printing of the type on the sheet of paper by the pressman, or machine manager.

COMPOSING.

In hand composition the compositor stands in front of a frame on which is placed a tray, called a "case," this is divided into a number of compartments or "bays," of varying sizes, each of which contains either a number of one particular letter of the alphabet, or punctuation marks, signs, figures, spaces, &c. These letters are picked up from the case by the compositor with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and placed in a metal tool called a "composing stick" held in the left hand, and from which the letters, in the form of lines, are taken and placed upon a long shallow tray with flanges, called a "galley." The spaces, shaped like type but somewhat shorter, are placed between words. The lines of movable type are ultimately made up in a piece of a book of a particular size and placed inside a steel frame called a "chase," and the type "locked up," i.e., made portable by means of a system of wedges making the frame of type suitable for printing from on a machine.

Between the setting up of type and the actual printing, there are several important operations to be performed, such as reading—a most responsible task—the reader's position usually being held by a man of wide learning and practical experience. There are also the making and reading of the reader's and author's "correctors," and finally the arranging or "imposing" of the pages in such a way that when the sheet is printed on both sides and folded, the pages will fall in proper sequence and with correct margins.

After the number of copies required have been printed, the type is "distributed"—i.e., each letter or space is put back into its respective box by the compositor so that the type may be used over again. In this work great care has to be exercised to prevent the letters getting into the wrong bays, or, as the printer would say, "picking" the case.

We live in a mechanical age, and mechanical science has made great advances in connection with Printing during the past 50 years. In setting up "solid matter," such as newspapers and books, composing machines are used to a large extent. Of these there are various styles which can be divided into two classes, those which cast a solid line of type, called a "slug," and those which produce, as in hand composition, a line made up of separate letters.

The compositor on the composing machine is called an "operator." He manipulates a keyboard similar in

appearance to that of a typewriter, the keys of which when depressed set certain mechanism into operation, ultimately producing lines of type spaced and ready for printing, either in solid lines, as with the Linotype or Intertype, or in single letters as produced by the Monotype.

MACHINE PRINTING.

When the forme of type and illustrations has been sent to press, a large amount of work and skill is demanded of the pressman or machine manager, before the results are obtained which enable even a novice to recognise that the book or the piece of printed matter he is handling is an example of good craftsmanship. There is an indefinable charm about a well printed page. Hours, and sometimes days, of what is called "making ready" may be spent on the machine to produce an even, clear, solid and sharp impression from the forme. Particularly is this the case when printing illustrations—the printer has to adjust the weight of pressure to suit the different tones in the plate, so that the "tone-values" of the original design will be retained throughout the printing of a large edition. This is done by cutting out on sheets which enter the parts which print too heavily, and catching up those which require to print solidly, by the use of papers of varying thicknesses and pasting them together, forming what is called an "overlay." This is fixed on the platen or cylinder of the machine in such a way that it corresponds exactly with the forme when the impression is made. This work requires a high order of intelligence, skill and much experience.

When the make ready is completed, the machine is "set" to suit the job. Ink suitable for the work is placed in an adjustable trough, called a "dust" which is regulated by means of screws so that an even and sufficient supply of ink is automatically maintained and carried to the forme by means of a system of rollers throughout the run of the job, which may last for a day or even for weeks. On an average some thing like 9,000 sheets of a school book will be printed in a day, but during their printing, great care has to be exercised and a sharp look-out kept for letters breaking off or for something (such as a space between words which should not print) "working up" and spoiling the appearance of the work.

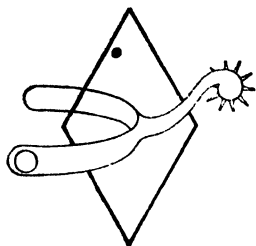
There are many kinds of printing machines, too numerous to mention, varying from those which give a flat impression, such as the hand press and platen machines, to the large cylinders and rotaries which produce books and daily newspapers. The various styles of machines are capable of printing anything from a few hundred up to about 200,000 copies per hour.

BLOCK MAKING.

A reference as to how illustrations are obtained may not be considered out of place in this "tabloid article." The artist's drawing, photograph, or design is photographed by a particular process (sometimes through a screen representing a number of minute dots which can be seen if a print from a half-tone block is closely examined). The process-negative is then photographically printed on to a sensitised piece of metal, which, when developed is subjected to the action of certain acids, which etch, or eat away, the metal not protected by the photographic image. After varying degrees of etching, the image is left standing in relief, providing a surface from which the letterpress printer can print. These relief blocks, when mounted on wood to bring them to type height, are placed in a forme and printed at the same time as the type.

Blocks for printing in colours are made very much in the same way, but instead of employing one negative, there are three, each representative of one of the fundamental colours scientifically dissected, and from these negatives, blocks are made. Each block is printed in a different one of the three primary colours—yellow, red and blue—and when the colours are printed on top of each other, a reproduction of the colour tones approximating those in the original painting is obtained.

Printing is acknowledged to be one of the most important of our national industries. It is estimated that some 8,000 firms in the United Kingdom have invested over £30,000,000 in the business which gives employment to some 300,000 workers. Further, it is the art which has educated the world, and as a career for young men of intelligence it provides considerable scope for future development. There are great opportunities for men of education coupled with technical knowledge to become leaders who will influence the public to a fuller realisation of the commercial value of good printing, whether it be for newspapers, books or the larger and probably most important section—commercial or job printing.



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THE TYPEWRITER.

THE thought of the typewriting machine long preceded the creation of the first practical typewriter. As long ago as 1714 a patent was granted to an Englishman named Henry Mill for a design embodying the idea and the principle of a typewriting instrument, and although the specification of this invention gave no mechanical details as to the construction of its component parts, from the invention itself, crude as it was, has evolved in successive stages the typewriter of every variation in use to-day; thus, and in the indicated sense, its manufacture, wherever conducted, is an industry of British origin.

No efforts to improve on Henry Mill's primitive attempt seem to have been made till 1784, but from that year onwards numerous experiments for the construction of a more practical machine are on record. The most notable achievements were the following.

In 1840 two British inventors, Bain and Wright, patented a typewriter-telegraph, in which the vital principle of the typebar circle was first used. In 1843 an American, Thurber, constructed the first machine embodying the step-by-step lateral movement of the paper-platen. In 1867, the *Scientific American* described a writing machine recently invented by John Pratt, an American living at Camden Town (London), and this description arrested the attention of two American printers, Sholes and Soule, who were busy with the invention of a machine for serially numbering book pages. From it they got the idea of extending the scope of their own apparatus so as to cover the alphabet, as well as the figure range. For six years Sholes persevered, and eventually succeeded in making a model good enough to interest a well-known firm of gun makers in its commercial possibilities. In 1874, the first imperfect but capable machines were marketed. That was the beginning of the typewriter industry proper. It was not, however, until after 1880 that its success was assured. The world's annual output of typewriters was a few years ago roughly estimated at 500,000; the United States, with its population of nearly 100,000,000, absorbing about 250,000. Later Board of Trade returns than those for 1920 are not available at time of writing; the number of typewriting machines imported into Great Britain in that year was over 80,000, more than 25,000 above the number in 1919. Since 1914 importations have nearly or quite doubled. The multifarious work and changed conditions caused by the war created an enormous demand for typewriters. All managers were confronted with a large amount of clerical labour, with a sadly depleted and often inexperienced staff to do it. Many resorted to typewriters who ought to have used them before, and were willing to pay double pre-war prices. In 1917 (till the end of 1918) importation of typewriters was prohibited, and demand forced up the value of second-hand re-built machines to fancy prices. In addition to the typewriter, every device that would save time, labour and expense was tried; consequently British offices are better equipped than ever they were, though even yet it is far from fully realised to what an extent mechanism can replace or expedite clerical work. Hitherto the manufacture of typewriters in England has not been on the scale that it should have reached, but two or three new manufacturing have been

established since the restoration of peace. As a result of the war, the British public are awake at last to the necessity of supporting home manufactures. Probably the high cost of typing machines has prevented their use in larger numbers. The great American concerns run their businesses in such a costly manner that about 50 per cent. of the price has to be set aside for selling expenses. The high prices thus charged are therefore out of all proportion to the manufacturing cost; one of the largest corporations altered its methods, and brought out a machine at half the price of its standard one, which course is stated to have yielded satisfactory results. This shows that a good machine can be produced at a popular price, and encourages a much larger output of home-made machines. Manufacturers generally, whatever the commodity they manufacture, are culled on to produce more after the war than they did before. If this can be done by working at harder pressure for a shortened day, so much the better, especially from a national health standpoint, but it can only thus be done by the increased use of mechanical facilities. As a labour-saving instrument, which lessens fatigue and eye-strain, the modern typewriter should be regarded as indispensable in every well-found office. At first it was difficult to sell, because the enormous value of the legibility, uniformity and speed of its work was not recognised. To-day these points are appreciated. Even now, however, the demand for the typewriter has not nearly reached its limits. In their own interests many more people ought to use it, and many business firms ought to use more machines. The typewriter has, comparatively recently, been developed in a new direction, mechanism having been adapted to it which makes it an adding and subtracting machine, while it remains also a writing machine.

Further, typewriters equipped with a plain type carrier for general correspondence can also be fitted with separate type carriers for the language of any nationality (or for medical, astronomical, or other technical symbols), the change being effected in a few seconds. An even newer feature is the provision of perforating type, the use of which in making out cheques, policies, dividend warrants, etc. (without change of machine), is a protection from subsequent tampering.

There are about ninety different kinds of typewriters made in the world, the preponderant production of America being supplemented by that of France, Italy, and Germany; as well as by the still small but increasing production of our own country.

"Made in England" should be the hall-mark demanded by every patriotic purchaser. In this connection a word of caution is called for. The market is not free from typewriters spuriously described as British that are in reality of German or other foreign manufacture. From these the genuine product of British manufacture is differentiated by its indisputable superiority. Up to recent days, out of every 100 machines made at home 95 have been exported. We can never, of course, export too many, but the sooner we import far fewer the better—and more creditable—in every way. The British typewriter being what it is there is no reason why we should have to import any.

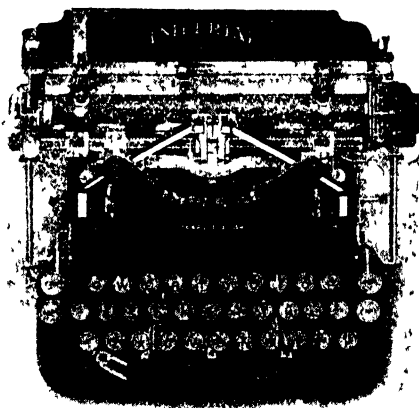
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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw; recently even sawdust has been utilised; (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres; (3) resin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper; (4) loading materials such as china clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque; (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal-tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers, and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the paper-makers' raw material, are now used for high-grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four-fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water, the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements; next in importance were Russia (Finland), Canada, Newfoundland and Germany. The cutting off of supplies from the last-named country has not appreciably affected the position, and until the restrictive measures came into operation, the British imports of wood pulp had increased rather than diminished. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Imports have shown a considerable increase, but even at the end of 1920 had not regained pre-war figures.

Rags are largely imported. The present figures show a further increase both in weight and value.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1918, 1919 and 1920:—

Description	1918 Tons	1919 Tons	1920 Tons
Mechanical Wood Pulp ..	182,007	228,022	538,989
Chemical Wood Pulp ..	237,333	499,898	575,204
Esparto	18,730	70,124	162,539
Rags	115	6,325	12,408
Other Materials	354	1,242	6,692
Totals	488,781	1,016,711	1,278,892

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term "paper" must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board, cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country were of equal importance, for, although cheap printings, such as newspaper, did not bulk so largely, this was neutralised by the larger quantities of almost every other type.

During 1920 both imports and exports show large increases both in quantity and value.

Figures for 1921 are not yet available.

The following figures give the quantity and value of

the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years:—

1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
104,000	381,076	647,263	5,131,810	13,019,708	30,252,181

Over one quarter of these quantities is accounted for by strawboards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. The feature of the 1920 imports is the large increase in all varieties. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer, manufacturing over one-third, and was followed in order by Germany, England, France, Austria, Canada, Italy, Russia, Finland, etc. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table:—

1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
28,144	46,780	117,622	3,163,995	4,223,933	12,517,859

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty-seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments, one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production:—

Paper:—	United Kingdom. Quantity.	Value.
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes ..	124,250	3,065,000
Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc.	436,050	5,590,000
Packing and Wrapping Paper, Biscuits, etc. ..	151,850	1,942,000
Printing and Coloured Papers (not Handing) ..	31,050	846,000
Pasteboard, Cardboard and Millboard ..	44,500	565,000
Other Sorts ..	28,200	700,000
Paper Bags ..	35,500	487,000
	881,500	
All other Products—Recorded by Value only .. .. .	..	112,000
Total Value .. .. .	..	13,329,000

1920	1918	1919	1920
Tons	£	£	£
538,989	3,593,842	4,918,700	8,168,704
575,204	9,138,893	10,484,237	21,360,535
162,539	358,457	946,184	3,179,042
12,408	3,891	188,741	428,062
6,692	6,778	28,659	139,757
1,278,892	13,099,931	16,566,503	33,278,000

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. The following figures give the annual pre-war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles:—

	Tons.
News, all grades	377,000
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp ..	254,800
Printing, mostly from Grass (Esparto) ..	148,900
Brown Papers and Specialities	228,800
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20,800
	1,029,800
Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc.	63,400
Total quantity	1,093,200

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Birkenhead	-			
Glasgow	-	Straits	With transhipment to	Siam, Borneo, Philip- pines, Cochin China, Formosa, Corea and Siberia.
Swansea	-	Philippines		
Hamburg	-	China		
Bremen and Rotterdam	-	Japan		
Amsterdam	-	Padang and	With transhipment to	Other Ports, Dutch East Indies.
Birkenhead	-	Java		
Birkenhead	-	Pacific Coast of N. America	Via	Panama.
New York	-	Straits and Far East	Via	Suez and Panama.
New York	-	Padang and	With transhipment to	Other Ports. Dutch East Indies.
		Java		
Hong Kong	-	Pacific Coast of N. America	Via	Japan and Manila.
Singapore	-	Western Australia	Via	Java.

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Owing to want of space it has been found necessary to omit some of the statistics and particulars previously included in this article.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (see page 959).

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phoenix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Ellurkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

In 1814, the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1921, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,324 vessels, 21,588,606 gross tons, exclusive of 1,109 ships (482,192 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 58,846,325 tons; and sail, 3,128,328 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. R. F. Stockton, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line, established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

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THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines	Head Office.	Owners or Lines	Head Office.
<i>Not less than 100,000 tons each</i>			
Amalgamated Industrials, Ltd.	London.	Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
American Line	New York.	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.)	Glasgow	Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Ltd.	London.	Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.	Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.	Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies	New York.	Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
S.S. Lines	London.	Southern Pacific Co.	New York.
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.	London.	Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.	Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.	Submarine Boat Corp.	Port Newark.
Brooklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.	Toyo Kisen K.K.	Tokio.
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg.	United American Lines Inc.	New York.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.	United Fruit Co. Line	Boston.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services,	London	United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Ltd.	Gothenburg.	Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Calkson, G.	London.	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin, N.Z.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Can.)	Paris.	Weir, Andrew & Co.	Christiania.
Chargeurs Réunis	London.	Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.		
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.	<i>Under 100,000 tons, but not less than 67,460 tons each.</i>	
Commonwealth Government Line	London.	Asiatic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.	Becker, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio
Compania Transatlantica	Cadiz	Belot, G.	Nantes.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.	Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.	Booth S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.	Chambers, James, & Co.	Liverpool.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique	Paris.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.	Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de	Paris.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.	Nav. a Vapeur	Paris.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.	Cia. Transmediterranea	Barcelona
Førenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen.	"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.	Dalghesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Glen Line, Ltd.	London.	David S.S. Co.	London.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.	Edwards, Sons & Co.	Cardiff.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.	New York.	Embricos, M.	London.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.	Ericson, H.	Stockholm.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	Fabre, Cyp.	Marseilles.
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.	Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.	Houston, R. P., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.	Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	Java China Japan Lijn	Amsterdam.
International Steamship Co., Ltd.	Kobe.	Katsuda Kisen K. K.	Kobe.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co.	Kobe.	Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Kawasaki Steamship Co.	Kobe.	Lloyd Mediterraneo	Rome.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.	Lloyd Sabauda	Genoa.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.	Metcalfe, Herbert	Gothenburg.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam	Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste.
Lampert & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.	Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd.	London.
Lloyd Royal Belge, Ltd. (Great	London.	New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	New York.
Britain)	Antwerp.	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Trieste.	Panama Rail Road Co.	New York.
Lloyd Triestino	New York.	Russian Steam Nav. & Trading Co.	Constantinople
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	Paris.	Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn.	Crimea.
Messageries Maritimes	Genoa.	Soc. Italiana di Servizi Mar.	Rome.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Amsterdam.	Soc. Nat. d'Affrètements	Paris.
"Nederland" Line	Rotterdam.	Soc. Navale de l'Ouest	Paris.
Nederlandsch-Amerikaansh	London.	Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	Tokio.	Standard Oil Co. California	San Francisco.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Liverpool.	Standard Trans. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Osaka.	Stern, Jean	Paris.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Copenhagen.	Texas Co., The	Texas.
Östasiatiska Kompagniet	Liverpool.	Thompson, G., & Co., Ltd.	London.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	London.	Thomson, W., & Co.	Leith.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	Los Angeles.	Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans.	Cleveland, Ohio	Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam
Pickands, Mather & Co.		Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.

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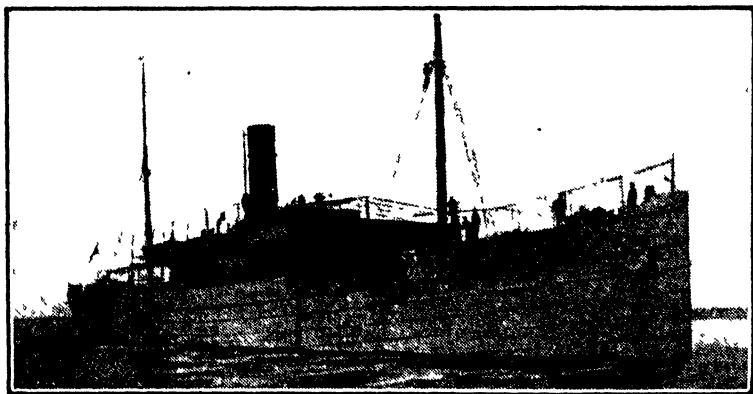
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FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Lane	Funnel	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band.....	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black.....	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport.....	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top.....	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; A in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five pointed blue star.
Booth	Black.....	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black.....	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co. ...	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.	Buff; black top.....	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Transque ...	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compañia Transatlantica	Black.....	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E .
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff, black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav Co. ...	Black.....	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; one deep and one narrow red band; white Maltese Cross	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lampart & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black.....	White; red at corners; letters M M .
Nederland	Buff; black top.....	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co ...	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black.....	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star.....	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black.....	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown
Shaw, Savill & Albion ..	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle.....	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star.....	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson.....	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

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	<i>Tons Reg.</i>		<i>Tons Reg.</i>
REMUERA	11,276	OTARAMA	7,759
HOROKATA	11,248	PAPAROA	7,697
RUAHINE	10,768	TASMANIA	7,609
OPAWA	9,237	WHAKATANE	7,055
HURUNUI	9,266	WAIMATE	7,015
ORARI	9,179	TEKOA (building)	9,775
NIMUTAKA	8,893	FED. S.N. CO's Fleet	145,789
RUAPIHU	8,881		
KAIKOURA	8,697		
PIAKO	8,289		
OTAKI	7,963		
		Total	290,435

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THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1921), and includes all steamers of 11,650 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.—Br. = British; Den. = Denmark; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Ital. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; ♀ = Turbines; ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag	Dimensions.					Built (Year).	Owners or Lines
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (knots).		
Adriatic **	Br.	94,541	700	75 58	18 1/2	1906	White Star.	
Aeolus **	U.S.	12,642	560	62 35	14 1/2	1899	U.S. Shipping Board.	
Agamemnon **		19,361	684	72 40	20 1/2	1902	U.S. Govt. Navy Department.	
Albania ♀	Br.	12,768	523	64 43	15	1920	Cunard.	
Almanzora ***		15,551	570	67 33	17	1914	Royal Mail.	
America **	U.S.	28,622	668	74 47	17	1905	U.S. Govt. War Department	
American Legion ♀		13,000	516	72 27	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.	
Andes ***	Br.	15,620	570	67 33	17	1913	Royal Mail.	
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61 45	14 1/2	1913	Messageries Maritimes.	
Antonia ***	Br.	13,000	510	65 43	N.R.	1921	Cunard.	
Aquitania ****		45,647	868	97 40	24	1914		
Arabic ** (ex Berlin)		17,324	591	69 38	17	1908	White Star.	
Argyllshire **		12,097	526	61 33	14	1911	Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.	
Arlanza ***		14,930	570	65 33	17	1912	Royal Mail.	
Armada Castle **		12,973	570	64 39	17 1/2	1903	Union Castle.	
Armagh ***		12,265	530	63 39	16	1917	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand	
Arundel Castle ***		19,600	630	72 41	N.R.	1921	Union Castle	
Ascania ***		13,050	519	65 43	N.R.	1921	Cunard.	
Asturias **		12,002	520	62 31	16 1/2	1908	Royal Mail.	
Athenia ***		12,000	520	66 42	N.R.	1921	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.	
Athenic **		12,366	500	63 45	13 1/2	1901	White Star	
Ausonia **		13,050	519	63 43	20	1921	Cunard.	
Ballarut **		13,000	520	64 37	N.R.	1920	P. & O.	
Balmoral Castle **		13,361	570	64 38	17 1/2	1910	Union Castle.	
Balranald **		13,000	520	64 37	N.R.	1920	P. & O.	
Baltic **		23,876	709	75 52	17	1904	White Star.	
Barrabool **		12,500	520	64 29	N.R.	1921	P. & O.	
Baradine **		12,500	519	64	N.R.	1920		
Bay State ***	U.S.	15,000	518	72 32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.	
Belgie ***	Br.	24,547	670	78 44	18 1/2	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd	
Bendigo **		13,000	520	64 37	N.R.	1920	P. & O.	
Berengaria ***** (ex Imperator)		52,022	882	98 57	22	1912	Cunard.	
Brabantia *** (ex Wm. Swald)	Hol.	20,200	596	72 40	17	1914	Holland Lloyd.	
Buckeye State ***	U.S.	13,000	518	72 41	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.	
Cadillac **	Br.	12,074	530	66 33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd	
Cameroon ***		16,000	550	70 38	16	1920	Anchor Line.	
Canopic **		12,097	578	59 35	16	1900	White Star.	
Cap Finisterre **	Jap.	14,503	560	65 31	16 1/2	1911	Japanese Government.	
Cap Polonio ***	Br.	20,597	637	72 39	17	1914	The Shipping Controller.	
Caracciolo ***	Ital.	25,000	...	...	18	1921	Nav. General Italiana.	
Carmania ***	Br.	19,524	690	72 40	18	1905	Cunard.	
Caronia **		19,687	650	72 40	18	1905		
Cedric **		21,073	680	75 44	17	1903	White Star.	
Celtic **		20,904	680	75 44	17	1901	" "	
Ceramic ***		18,481	655	69 43	17	1913	" "	
Colombie ***	Fr.	12,200	476	62 35	N.R.	1921	Cie Générale Transatlantique.	
Conte Rosso ***	Ital.	15,500	570	74 26	N.R.	1921	Lloyd Sabaudo.	
Corinthian **	Br.	12,367	500	63 45	13 1/2	1902	White Star.	
Cretic **		13,518	522	66 36	16	1902	White Star.	
Diogenes ***		13,000	500	63 29	N.R.	1921	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.	
Doric ***		16,600	575	67 41	16	1921	White Star.	
Dullio ****	Ital.	22,000	601	75 50	18 1/2	1917	Nav. Gen. Italiana.	
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	12,330	570	64 38	17 1/2	1910	Union Castle.	
Empire State ***	U.S.	15,000	518	72 32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.	
Empress of Asia ****	Br.	16,909	570	68 42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	
Empress of Britain **		25,227	548	65 36	18 1/2	1906	" "	
Empress of Canada ***		22,000	627	77 42	N.R.	1920	" "	
Empress of France ****		18,481	571	72 41	20 1/2	1913	Allan.	

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Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Empress of Russia *****	Br.	16,810	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Euripides *****	U.S.	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland *****	Fr.	12,222	560	60	38	N.R.	1908	International Merc. Mar. Co.
France *****	Fr.	13,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Frederick VIII **	Den.	11,850	523	62	38	17	1913	Forenede Damps. Selskab.
Geiria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	15	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	25,570	699	78	50	17	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare *****	Ital.	21,500	601	76	51	18 1/2	1920	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Golden State *****	U.S.	14,300	517	72	36	N.R.	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Graf Waldersee **	Br.	13,193	561	62	37	12	1898	The Shipping Controller.
Hansa ** (ex Vict. Luise).....	Ger.	16,703	660	67	40	15 1/2	1900	Hamburg American.
Hawkeye State *****	U.S.	14,123	517	72	27	N.R.	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Hobsons Bay *****	Br.	14,400	530	68	39	N.R.	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Homeri ** (ex Columbus)	U.S.	35,000	750	83	48	N.R.	1913	White Star.
Hoosier State *****	U.S.	15,000	518	72	32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
International **	"	12,000	551	72	44	N.R.	1921	Ore Steamship Co.
Ionic **	Br.	12,352	500	63	45	13 1/2	1902	White Star.
Jan Pieterszoon Coen **	Hol.	11,692	503	60	35	15	1915	Nederland.
Jervis Bay *****	Br.	14,400	530	68	39	N.R.	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	13,500	555	75	43	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria **	Br.	24,581	677	77	50	18	1905	The Shipping Controller.
Kenilworth Castle **	U.S.	12,975	570	64	38	17 1/2	1904	Union Castle.
Keystone State *****	U.S.	15,000	518	72	32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
King Alexander **	Br.	15,746	588	65	46	15	1908	Byron S.S. Co., Ltd.
Korea Maru **	Jap.	11,820	551	63	40	17	1901	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,241	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Marine Co.
Laconia *****	Br.	19,000	601	73	31	N.R.	1921	Cunard.
Lafayette *****	Fr.	12,222	546	64	34	18 1/2	1912	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Lapland *****	Br.	18,565	605	70	37	17 1/2	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay **	U.S.	12,500	530	68	39	N.R.	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Leopoldina **	Fr.	12,350	525	62	35	15	1901	French Government.
Leviathan ***** (ex Vaterland)	U.S.	54,282	907	100	58	21	1914	U.S. Govt. Navy Dept.
Limburgia ***** (ex J. H. Bur- chard)	Hol.	19,980	592	72	39	17	1914	Holland Lloyd.
Lone Star State *****	U.S.	15,000	518	72	32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia *****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1920	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mahana *****	Br.	11,796	500	63	39	14	1917	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
Majestic ***** (ex Bismarck) ..	U.S.	56,000	912	100	57	N.R.	1914	White Star.
Manchuria *****	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. Inc.
Massilia *****	Fr.	15,147	574	64	40	20	1916	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania *****	Br.	30,704	762	88	57	25	1907	Cunard.
Medic *****	"	12,032	550	63	39	13 1/2	1899	White Star.
Megantic *****	"	14,878	550	67	41	17 1/2	1909	"
Melita *****	"	13,967	520	67	41	16 1/2	1912	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Metagama **	"	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	"
Minnedosa *****	"	13,972	520	67	41	16 1/2	1912	"
Minnehaha *****	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	International Merc. Mar. Co.
Minnesota *****	"	20,602	622	73	41	13	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. Inc.
Mongolia *****	Br.	15,550	550	71	42	"	1921	P. & O.
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. Inc.
Montcalm *****	Br.	15,000	547	70	40	N.R.	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montrose *****	"	16,250	563	70	—	N.R.	1921	Can. Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20 1/2	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
München *****	Br.	18,000	587	71	46	N.R.	1920	"
Moreton Bay *****	"	14,400	530	68	39	N.R.	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Naldera **	"	15,825	580	67	44	18 1/2	1918	P. & O.
Nansemound **	U.S.	13,333	559	62	30	12	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Narkunda *****	Br.	16,118	581	69	27	18 1/2	1920	P. & O.
Nestor *****	"	14,501	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara *****	"	13,475	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam *****	"	12,531	550	62	34	15	1902	"
Northumberland *****	Br.	12,160	530	63	31	16	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Olympic *****	"	46,439	852	92	59	23	1915	White Star.
Orbita *****	"	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Orca *****	"	15,120	550	67	43	15	1912	"
Orduna *****	"	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	"
Ormonde *****	"	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

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Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Ormuz **	Br.	14,167	550	67 35	16	1914	1914	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Oropesa ***	"	14,072	530	66 41	14 1/2	1920	1920	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Oroya ***	"	14,000	525	62 32	N.R.	1921	1921	"
Orsova **	"	12,036	536	63 34	18	1909	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	"	12,133	535	64 38	18	1909	1909	"
Osterley **	"	12,129	535	63 34	18	1909	1909	"
Paris *****	Fr.	32,000	734	85 59	22	1917	1917	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Patric **	Br.	11,885	487	59 40	17	1913	1913	Cie. Française de Nav. à Vap.
Patricia **	"	14,466	560	62 37	12	1899	1899	The Shipping Controller.
Paul Lecat **	Fr.	12,989	510	61 42	14 1/2	1911	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,042	550	63 39	13 1/2	1899	1899	White Star.
Pesaro **	Ital.	12,338	525	62 35	15 1/2	1901	1901	Italian Govt.
Pine Tree State ***	U.S.	15,000	518	72 41	N.R.	1921	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Pittsburgh ***	Br.	16,600	575	67 41	16	1920	1920	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,622	510	61 42	13 1/2	1912	1912	Messageries Maritimes.
President Grant **	U.S.	18,072	599	68 48	13 1/2	1907	1907	U.S. Govt. War Dept.
Presidente Wilson **	Ital.	12,567	477	60 43	12	1912	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Pretoria **	Br.	13,234	561	62 37	12	1897	1897	The Shipping Controller.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm **	"	17,099	589	68 38	17 1/2	1908	1908	Can. Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Providence.	Fr.	11,996	511	59 43	17	1915	1915	Cie. Française de Nav. à Vap.
Regina ***	Br.	16,313	575	67 41	16	1918	1918	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,527	550	62 26	15	1901	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau*****	Fr.	12,678	559	63 43	16 1/2	1911	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77 43	17	1908	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	"	12,490	550	63 39	13 1/2	1900	1900	White Star.
Samaria ***	Br.	18,500	601	73 40	N.R.	1921	1921	Cunard.
San Felix *	"	13,055	530	69 42	12	1921	1921	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Fernando *	"	13,056	530	69 42	12	1919	1919	"
San Florentino *	"	12,842	530	68 42	12	1919	1919	"
San Fraterno	"	11,929	527	66 42	N.R.	1913	1913	"
San Gaspar *	"	12,700	...	...	...	1921	1921	"
San Gregorio.	"	12,093	527	66 33	N.R.	1913	1913	"
San Jeronimo	"	12,028	525	66 33	N.R.	1914	1914	"
San Lorenzo	"	12,097	527	66 42	N.R.	1914	1914	"
San Melito.	"	12,286	530	66 33	N.R.	1914	1914	"
San Nazario	"	12,029	525	66 41	N.R.	1914	1914	"
San Patricio	"	11,877	530	66 33	N.R.	1915	1915	"
Sarauac	"	12,070	530	66 42	N.R.	1918	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd.
Saxon **	"	12,385	570	64 38	17 1/2	1900	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	"	12,197	580	64 38	16	1900	1900	Cunard.
Scandinavian **	"	12,099	550	59 43	16	1898	1898	Allan.
Seythia ***	"	19,502	600	73 40	16	1921	1921	Cunard.
Sea Girt ***	U.S.	13,500	516	72 27	N.R.	1921	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Shinjo Maru ***	Jap.	13,039	558	61 35	17	1911	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Shropshire **	Br.	12,184	526	61 33	14	1912	1912	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Siberia Maru **	Jap.	11,785	551	63 21	17	1901	1901	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Silver State ***	U.S.	14,123	517	72 27	N.R.	1921	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Sophocles **	Br.	13,000	500	63 39	N.R.	1921	1921	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	12,977	522	64 20	15 1/2	1918	1918	Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,522	547	62 34	15	1900	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Suevic **	Br.	12,531	550	63 39	13 1/2	1901	1901	White Star.
Tenyo Maru ***	"	13,398	558	61 35	17	1908	1908	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tirpitz ***	"	21,477	590	75 41	N.R.	1914	1914	"
Tjibessar *	Hol.	12,000	500	63 31	N.R.	1921	1921	Java China Japan Lijn.
Transylvania ***	Br.	17,250	550	70 42	N.R.	1921	1921	Anchor Line.
Tyrrhenia ***	"	16,000	550	70 38	N.R.	1920	1920	Cunard.
Ulysses **	"	14,626	563	68 40	14	1913	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vandeyck ***	"	13,500	510	64 30	N.R.	1921	1921	Lampart & Holt, Ltd
Voltaire **	"	13,500	510	64 30	N.R.	1921	1921	"
Von Steuben.	U.S.	14,901	637	66 39	21 1/2	1901	1901	U.S. Govt. Navy Dept..
Walmer Castle **	Br.	12,546	570	64 36	17 1/2	1902	1902	Union Castle.
Wenatchee ***	U.S.	14,127	526	72 27	N.R.	1921	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
William Rockefeller **	U.S.	13,500	555	75 43	N.R.	1921	1921	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Wiltshire **	Br.	12,160	526	61 33	14	1912	1912	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Windsor Castle ***	"	19,600	630	72 41	N.R.	1921	1921	Union Castle.
Zeeland **	"	11,667	561	60 36	15	1901	1901	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Zeppelin **	"	14,167	550	67 35	N.R.	1914	1914	Oriental Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Princessa, 473,689 cubic feet; *Baronesa*, 473,481 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 470,157 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Northumberland*, 466,000 cubic feet (Federal S. Nav. Co.); *Armagh*, 466,000 cubic feet (Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand); *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Cornwall*, 460,000 cubic feet (Hasham Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd.); *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Nariva*, 447,000 cubic feet; *Natia*, 447,000 cubic feet (R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.). There were on June 30, 1921, 826 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 109 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 36 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 160 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Olympic, 45,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons (Cunard); *Minnesota*, 20,602 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Transylvania*, 17,250 tons (Anchor); *Doris*, 16,600 tons (White Star); *Pittsburg*, 16,600 tons (International Navigation Co.); *Tyrrhenia*, 16,000 tons (Cunard); *Empress of Britain*, 15,857 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Conte Rosso*, 15,500 tons (Lloyd Sabaud). There were on June 30, 1921, 2536 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,445 were over 5,000 tons, and 144 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 15,500 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—863 steamers and 105 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the *San Felix*, 13,055 tons; *San Gaspar*, 12,700 tons (Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd.); *J. A. Moffet*, 10,800 tons (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey).

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Aquitania, France, Olympic, Oranje Nassau, Prinses Juliana, Wahine, Paris, Berengaria, Von Steuben, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, La Lorraine, La Savoie, Princess Patricia, Leviathan, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Ausonia, Esperia, Maori, Loongana, Prins Hendrik, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux, San Giusto.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Anglia, Hibernia, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Coninck, Princesse Elisabeth, Stad Antwerpen, Ville de Liège, Newhaven, Rouen, Munster, Ulster, Viking, Dieppe, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. George, Biarritz, Mald of Orleans, Princess Clementine, Manxman, Brighton, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Majestic, Leviathan, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Columbus, Paris, Mauretania, George Washington, Caracciolo, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Belgic, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, France, Amerika, Empress of Canada, Duilio, Giulio Cesare, Tirpitz, Cedric, Celtic, Minnesota, Cap Polonio, Brabantia, Limburgia, Caronia, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Carmania, Scythia, Agamemnon, Laconia, Lapland, Samaria, Empress of France, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, President Grant, München, Arabic, Minnekahda, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Hansa, Doric, Pittsburgh, Regina, Montrose, Narkunda, Cameronia, Tyrrhenia, Empress of Britain, Naldora, King Alexander, Andes, Almanzora, Mongolia, Count Rosso, all 15,500 tons and above.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Ton- nage.	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	20*	105,000	Copenhagen.....	Afrika	8,597	Own 6 Steamers.
Glen Line	11*	83,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers.
Bélot, G.	32	74,000	Nantes	Champigny	3,112	Owns 12 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	46	55,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 9 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	11*	49,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	Own 7 Steamers.
Neptune Line Inc.	31	45,000	New York.....	Seneca	2,208	Own 10 Steamers.
Cie Francaise d'Armement	17	44,000	Paris	Dunkerque	3,203	Own 1 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	23	30,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 5 Steamers.
Southern Trans. Inc.	23	34,000	Philadelphia	Texas	2,212	Own 7 Steamers.
Stray S. O. & Co.	16	32,000	Christianssand	Songvand	3,490	Own 9 Steamers.
France & Canada S.S. Corp.	20	25,000	New York.....	Wyoming	3,730	Own 5 Steamers.
Staples Transportation Co.	21	23,000	Massachusetts	Falmouth	2,236	Own 5 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth Co., Ltd. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd. Whiteinch.
John Brown & Co. Clydebank.
C. Connell & Co., Ltd. Scotstoun.
Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd. Middlesbrough.
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. Govan.
Furness Shipbuilding Co. Haverton Hill.
W. Gray & Co., Ltd. West Hartlepool.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd. Belfast.
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie & Co., Ltd. Hebburn.

Irvine's Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., Ltd. West Hartlepool.
Lithgows Port Glasgow.
Monmouth Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. Chepstow.
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. Howdon-on-Tyne.
Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. Jarrow.
Short, Bros., Ltd. Sunderland.
Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. Wallsend-on-Tyne.
J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
Vickers, Ltd. Barrow-on-Furness.
Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. Belfast.

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Blair & Co. Stockton.
Central Marine Engine Works Hartlepool.
Dunsmuir & Jackson Govan.
Denny & Bros., Ltd. Dumbarton.
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. Glasgow.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd. Belfast.
R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Ltd. Hebburn.
J. G. Kincaid & Co. Greenock.
North Eastern Marine Engineering Co. Wallsend and Sunderland.

Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. Jarrow.
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd. Middlesbrough and Sunderland.
D. Rowan & Co. Glasgow.
Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. Wallsend-on-Tyne.
J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. Southampton.
Vickers, Ltd. Barrow-on-Furness.
Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co. Wallsend.
J. Samuel White & Co. East Cowes.

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

	Days	Tons
1862. Under 9 from Q'town. Scotia	3.871	
1869. " 8 " " City of Brussels	3.081	
1882. " 7 " " Alaska	6.400	
1889. " 6 " " City of Paris	10.669	
1894. " 5½ " " Lucania	12.950	
1897. " 6 " S'ton. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14.349	
1903. " 5½ " Cherb'g. Deutschland	16.502	
1909. 4½ to 4½ m. from Q'town. Mauretania	30.704	

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

	Feet	Tons
1838. 1st to exceed 200 Great Western ...	2,340	
1845. " " 300 Great Britain ...	2,084	
1858. " " 680 Great Eastern ...	12,918	
1871. " " 400 Oceanic (1)	3,807	
1881. " " 500 Servia	7,392	
1893. " " 601 Campania	12,952	
1899. " " 685 Oceanic (2)	17,247	
1904. " " 709 Baltic	23,876	
1907. " " 762 Mauretania	30,704	
1911. " " 852 Olympic	46,439	
1912. " " 882 Berengaria	52,022	
1914. 912 x 100 x 57½ feet Majestic	56,000	

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

The Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
African Steam Ship Co., 4, St., Mary Axe, E.C. 3, and 23, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Line St., E.C. 3.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C. 3.
Bell Bros. & Co., 38, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Bennett S.S. Co., Ltd., Chamberlain's Wharf, 15, Tooley St., S.E. 1, and 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C. 3.

Bibby Bros. & Co., 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Bristol Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 38, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., 1, Seething Lane, E.C. 3.
British India S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 38, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.
City Line: Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, (1902) Ltd., 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

- Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
 Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.: 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus. Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, &c., &c.
 Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3, and 58, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
 Compania Transatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
 Cuban Line: Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd., 7, East India Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 29 & 31, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
 Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.
 East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
 Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow Street, W.C. 2.
 Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 104 & 106, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
 Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C. 3, and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Ellerman's Wilson Line: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
 Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Finland Line: Agents, C. Gee & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
 France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
 Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.
 General Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 15, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
 Glen Line, Ltd., 1, East India Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Gulf Line, 21, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.
 Hall, John, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.
 Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
 Harrison Line Brokers: John T. Rennie, Son & Co., 1, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
 Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Holland-America Line: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Houston Line, 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Johnston Line, Ltd., 6, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
 Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. 3.
 Leyland Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 London & Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2-12, Wapping High St., E. 1.
 MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.
 MacIver, David, & Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
 McIlwraith, McEacharn's Line Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, R.C. 3.
 Messageries Maritimes, 72 to 75, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, and 62, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
 Milburn, Wm., & Co., 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Mogul Line: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
 Natal Line: Bullard, King & Co., Ltd., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
 Nederland Line: Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co., 115-117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
 Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 New Zealand Shipping Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. Branches, 14, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and Australia House, Strand.
 Pacific Mail S.S. Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Pacific Steam Nav. Co., The, Royal Mail House, E.C. 2.
 P. & O. S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Power Line, 158, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Prince Line, 12, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd.: Agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, E.C. 3.
 Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Rotterdam Lloyd: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Royal Mail Stm. Pkt. Co., Royal Mail House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
 Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
 Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Southern Pacific Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
 Stockholm Steamship Co. Svea, Ltd.: Agents, British and Northern Agency Co., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
 Svenska Lloyd Steamship Co., Ltd., of Gothenburg: Agents, British and Northern S. Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
 Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, and 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
 United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
 Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21, Bury St., E.C. 3.
 White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
 Westcott & Laurance Line, Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
 Worms & Cie Steamship Lines: Agents, Browne Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.

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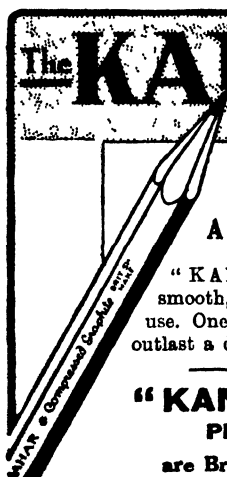
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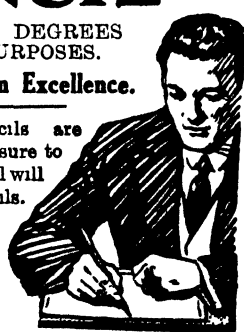
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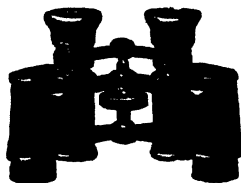
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St. Leonards	St. Paul's	B. & G. 984
Seaford	Newlands	B. 1005
Seaford	Lexden House	B. 1005
Seaford	The Downs School	G. 1005
Seaton	St. Michael's	B. & G. 1005
Southsea	Boundary Oak School	B. 1007
Swanage	Hill Crest School	B. 1008
Torquay	Beverly Lodge	G. 1008
Torquay	Lauriston Hall	G. 1008
Torquay	Richmond Lodge	B. 1008
Weymouth	Westbourne School	G. 1010
Worthing	Sompting Abbots	B. 1012
Worthing	Church House School	G. 1012

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST.

Burnham	St. Dunstan's School	B. 992
Newquay	Gluvian	G. 1001
Weston-s.-Mare	Etonhurst	B. 1011
Weston-s.-Mare	Lewisham School	B. 1011
Weston-s.-Mare	Athelstan	G. 1011
Weston-s.-Mare	Fairleigh	B. 1011

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

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Birchington	St. Nicholas Lodge ...	B. 991
Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B. 992
Broadstairs	Alexander House Sch.	B. & G. 992
Walmer	Upton School	B.1009
Westgate	Ethandene	G.1010
Westgate	Stanmore	G.1010
Westgate	Tareela	G.1010

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.

Hunstanton	Glebe House	B. 999
Hunstanton	Lydgate House	B. 999
Hunstanton	St. Edmund's School	G. 999

SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST.

Arnside	Inglemere School	G. 988
Blackpool	High School for Girls	G. 991
Grange-over-Sands	Sunnybrae	G. 996
Hoylake	Kingsmead School ...	B. 998
Liverpool	College, Huyton	G. 999
Liverpool	Physical Training Coll.	G. 999
Southport	Bickerton House	B.1007
Southport	Eversley	G 1007
Southport	Stoneycroft	G.1007

INLAND, SOUTH.

Ashford	Fairview	G. 988
Ashford	High School	G. 988
Beckenham	The Abbey School	B. 989
Chichester	Prebendal School	B. 993
Chichester	Summersdale Lodge...	B. 993
Mayfield	Xaverian College	B.1000
Rochester	King's School	B.1003
Sevenoaks	Cambrai School	G 1005
Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks School	B.1005
Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B.1009
Westerham	The Hill School	G.1009

INLAND, WEST.

Bath	Victoria College	B. 989
Bath	Peterhouse	B. & G. 989
Cheltenham	Brandon House	B. 992
Clent	The Mount	B. 993
Clifton	Canyngs House	G. 993
Malvern	St. Cuthbert's	B.1001
Malvern	The Abbey	G.1001
Malvern	The School	B.1001
Newton Abbot ...	Newton College	B.1001
Ross	Palmerston House Sch.	G.1003
Ross	Bradley Court, Mitchel-	
	dean	B.1003
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B 1006
Shrewsbury	The Westlands School,	
	Acton Reynold	G.1006
South Molton	West Buckland School	B.1006

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.

Banstead	St. Margaret's	G. 988
Buckhurst Hill ...	Girls' School	G. 992

INLAND, NEAR LONDON—continued.

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Bedford	The Modern School ...	B. 989
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Cookham	The Vicarage	B. 994
Gerrard's Cross ...	Cranley Court	G. 996
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Hindhead	Amesbury School	H. 998
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Watford	Shirley House School	B.1009
Weybridge	Heath House	G.1010
Woking	Dane Court	B.1010
Wokingham	Grosvenor House Sch.	G.1011

INLAND, MIDLANDS.

Altrincham	Barrington	B. 988
Birmingham	Bourne Coll., Quinton	B. 990
Birmingham	Harborne Hall	B. 990
Frodsham	The Close	G. 996
Hale	Dudley Bank	G. 996
Hale	Wadham House	B. 996
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	Blind	B.1012

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Norwich	Eaton Grange	G.1002
Norwich	Pembroke House Sch.	G.1002
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Woodbridge	School	B.1011
York	Elmfield College	B.1012
York	Terrington Hall	B.1012

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

THE EDUCATIONAL SECTION TO WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

In the selection of a SCHOOL the locality to meet individual requirements is often of primary importance, and Educational facilities must generally be considered when deciding upon a place of residence.

A decision is difficult where so many districts in England, Scotland and Wales have evenly balanced claims and diversity of advantages.

There are many districts which contain a number of excellent PRIVATE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS which flourish under favourable local conditions; but isolated efforts of individuals to draw attention to their special advantages are disappointing.

In Whitaker's List of Schools and Climates the information, wherever possible, is obtained from the Medical Officer of Health.

Whitaker's List of Schools and Climates affords Anglo-Indians, Canadians, Australians, Colonials, and Foreigners in want of a School in the United Kingdom a preliminary Guide which contains the most reliable information in the smallest compass.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Blackheath is a fine healthy and invigorating district, enhanced by the proximity of Greenwich Park and the Royal Observatory situated therein."

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Principal - ARTHUR C. WIRE, B.A., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff.

Old-established, High-class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Provides first-class education on Public School lines; prepares boys and students, English and Foreign, for Universities, Army, Navy.

Preliminary Professional Examinations, Commerce, &c.

College overlooks extensive heath; well equipped every way; 5 acres ground.

Chapel, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Sports, Magazine.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal.

CHARING CROSS

(London) has lowest death-rate of all the great capitals; its general healthiness compares favourably with England and Wales; residential advantages are relative evenness and mildness.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS
ON EQUAL TERMS.

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and 'Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

Low Inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

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Charing Cross Hospital Medical School,
London, W.C. 2.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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Girls' Classes under Miss Braginton, M.A., for Civil Service and Business. A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Army. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Classes. Has the largest number of successes in the great Home Civil Service Examinations.

For Prospectus and List of Successes, address—

MR. W. BRAGINTON, M.A., ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, KINGSWAY, W.C. 1.

CLISSOLD PARK AND DISTRICT, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Clissold Park occupies an elevated healthy position, with parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood."

BOYS.

(Established 1876.)

MODERN SCHOOL

Headmaster - A. W. WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B.

Thorough education for Professions and Commerce. Entire charge.

Curriculum.—Modern Languages (conversational), Mathematics, Science (laboratory), and Advanced Drawing. Commercial Courses. French or Spanish Pupils received. Entire charge if desired.

Physical Development.—Football, Cricket, Fives, Swimming, Drill and Gymnastics (Gymnasium), Boxing, Natural History and Debating Societies. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. M. A. HILL, to whom communications should be addressed.

CROUCH HILL, N.

(Middlesex) occupies an elevated position on a range of hills which stretch northward towards Highgate and Barnet. The locality enjoys a fine record for salubrity, officially mentioned as one of the Health Resorts within the County of London

BOYS. **OAKFIELD SCHOOL**

Headmaster—

W. T. A. EMTAGE, M.A. (Oxon.).

Double First Class Honours in Mathematics and Science.

Late Director of Education in Mauritius.

Premises.—Old Tudor Mansion in 3 acres of ground. Playing Field.

The School Course aims at laying the foundation of a general liberal education in Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and Science, but considerable time is devoted to modern subjects.

Special Business Training Course.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.
Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Subsoil mainly clay with pockets of gravel. Elevation varies from 463 to 200 feet. Fresh, open district, including much undeveloped land. Climate dry and mild. Pleasant, healthy, residential district. Population 56,015.

BOYS. **TENTERDEN HALL**

PREPARATORY (7-15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
• AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.

(Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge.)

Assisted by a competent Staff.

The School has been established 45 years, stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large Playing Fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of Athletics. Physical Drill and Gymnastics.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country. Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, 6 miles from London Bridge.

BOYS.

(Established 1686.)

ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL.

Governors—

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

Warden—The Hon. Sir W. H. GOSCHEN.

Headmaster - COLIN M. H. CAMPBELL.

Premises.—Healthily situated in Colyton Road, within easy distance of all parts of London. 25 acres of grounds and playing fields.

The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education. Choral Scholarships are awarded. Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range.

Boarding Fee.—£75 per annum.

Tuition Fee.—£24 per annum.

STREATHAM, S.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good class, healthy, residential suburb. The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

MOUNT VIEW,

Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND BOYS.

Headmistress - Mrs. BUNFORD.

Premises.—Detached, on high ground with lovely garden.

Preparation for Local and University Examinations. Special lessons in Riding, Painting, Singing, Dancing, and Eurythmics. Piano and Violin by arrangement. Preparatory School for boys (4-14) preparing for Public Schools and Osborne, under the direction of Mr. Bunford.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees from £120 per annum.

WOODFORD, N.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Woodford is a flourishing suburb within 7 miles of London. Epping Forest borders it on one extreme and Wanstead Park the other. Woodford is a high-class suburb." 9 miles from Liverpool Street (G.E.Ry.).

BOYS AND GIRLS.

FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL, HIGH ROAD, WOODFORD WELLS, ESSEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

Careful Teaching. Home Comforts. Excellent Diet. Preparation for Army, Navy, The Universities, and Commercial Life.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

Headmaster - J. ARTHUR GATES.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ALTRINCHAM.

A town in Cheshire, on Bowden Downs, 8 miles S.W. of Manchester by rail, is situated on the Bridgewater Canal. Up-to-date system of drainage, and an unfailing supply of pure water. The chief employment is raising fruits and vegetables for the Manchester market. Population, 17,813.

BOYS.

Established 1879.

BARRINGTON.

BOYS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. A. ALCOCK-BAILLIE, M.A.

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Thorough grounding in all subjects. Careful grading. Mathematical subjects co-ordinated and taught with practical applications.

Special attention to formation of character and development of originality.

Games, Physical Drill, Swimming.

Mrs. Baillie personally looks after the boarders. Entire charge if required.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application.

BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil, porous—chalk and gravel. Excellent public water supply, softened. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S

SCHOOL.

THE LARCHES.

Principal—

Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.

PROSPECTUS AND REFERENCES ON APPLICATION.

ASHFORD

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. About 200 feet above sea-level. The subsoil consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing. Drainage modern, water supply pure and constant. Open-air swimming bath. General and Zymotic death rates low. Golf, 19 holes. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS.

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors).

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

GIRLS. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.
Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings.—Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 10 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

ARNSIDE

(Westmoreland). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Senior House, 95. Junior House, 46. All Boarders. 15 Resident Mistresses).

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

Aylwin House, 40; Claremont, 40; Kingswood, 40. All Boarders. Cadet Corps).

High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (MR. & MRS. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates. First boy in British Isles in Arith. Camb. Jnr. Locals, Xmas 1916. Own Farm of 120 acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. Efficient, modern, and comfortable. Refs. to Parents in most districts.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe." Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs.

BOYS.

Founded 1848.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME

(Sometime Senior Master, The King's School, Gloucester).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Preparation for all Examinations.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.

The School has its own Troop of Boy Scouts.

Entire charge of Pupils from India.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BECCELES

(Suffolk). Municipal Borough, 8 miles from Lowestoft. The locality is very healthy; and owing to inland position has a more genial climate than East Coast towns. The River Waveney affords rowing, sailing, and bathing facilities. Pop. 7130.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE FAUCONBERGE SCHOOL

(Founded 1712.)

Principal - Rev. H. BIDDELL, M.A.

(Formerly of King's College School, London.)

Premises on high ground, gravel soil, with accommodation for 20 boarders.

Education particularly suited to boys seeking Public School entrance or Scholarships, and also adapted to those who wish to enter Professional life. Girls may be admitted if there is a vacancy. Two open Scholarships.

Gymnastics, Bathing. Good Playing Field.

Boarders' Fees.—£22 per term inclusive.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

"PETERHOUSE,"

QUEEN SQUARE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.

Principal - Miss NORRIS.

Limited number of pupils received (girls 5-18, boys under 12). Careful and individual training and education given.

Teaching specially planned to bring out the intelligence and to foster the particular faculties of each child.

Utmost importance attached to matters of Character, Health, Deportment and Physical Development, Elocution, Conversational French.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS.

(Founded 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,

Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.

Aim.—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play.

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games. Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees.—36 to 40 guineas per term.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Railways: Midland, London 47½ m.; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage 10' 7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and zymotic death-rates very low." Pop. 39,183.

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.) Headmaster, ARNOLD C. POWELL, M.A. (Oxstab.)

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Junior and Senior School. Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming Officers' Training Corps.

Tuition Fee.—£3 per term (under 12).

Boarding Fee.—£23 6s. 8d. per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—
The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

OLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.
WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
(C. W. DEAN, M.A.)

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1925 here was only 13.55. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 15,330.

GIRLS.

THORN BANK.

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters.

COLLINGTON AVENUE. Close to Sea; excellent sanitation; good garden.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters, receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR EXERCISE specially considered.

Net Ball, Croquet, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing.

Escort provided to and from London.

References upon application.

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes, Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,654.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 12 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £3 3s. Term Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, nearly in the centre of England, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings; the Cornithian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, contains one of the largest and finest organs in the world. The municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery, and public parks testify to local municipal enterprise. The Birmingham University (formerly the Mason College) is endowed for the study of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, &c.

BOYS.

HARBORNE HALL

(near BIRMINGHAM).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

Headmaster - MONTAGU LAWSON.

Central Heating. Electric Light throughout. Open air and covered Rifle Range, School Farm, School Chapel.

40 acres of Playing Fields.

The School has a large Staff, and specialises in small classes. Thorough preparation for Public Schools and Osborne.

Illustrated Prospectus.

Fees.—125 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

BOURNE COLLEGE, QUINTON.

Headmaster - T. J. STEWART HOOSON, B.A., Inter. B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters.

Situation.—About 2 miles outside the City of Birmingham. 20 acres of ground. Modern buildings, Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory.

Aim.—To inculcate principles of honour, truthfulness, and *esprit de corps*.

Thorough English and Commercial Education. Training for Universities and other Public Examinations.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent.) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand and shingle; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 2,275. S.E. & C.Rly.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE,
N.B. BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, THANET.

Principal—

H. G. YATES, M.A., Major, M.C., R.F.A.
(Late Exhibitioner Queen's College, Cambridge.)

Prepares boys for the Public Schools and Royal Navy. The School stands on the highest level in Thanet, overlooking the sea.

The first considerations are *Diet and Care of Health*. Instruction aims at *Orderliness of Mind and Intelligence* rather than specialised learning and early brilliance.

The Principal (an old Cambridge Blue) personally coaches the boys in their games.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

Telegrams and Telephone: 63 Birchington.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine-needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere." The public gardens are very extensive, and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet, and tennis. Pop. 78,674.

GIRLS. FONTAINEBLEAU,
MANOR ROAD.

Principal - Miss C. A. ROWLAND
(Hon. Sch. Modern History, Oxford).

A Home School of the highest type, situated in the Pines on bracing East Cliff close to the Sea.

Illustrated Prospectus on application to Principal.

Telegrams, "Fontainebleau, Bournemouth."
 Telephone, Bournemouth 1046.

Escort to and from Waterloo; further if desired.

GIRLS. SCHOOL FOR DEAF
CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.
(Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 58,371. Sunshine (1920), 1,267 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine. It has an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1920), 1,569 hours. Pop. 121,237.

GIRLS.

THE CLOSE,
70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON
(late The Misses Pippen).

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Eleven Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams, and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—Resident pupils, inclusive from £25 a year. *Prospectus and reference on application.*

BRIXHAM

(Devon). Facing Torbay in elevated position. Soil, limestone. Air bracing. Sunny and mild in winter, prevailing winds West. Snow almost unknown. Through train service. London and Midlands (G.W.Rly.). Pop. 7,954.

GIRLS. HILLSIDE COLLEGE,
PARKHAM WOODS.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss N. WILKES, L.L.A.
(Hons. English History, Latin and Education).

Miss M. LE GROS, Certificated Kindergarten.

Thorough modern education, combined with home life. Preparation for all exams. Fully certificated staff. Careful attention given to health and moral training.

Climate especially suited to delicate and Colonial children, who receive every care, one of the Principals being a trained child nurse. Terms moderate.

Prospectus on application to the Principals.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year." Sunshine (1920), 1,786 hours. Pop. 8,929.

BOYS. DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years.)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster, or Headmistress.

BUCKHURST HILL

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Possesses warm, equable climate. Good bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, croquet. Exceptional freedom from zymotic diseases. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage system. Charming walks and drives." Pop. 1,902.

GIRLS.

MONTPELLIER.

LADIES' SCHOOL.

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss MACDONALD.

Premises.—Detached, stand high on gravel soil facing sea with Garden, Tennis Court, Recreation Field.

Aim.—To promote spirit of thoroughness, usefulness and courtesy, and cultivate a high moral tone. Teaching conducted on High School system. Pupils prepared for University Examinations. Music a special feature.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Gymnasium, Hockey, Cricket Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

BURNHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, occupies a very healthy situation; dry, sandy soil; excellent water supply. The climate possesses special recuperative properties, beneficial to pupils of delicate constitution."

BOYS.

ST. DUNSTON'S SCHOOL

Principal—

E. F. STOKES, M.A., King's Coll., Camb.

(Late Captain The Northamptonshire Regiment.)

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises situated on the Sandhills, 20 yards from the Sea. S. and S.W. aspect. Curriculum includes English, Mathematics, French, Latin, History, Geography, Elementary Science, Drawing, Nature Study. Small classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding. Drill, Dancing, Rifle Shooting, Swimming. Games.—Cricket, Tennis, Rugby, Association Football.

Young and delicate boys receive special care and attention. Fees—30 guineas per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well." Pop. 48,922.

BOYS.

BRANDON HOUSE

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,592. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 24 hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 22 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanile at the side of the Cathedral is a fifteenth century tower 120 feet in height; the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.*Founded A.D. 1497.***Master**—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEAROE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

Boys received 8 to 12.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games. *Fees.*—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.*Principal—***Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.).***(Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.)***PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY**

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

*Entire charge where parents are abroad.**Fees.*—£30 per term.**CHISLEHURST**

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS.

BIOKLEY HALL.**PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.***Principals—***A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A.,** *Queen's College, Cambridge.***B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A.,** *Queen's College, Cambridge.*

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil.

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories. Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel. Cadet Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimming Bath. Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.**CLENT**

(Worcestershire), situated on southern slopes of hills 1,000 feet up, is renowned for dry and bracing climate. The air is particularly suitable for delicate children, especially for those with chest and bronchial trouble.

BOYS.

THE MOUNT,**CLENT.****BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

Stands in its own grounds, 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Noted for its health-giving air.

Special attention to delicate and backward

boys

Coaching for University and Bar Examinations.

Prospectus on application to Principal.

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 44,573. Educational centre and health resort. Situated on carboniferous limestone hills. Open Downs of 445 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Bristol Channel. Climate equable and bracing. Water supply pure and constant."

GIRLS.

OANYNGE HOUSE.

Principals { **Miss G. CORLETT COWELL.**
Miss I. BOYLE HOLMAN.

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Situation.—On high ground close to Downs. South and West aspect, gravel soil. Rooms large and well ventilated.

Education.—Thoroughly modern.

Curriculum includes Religious Teaching, English, Mathematics, French, Latin, Spanish, Art, Music, Cooking, Needlework, Riding, Swimming, Gymnasium and Dancing.

Games.—Tennis, Cricket, Net-ball, Hockey.

Special arrangements are made for little children.

Fees.—79 to 110 guineas per annum.**COLWYN BAY.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. The rainfall is low. Water supply of excellent quality." Pop. 22,630.

BOYS.

RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Headmaster - **Rev. A. J. COSTAIN, M.A.***(Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxford.)*

An Efficient Staff of 15 University Graduates.

Fifteen acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps. Special attention to Physical Training.

Offers a good sound training for boys intended for the professions or for commerce.

Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus.

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics &c. On gravel soil. Public water supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS.

**THE VICARAGE,
COOKHAM, BERKS.**

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

DOWNHAM MARKET

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Downham Market is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. HILL HOUSE SCHOOL

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - Miss MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Dillig, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

EASTBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease; excellent for children. Death rate 1911, inclusive, 10.8 per 1,000; of residents, 10.4. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1920), 1,783 hours.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

BOYS.

OHOLMELEY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres, in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, provide accommodation for 40 boys.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding.

Organised games. Physical Drill. Gymnasium. Rifle Range. Swimming. 3 Patrols attached to the Baden Powell Scouts.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

**GIRLS. GRANVILLE HOUSE,
NEADS.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—

Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey.

Good references.

GIRLS.

**BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,
UPPERTON ROAD.**

Principal - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises.—15 minutes from Sea and Downs. Playing Field, use of Sanatorium.

Limited number of pupils received. Closest attention given to education and moral training. Health paramount importance.

School Course includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking.

Entire charge taken of girls where parents are abroad.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations.

Fees.—£60 to £75 per annum.

EXMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 m. from Exeter. Pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability."

BOYS. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - - H. A. FALKNER.

Assisted by competent Staff.

Boys (7 to 14 years old) prepared for the Public Schools and Navy Examinations.

Aim.—To enable Boys to make best use of their abilities.

Curriculum.—Embraces all essentials for thorough, sound Course of Instruction.

School Buildings.—Modern. Sanitation perfect. Grounds, 5 acres.

Regular Physical Culture and Recreation. Swimming. Carpentry.

Arrangements made for the charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS.

(Founded 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A. (Late House Master Felsled School.)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99

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WHITAKER'S INDEX DIRECTORY

to

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS

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application to

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd.,
12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliffe camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1920), 1,732 hrs. Pop. 33,502.

BOYS.

THE GRANGE, FOLKESTONE.

C. H. WODEMAN, M.A.

(Late Exhibitor, Queen's College, Cambridge.)

H. W. ROACH.

PREPARATORY (7½ to 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Modern; comprise main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium, Master's House, Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium. *Curriculum* in accordance with recommendations of Public School, Headmasters' Conference, and Association of Preparatory Schools. MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality. Boy Scout Troop, Shooting, Riding, Swimming.

Terms.—£20 gns. p.a. for boys entering under ten. £35 gns. p.a. for boys entering over ten.

BOYS.

PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),
and

Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.).

(First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for the
ARMY AND UNIVERSITIES.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Miss HANOVER.
Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of
Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers.

Premises.—Modern, well built. Open position. Sea and country air. Excellent health record.

First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad.

Prospectus on application to Principals.

FRODSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A market town 20 m. N.E. of Chester at confluence of the Rivers Weaver and Mersey. 12½ m. from London. Bracing air and plenty of sunshine. Liverpool and Manchester sanatoria are only two miles away."

GIRLS.

THE CLOSE.

Mrs. F. R. PIERPOINT receives a limited number of DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN for thoroughly sound Education with careful Social and Moral Training. Special attention to Languages and Music.

Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Premises.—Modern, detached. Grounds, 2 acres. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 400 feet. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket, Girl Guides.

Entire charge of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Excellent references. Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

GERRARD'S CROSS.

A modern residential country district, where the rich woodland-growth features have been preserved. There is an excellent system of drainage; electric light and gas. G.W.R. and G.C.R. 18 miles from London. Pop. 1,612.

ORANLEY COURT.

Principals—

Miss ADA SCRIVENER.

(Late of St. Felix School, Southwold, and the Girl's Grammar School, Hitchin).

Miss K. M. LEIGHTON, B.A.

(Late Principal, Bishop Fox High School, Waterford)

Modern Georgian Building specially built for a school 300 feet above sea level. Charming views. Electric light.

Aims.—To combine most modern educational requirements with the comforts and refinements of home life. Boarders taken from the age of five years. Specialisation in Music and Elocution, Art and Languages.

Fees.—£30 to £40 per term.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Sited amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low."

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE, NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres. 1½ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving, and Games.

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—

Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Water supply excellent, drainage perfect. Seaside and rural health resort, best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings, genial climate, south aspect." Pop. 2722.

GIRLS.

SUNNYBRAE.

Principal - Miss M. E. BROTHERS.
(Registered by Board of Education.)

Assisted by a fully qualified Staff.

Premises, specially built, stand high overlooking the Sea.

Aim of School to develop in pleasant home atmosphere the intellectual and physical faculties of the pupils, and by careful training of character prepare them for the work of life.

Education conducted on thoroughly modern lines.

Special attention to Languages.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—£17 to £21 per term.

HALE,

Cheshire. Situated in the east of Cheshire, about 10 miles S.W. of Manchester, and 6 miles N. of Knutsford. The climate is a particularly healthy one, bracing but not severe. Lying on the open plain of Cheshire it obtains the full benefit of the prevailing winds from the sea. Close to Hale is the valley of the Bollin river, noted for its bird life and delightful scenery.

BOYS.

WADHAM HOUSE.

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Playing fields of 9 acres attached to school. Class-rooms and dormitories built with special attention to lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Anglo-Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Physical Exercises.

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

DUDLEY BANK.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss ROBERTSON and Miss REED, A.R.D.S.

Qualified and Efficient Staff.

Boarders under personal care of Principals and a Matron.

Sound education on modern lines. Opportunities for Specialising in Art.

Excellent Studio and Class Rooms.

Successes in Oxford Locals; Royal Drawing Society.

Associated Board Piano; Lond. Inst. Plain Needlework. N.F.C. Higher.

Games.—Hockey, Net-ball, Cricket, Tennis.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. In winter Harrogate enjoys a comparatively large amount of sunshine, and is exempt from low temperatures. The summer months are free from the high maximum temperatures that are attained in many other places. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Total sunshine (1920), 1,199 hours

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND THE ROYAL NAVY

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate
Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, DUCHY ROAD, HARROGATE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Principals—

Miss F. BIRD, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).
Mr. HAROLD BIRD.

BOYS ARE PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

The premises were specially built for a school in the healthiest and best position in Harrogate.

Fees.—100 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ELMWOOD, HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals—

Mrs. HOBGEN and Miss CHARTERS, B.A.

Elmwood stands in own grounds of nearly 3 acres. Senior House has its own garden and tennis court. Playing fields near.

Aim.—To provide liberal education by which each Pupil may be fitted to play her part in life. Individuality carefully studied.

Preparation for Universities, &c.

Special attention to Physical Development under trained Mistresses.

SENIOR HOUSE for girls over 16; Domestic Science, Languages, Music and Art.

HARPENDEN,

Herts. A healthy district surrounded by open country, high up on the Hertfordshire hills, 25 m. from London, with excellent facilities for recreation, and an excellent train service on the main line of the Midland Railway. Pop. 6,172.

BOYS.

HARDENWICK SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - H. B. EVINGTON, B.A.
(Late Scholar of Marlborough. Classical Exhibition and Scholar in Engineering of Magdalene College, Cambridge.)

Premises specially designed; nearly 500 feet above sea-level, facing S.W. In the Chiltern Hills, one of the most healthy inland localities; 25 miles from London, and well served by Midland main line trains.

Small classes. Individual attention. Systematic Coaching and Instruction in all games, for small as well as bigger boys. Ages, 7-14½.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the coast. Pop. 3,520.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 50 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Osborne.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees - 200 guineas per annum.

HASTINGS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In the sunniest corner of England. Great immunity from fog. Climate, equable and moderately bracing, especially on the high ground lying back from the sea. Mild in winter, cool in summer." Sunshine (1920), 1,739 hours. Population, 66,496.

GIRLS.

THE TOWERS SCHOOL, CROFT HOUSE, HASTINGS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Mrs. JUTSON.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

The Towers is a large and airy house standing in 2 acres of ground.

Formation of high Character and care of Health are essentials.

Education is individual, modern, and on carefully chosen lines, and is under the personal supervision of the Principal. Games, Drill, &c.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

HAYLING ISLAND,

With its southern aspect, fine beach, combination of country and seaside, and close proximity to Southsea and Portsmouth, has rapidly developed into a health resort of considerable importance. It enjoys perfect quiet; magnificent air. Patronised by Sir Frederick Treves and family.

GIRLS. OAKWOOD HOUSE,**HAYLING ISLAND.**

**GIRLS' SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN
PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.**

Headmistress - Miss LOWE.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Hampshire.

The aim of the school is to give a thorough education on modern lines, with preparation for examinations if desired.

Special attention is given to delicate children.

Games are encouraged, and classes are held out of doors whenever possible.

Prospectus and Views on application.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, L. & S.W. Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate, suitable for lung and nervous troubles. The famous Hindhead Common (750 acres) is vested in the National Trust for preserving places of natural beauty. Golf links, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS. TWIZZLETWIG.

(*Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley
The house overlooks two valleys*).

**Principals { Miss A. HUMPHREYS.
Miss K. HUMPHREYS.**

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

BOYS. AMESBURY SCHOOL

(Founded 1870.)

**PREPARATORY (8-14) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY**

Principal—

C. L. MACDONALD, D.S.O., M.A. (Cantab.).
(*Late Lt.-Col. Manchester Regiment.*)

Premises 700 feet above sea level. 10 acres of grounds. Central Heating, Electric light. Open air Swimming Bath.

Moral, Intellectual and Physical Training. Small Classes. Individual attention.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Macdonald and Matron.

Games systematically coached. Scout Troop.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sited facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure."

BOYS. KINGSMEAD SCHOOL

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for thirty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

INGLETON

(West Riding of Yorkshire). Midland and L. & N.W. Railways. About 600 feet above sea level, with very bracing air, extensive views, and unenclosed common for healthful recreation. Interesting to Geologists, and a good centre for visitors to the limestone scenery of the county.

GIRLS. STORRS HALL

Principals - The Misses ANDREWS.

Premises 600 feet above sea; bracing, health-giving air.

Health first object. Special care for delicate children. Physical Training and Games carefully organised.

Girls fitted for after life by giving them healthy bodies, high principles, educated minds.

Teaching thorough and systematic. Preparation for Examinations.

Music a special feature.

Secretarial Course. Preparation for London Chamber of Commerce.

Foreign and Colonial pupils received.

Fees.—From 80 guineas per annum.

KEMPSEY

(Worcester).—The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Four miles from Worcester, and about five from Malvern. On the Severn—good boating. Soil, sand and gravel. Temperature, mild and equable; rainfall below average. District admirable for young people."

**BOYS. KEMPSEY SCHOOL,
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

Principal - HENRY WHITTAKER.

Premises in own grounds of 12 acres. Playing fields 9 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough, sound and practical education under healthy happy surroundings. Practical work in engineering, woodwork, chemistry, and land culture.

Extensive range of glass and modern farm buildings.

Open to all denominations. No sectarian teaching. Meetings held after the manner of the Quakers. Bathing, Boating, &c.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2,511. G.E. Rly.

BOYS. THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A. (*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 54; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. LYDQATE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS.**ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the Sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar. The total area of the borough is 8,528 acres. The altitude varies from over 300 feet to 165 feet above sea-level. It is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low."

BOYS AND GIRLS.**CHARNWOOD.**

KINDERGARTEN AND JUNIOR SCHOOL.
ROTHLEY PLAIN.

Headmistress - Miss E. BRAGINTON.

On the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, midway between Leicester and Loughborough.

Entire charge taken of quite young children up to the age of 12 years. Children lead a free country life in the open air.

Boarding Fees.—25 guineas per term.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and the city has extended great care has been taken with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,422.

GIRLS. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,
HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERRY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - Miss IRENE M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world. The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LONDON.

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LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. Fog and snow seldom seen." Sunshine (1920), 1,389 hours. Pop. 10,469.

BOYS

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING
FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH,
OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.

Under 9, £100 per annum.

MAIDENHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Beautifully situated, within easy reach of Town by rail or motor-bus. Subsoil : gravel overlying chalk. Low rainfall. Mild Climate. Efficiently sewered and drained." Population (Census 1921) 16,741.

FERNLEY.

**Mr. LUCIAN OLDERSHAW, M.A.,
J.P., F.I.D.**

Late Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, ex-President of the Oxford Union Society and the O.U.D.S., 1915-18, Military Censor, Press Bureau, etc.

Receives a limited number of Resident pupils over 16 to prepare for all University, Service and Bar Examinations.

Commercial Classes and opportunities.

Tests and Reports a Speciality.

Outdoor and Indoor Sports.

List of successes, etc., on application.

Telephone, 709 Maidenhead.

MAYFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Very healthy resort about 500 feet above sea-level; railway station on main road between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne. On the Crowborough water and gas supply. New drainage scheme completed three years ago." Pop. 2,803.

BOYS.

Founded in 1868.

XAVIERIAN COLLEGE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the
R.C. BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

Situated healthiest part of Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells.

Grounds very extensive. Football, Cricket Swimming, Drill, Physical Training, &c.

Chapel, with Resident Chaplain attached also Farm.

Course of Studies.—Combines thorough Religious Instruction with sound Commercial Training; Public School advantages, with Home Education. London Matric., and Oxford Local Examinations.

Fees.—£50 a year.

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"In Hampshire, 3½ m. S.W. of Lymington S.W. aspect. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny; gravel soil. Air is beneficial for chest complaints and contains properties strengthening to growing children. Good bathing."

BOYS AND GIRLS

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Principal - - Miss EDITH AUKLAND.

Premises situated on Cliff, in own grounds, with beautiful surroundings.

Both Boys and Girls received. The children lead a happy, regular and, as far as possible, outdoor life.

Training throughout on Froebelian principles. Health and Happiness chief consideration.

Entire charge taken of children from India and Colonies, the genial climate being especially suitable.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Daily Walks.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard." Pop. 8,106.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford).
Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take entire charge of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS. ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Osborne. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance. Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive).—36 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, House for Domestic Training, and French House, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON.

NEWPORT, SALOP.

L. & N.W. Rly., 17 m. from Shrewsbury. The climate of Newport is dry, the average rainfall being 24 inches per annum. The soil is sandstone, and the water-supply excellent.

**HARPER ADAMS
AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE.**

Principal—P. HEDWORTH FOULKES,
B.Sc. (Edin.), F.E.S., M.R.A.S.E.

College buildings and grounds cover an area of about 6 acres, situate 250 feet above sea-level, in open but well-wooded country. Large Lecture Rooms, Biological and Chemical Laboratories, Museum, &c. Electric Light, Modern Sanitation. Farm, 350 acres. Instruction given in the form of Lectures. Demonstrations and Practical Work. Field Experimental Work. Dairy, Poultry, and Horticultural Departments. Engineer's, Blacksmith's, and Carpenter's Shops. Course in Agriculture and Poultry open to Men and Women. Fees.—From £80 per annum.

NEWQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Newquay is characterised by (1) the remarkable equability of the temperature, (2) the small amount of humidity, (3) the very great proportion of sunshine, and high temperature in winter. Sunshine (1920), 1,879 hours.

GIRLS.

GLUVIAN.

Principals - - The Misses BARRETT.

Assisted by a Staff of Qualified Teachers.

Receive a limited number of girls of good social position.

Aim—To provide broad modern education, develop character and powers, and prepare girls for responsible useful life.

Much importance attached to high tone, and cultivation of habits of tidiness, self-control and courtesy.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Net-ball. Tennis. Bathing.

Fees.—£30 to £35 per term.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,712. 15 m. S. of Exeter, enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from moorlands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 ft. in height."

BOYS. NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department and a Cadet Corps. The School Doctor receives in his house, boys under 11.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. The Cathedral, on which the greater portion of the historical interest and importance of the town is centred, was founded in 1096, and is one of the most perfect examples of Norman architecture which can be found in England. The cloisters are especially beautiful. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes, and to seekers after genealogical clues. G.E. Railway, and G.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 121,478.

BOYS.**BRAOONDALE SCHOOL.**

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).
House Master, G. A. HARDING, B.A. (Hons. Lond.).
Senior Master, Dr. F. D. WHEELER, M.A. (Cantab.).
Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, and Universities. Formation of Character by influence of high moral and religious principles regarded of prime importance. Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

Fees.—£120 per annum.

GIRLS.**EATON GRANGE.**

Principal - Miss CHITCOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.**PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL.**

34 and 36, UNTHANK ROAD.

Principal - Miss MARY KIDNER.

(Registered Teacher, T.R.C.)

Assisted by Vice-Principal.

Two houses situated on high ground with good gardens.

Preparation for the usual public Examinations. Usual English Subjects, Scripture, Geography, Mathematics, Languages, Science, Art Needlework. Resident French mistress. Matron.

Music a special feature. Junior pupils' practice supervised.

Games, Physical Exercises, Swimming, Dancing, Gardening.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Paignton, at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the northern climates. Snow and frost rare." Pop. 11,241.

GIRLS AND BOYS.**CUMBERLAND SCHOOL.**

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' PREPARATORY.

Principal - Miss B. FERGUSON.

Premises face Sea, and admit of bathing from the house.

Curriculum carefully adapted to the age and capacity of each pupil. Chief aim to foster and insist on habits of thoroughness and concentration. Overstrain carefully guarded against.

Games, Sports, and Gymnasium efficiently and thoroughly taught by a master.

Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

PANGBOURNE

Is one of the healthiest villages of the Upper Thames. Drainage extremely modern and efficient. There is no healthier district in this country than the high ground in the neighbourhood of Pangbourne; the air is mild and bracing.

BOYS NAUTICAL COLLEGE, PANGBOURNE.

PRIMARYLY TRAINING OFFICERS FOR MERCHANT SERVICE AND R.N.R.

Entry Age, 13 years 4 months to 15 years 6 months.

Limited number prepared for entrance to Royal Navy (Special Entry); three nominations to R.N. College, Dartmouth, and twenty-four for R.N.R. as Probationary Midshipmen for six months training with Fleet, annually; all subject to Admiralty Regulations.

Full particulars from Managers,

Messrs. DEVITT & MOORE,

12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.

PENZANCE.

The Western-most seaport and watering place in England. On N.W. shore of Mount's Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. of Land's End. Southerly aspect; sheltered from N. and W. Climate mild in winter, cool in summer. Soil, granite. G.W.Ry. Pop. 12,478.

BOYS.**ST. ERBYN'S.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CLARENCE HOUSE.

Principal - Miss B. S. STEDMAN.

Premises situated on high ground, 10 minutes from sea.

Limited number of boarders. Great attention paid to health, and sound mental and moral training. Open air classes in summer.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing and Class Singing.

Fees.—From 20 guineas per annum.

PETERSFIELD

(Hants.). L. & S.W. Rly., 19 miles N.E. of Portsmouth, 54 miles from London. An ancient town which claims to be ranked as a prescriptive incorporation chartered by King John. Mild and bracing climate. Pop. 3,947.

BOYS.

CHUROHER'S COLLEGE.*Founded 1722.*

Site for present buildings given in 1822.

Fees for Boarders (80 taken).—£65 per annum.

Parents advised to reckon £12 more per annum for books, tradesmen's accounts, &c.

Public School Education at moderate cost.

Aided by Endowments, L. E. A. and Board of Education grants.

Well staffed, excellent health record, sanatorium, O.T.C., Rugby Football, Glorious country. References to parents of past and present pupils.

For prospectus, apply Headmaster—

Rev. H. BERNARD TOWER, M.A. (Camb.).

REDHILL

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water supply soft and pure."

BOYS.

SURREY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { G. E. FERMOR LEGGATT.
E. FERMOR LEGGATT.

Premises 600 feet above sea level, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town, in grounds of about 20 acres.

Individual attention. Moral, mental, and physical welfare first consideration.

Organisation of School based upon the principles of the Boy Scout Movement, and Scout training treated as part of the School Curriculum.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

RIPON

(Yorks). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spas baths with electric treatment." Pop. 8,218.

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough all-round Education.

Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

School divided into three houses; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542.)

Headmaster - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.
(Trinity College, Dublin).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School, or other Public School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£80 to £85 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ROSS.

A picturesque little market-town, the second in importance in Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.E. of Hereford. Known as the "Gate of the Wye," the magnificent scenery of which needs only to be seen to be appreciated as it deserves. The town is well lighted with gas and electricity, the drainage is modern, water-supply constant, elevation 150 to 200 feet. Fine bathing in the river Wye. Pop. 4,682.

GIRLS.

**PALMERSTON HOUSE
SCHOOL.**

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A first-class Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Entire charge is taken of Anglo-Indian children, who receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF
PUPILS.

BOYS.

**BRADLEY COURT
(AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),
MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).**

Principal - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education. Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life. Home Farm, 120 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable, and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer." Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, and one of the oldest towns in England, is situated amidst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast, between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is an integral portion under the one corporation of Hastings and St. Leonards. For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort; it is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society. It derives London, its proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, the advantages of its climate which have attracted many permanent residents, private schools and convalescent institutions. Sunshine (1920), 1,739 hours.

GIRLS. WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH.
Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

14 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. Curriculum.—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises*.—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. Fees from £120 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

SOMERVILLE HOUSE, CUMBERLAND GARDENS.

Principal - Miss JOHNSTONE.

Well-qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Situation bracing and healthy; 250 feet above sea-level; 10 minutes' walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention. Careful training of individual character and sound modern education. Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £50 per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WEST MARINA HOME SCHOOL, GROSVENOR GARDENS.

Principal—

Miss ELIZABETH RICHARDSON.

Certificat d'Etudes Françaises and Diplôme d'Etudes Françaises, Paris.

(Late Principal of Southover School, Coulsdon, Surrey.)

The School is for children under 11 years of age, and combines the best possible health conditions with a happy home, a good liberal diet, and education on the most up-to-date lines.

Write for Prospectus.

Fees.—From £75 per annum.

Entire charge from £100 per annum.

BOYS

Established 1877

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNUM.")

Principal—

WALLACE H. KING, B.Sc.(Lond.), L.C.P.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees.—28 to 21 guineas per term.

BOYS.

IVY BANK SCHOOL.

68, SPRINGFIELD ROAD.

Principal - Mr. B. MURROW.

Receives a limited number of pupils, and aims to so interest the boys in their studies that they may easily and readily assimilate the instruction given. High moral standard of conduct enjoined.

Delicate and backward boys receive special attention.

Physical Training by means of athletic exercises and games, under personal supervision.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£70 to £100 per annum.

RUTHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Small market size town in famous Vale of Clwyd, Climate mild, protected from N. and E. winds by mountains rising 1,800 feet. Rainfall small, soil chiefly red sand rock, magnificent scenery.

BOYS.

Founded 1574.

RUTHIN SCHOOL.

Inspected and Examined by the Joint Matriculation Board.

Headmaster—E. W. LOVEGROVE, M.A. (Oxon.) (Sometime Scholar of New College).

To prepare for Universities in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for Commercial careers with Modern Education.

School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds. Mountain Country.

Ruthin is a well-known health resort; ideal place for boys from hot countries.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £65 per year; over 15, £80.

Free from Board of Education Control.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,328. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course.

BOYS.

**NEWLANDS,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keeble College, Oxford),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(Emmanuel College, Cambridge),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14)
for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture,
English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and
Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully
organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal
care of the health and comfort of the boys.

GIRLS.

**LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for
Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in
6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile
from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined.
Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrange-
ments certified perfect. Usual Curriculum.
Religious Instruction part of regular teaching.
Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning,
not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing
Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room
and Swimming Bath.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL

Principal - Miss LUCRETIA M. CAMERON.

(Final Honours, School of Modern History,
Somerville College, Oxford.)

There are four houses with accommodation
for 90 pupils, a gymnasium and playing fields.

The school is recognised as efficient by the
Board of Education, and the Joint Board of the
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and girls
are prepared for Scholarships and College
Entrance Examinations.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

SEATON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A small
watering-place on the south coast of Devon,
situated in the centre of the large bay extending
from Portland Hill to Start Point. It has a fine
bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness.
Abundant sunshine."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal—

Miss I. BROWNING, B.A. (Lond.).

A MODERN CO-EDUCATIONAL PREPARATORY
SCHOOL, including Kindergarten.

Boys and Girls prepared for Public Schools.
Pupils coached for Scholarships. Thorough
education, combined with all branches of
Physical Culture.

Football, Lacrosse, Net-ball, Cricket, Swim-
ming, Boxing, Dancing. Efficient Physical In-
struction.

Ideal position, facing sea. Most bracing part
of S. Devon coast. Particularly suited to Anglo-
Indians. Highly recommended. Fees moderate.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The
main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on
high ground. The district is essentially of a good-
class residential character. The air is bracing.
Soil, dry and gravelly. Excellent public water-
supply and main drainage." Situated 22½ miles
from London, and 14 miles west of Maidstone, on
the River Darent, amidst some of the finest
Kentish scenery. Sevenoaks is a well-known
tourist centre.

BOYS.

Founded 1432.

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by
Board of Education.

Head Master - GEOFFREY GARROD, M.A.

Assisted by staff of University Graduates.

Stands 500 feet above sea level in own grounds
of 3 acres.

Playing fields 8 acres. Open-air Swimming
Bath. Exceptionally healthy situation.

SENIOR, JUNIOR, AND PREPARATORY
SCHOOLS.

Education thoroughly modern and specially
adapted for Professional or Business careers.

Entrée charge of boys from abroad.

Fees from £80 per annum.

CAMBRAI SCHOOL

Principals { Mdlle. HONNORE, C.E.S.
Mdlle. JOSETTE HONNORE.

Assisted by 4 English and 4 French Resident
Mistresses and fully qualified Visiting Teachers.

Premises. — Delightful Country House in
extensive Grounds. South Aspect.

School Course includes usual English subjects,
Latin, Mathematics and Modern Languages.
Science and Modern History.

Conversational French, ensuring pure and
correct accent.

Fees.—40 to 50 guineas per term.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense." This ancient county town of Shropshire, founded in the 6th Century, is situated about 200 feet above sea level on the Severn, by which it is almost encircled, close to the Welsh border.

BOYS.**KINGSLAND GRANGE.**

Headmaster - W. E. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.**THE WESTLANDS SCHOOL,
ACTON REYNOLD.**

Principal - Miss E. H. WOOD, B.A. (Lond.).

Premises situate $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shrewsbury, in a fine park of 180 acres, with three entrance lodges. Perfect Sanitation. Good Water Supply. Central Heating. Electric Light.

Playing Fields and $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Gardens.

Aim.—To promote earnest, religious tone, make girls keen and energetic in all pursuits, and strong and healthy in mind and body.

French and Music a speciality.

Fees.—£130 to £155 per annum.

SIDCUP

is a good-class suburban district $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London Bridge, containing all the essentials of a healthy residential locality; very low death rate; gravel subsoil; average elevation 150 feet; excellent water-supply and train service. Sidcup is on the Dartford loop line of the S.E. & Chatham Railway. A frequent service of motor omnibuses runs to the City and West End.

BOYS.**SIDCUP PLACE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (7-14).

Headmaster: Rev. J. W. BLENOWE, M.A.

(Oriel College, Oxford.)

The School is surrounded by its own Gardens and Playing Fields of 25 acres, standing on high ground overlooking the Cray Valley. A thorough education given to boys entering Public Schools and Navy. General system of coaching in all games. Physical Drill, Gymnastics.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

GIRLS.**THE MANOR HOUSE.**

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss BLOFELD.

Assisted by staff of qualified mistresses.

Premises stand high, large garden, South aspect.

Aim of the School: to give girls a good modern education, arouse their intellectual interest, and form habits of responsibility and courtesy.

Pupils prepared for usual examinations. Music, Elocution, and Art special features.

Physical Training, Gymnastics, Net Ball, Hockey, and Tennis.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

SLOUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Slough (pop. 16,300), well-situated healthy residential town $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Paddington. Excellent train service. Gravel subsoil, first-class drainage, abundant pure water, mildly bracing air, and freedom from extremes of climate."

**ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
MILFORD HOUSE.**

(Removed from Baylis House, Slough.)

(Under the patronage of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of Southwark and Northampton.)

Principal - Miss BUTT.

Eighteen miles from London, on G. W.R. Established 1800. Oldest Catholic Preparatory School in England (4-12).

Thorough religious grounding and up-to-date system of education. Health and welfare first consideration. Entire charge where Parents abroad at inclusive fees.

Fees.—£90 per annum.

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742.

BOYS.**WEST BUOKLAND SCHOOL.**

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders).

Athletic.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity. The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently a winter resort, and has almost a model atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial affections." Sunshine (1920), 1,277 hours. Pop. 51,643.

BOYS. BICKERTON HOUSE
(FORMERLY MATHWIN'S),
BIRKDALE.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, for preparation for Professional or Commercial Life or Entrance to Universities.

Headmaster - J. WHARFE KING, B.A. (London).

Premises stand in own grounds of 4 acres.

System of teaching designed to develop initiative, self reliance, and thoroughness, to build up habits of strenuous endeavour and instil high ideals of life.

Physical Culture, ordinary School Games, Boxing, Shooting, Signalling, and Ambulance.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS. STONEYCROFT,
WATERLOO ROAD, BIRKDALE.

Principals { Miss DAVIES.
Miss EMILY DAVIES, L.L.A.

This school, founded in 1870, has acquired a considerable reputation for its excellent work and high moral tone.

Preparation for usual examinations; Music a special feature.

Lady Matron (qualified nurse) has charge of domestic arrangements. Junior Boarders live in another house under personal supervision of one of the Principals and House-mistress.

Physical Training, Boating, Riding, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket.

Fees.—25 to 27 guineas per term.

GIRLS. EVERSLEY.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress - Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK,
B.Sc., Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c.

Excellent Staff of English and Foreign
Mistresses.

Education.—Liberal. Modern Methods. All subjects. Separate house for Juniors. Special facilities for Domestic Science.

Premises.—Two large detached houses. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Entire charge where parents abroad. Fees moderate.

SOUTHSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Portsmouth, including Southsea, is largely patronised as a health resort. The town is exceptionally light, sunny, and cheerful in appearance. The climate is specially beneficial in cases of anæmia, tuberculous affections, and to delicate children."

BOYS.

BOUNDARY OAK SCHOOL,
PORTSDOWN HILL, COSHAM.

Principals—

Rev. A. C. CHAMPION, B.A. (Camb.).

Mrs. A. C. CHAMPION (Lond. Univ.).

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises situate 5 miles from Southsea, 1 mile from Cosham Station, 3 miles from Havant, stand in own grounds of 5 acres, 300 feet above sea level.

Up-to-date methods of teaching. Individual attention. Small classes. Careful coaching in all usual games—also in Carpentering, Gymnastics, Shooting, Swimming.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies; Golf Clubs at Banstead, Epsom, and Mitcham. Local Electric Trams, and good railway service (L.B. & S.C.R.) to London Bridge (12½ miles) and Victoria. Pop. 21,270.

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND
ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum.—Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

GIRLS.

EVERSFIELD.

Principal - Miss F. C. M. BARKER, B.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Mistresses
and Visiting Professors.

Premises stand in own grounds—6 acres.

Junior Boarding House. Domestic Science Department.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, History, Drawing, Needlework Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drill.

Swedish Drill, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

Fees.—From 120 guineas per annum.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage, and excellent water. Trees flourish in abundance. Pop. 5,600.

BOYS. HILL OREST SCHOOL, DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Honours Classics).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.
Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ m. from London. S.E. & C. Rly. On River Thames, 2½ m. north-east of Dartford Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE. H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service.

Present Terms.—£140 per annum (subject to increase).

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

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TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Elevation: From sea-level to 400 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Excellent arrangements for sea-bathing. Sunshine (1920), 1,595 hours. Pop. 38,771.

BOYS. RICHMOND LODGE.

Headmaster—

C. W. PRIESTLEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 35 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under the care of Mrs. Priestley.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Woolwich R.E. Sandhurst Prize Cadetship.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

GIRLS. LAURISTON HALL.

Principals - {Miss K. VIGGARS.
 {Miss E. VIGGARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.
(Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

Shorthand by Certificated Teacher. French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

THAME, OXON.

An old country market town on the borders of the Chiltern Hills district. Good modern drainage and excellent water-supply. Very healthy country on the G.W.R. Within easy reach of Oxford and London.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

(Established over 40 years).

Principals:

Miss HOCKLEY

(A late Senior Mistress Clapham High School, Girls' Public Day School Trust).

Miss MESSENGER.

Premises include spacious Dining Hall, Assembly Hall. Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, Domestic Science Room, Swimming Bath and Sanatorium. 8 acres of playing fields.

Aims.—To give thorough Education on modern practical lines.

Preparation for Oxford Locals, London Matriculation, Intermediate Arts; Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations etc.

Fees.—20-22 guineas per term.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply." Pop. 35,697.

BOYS. ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principals - - { Mr. E. SAUNDERS JOHNSON.
Miss SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Fees.—£35 per term.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. S.E. & C. Ry. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Pure air.

BOYS. UPTON SCHOOL, RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 25 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. WARWICK SCHOOL.

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 100 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster,

H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.).

Fees for Boarders, 87 guineas per annum.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, 17½ m. from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop. 40,939.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.* Telephone, 429 Watford.

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,049.

GIRLS.

THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAR LADDS.

Premises.—On southern slope of North Downs, 600 feet above sea-level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course.—All English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish), Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. Standing on the extreme N.E. coast of Thanet, 4 miles west of the North Foreland, Margate has a world-wide reputation for the dryness of its climate, and the health-giving sea breezes to which it is exposed possess exceptional qualities. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 3,538.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. *Aim*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

GIRLS.

STANMORE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises.—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum.—Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training.—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS.

TAREELA.

Principal - - - MISS MORRESSY.

Assisted by excellent Staff of Resident and Visiting Governesses.

Receives 30 resident pupils in her school, which occupies two houses on the sea front.

Foreign Languages taught conversationally on modern methods.

Music and Languages special features.

Preparation for Examinations if desired.

Especially attention given to refinement of tone, careful training of individual character, health, and physical development of the pupils.

Tennis, Croquet, Cricket, Hockey, Lacrosse.

Gymnasium fitted with Swedish apparatus.

Prospectus on application.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,286.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified

Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art, and Foreign Languages.*

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WEYMOUTH

(Dorset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright sunshine, small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere, free from any oppressive humidity, render the climate one of the most equable."

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

LODMOOR HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Trinity College of Music, London, and Royal Academy of Music.

Parisian French Mistress.

Games.—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

WOKING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate of district generally is mild; fairly bracing on the elevated sandy ridge which runs through the district. Air is dry. Subsoil of Bagshot sand. Large areas covered by pine trees."

BOYS.

DANE COURT,

PYRFORD (W. BYFLEET).

PREPARATORY (6-15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. F. POOLEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

Premises stand in own grounds of 6 acres. Central heating. Main Drainage. Open air Swimming Bath. Gymnasium.

Small Classes. Careful and thorough grounding in all subjects.

Health and general welfare of boys under personal direction of Mrs. Pooley and two Lady Matrons.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Boy Scout Troop.

Fees.—150 guineas per annum.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the sea-ward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles; protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions.
Sunshine (1900), 1,250 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy.
Pop. 23,335.

BOYS.

(Founded 1877.) ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.
(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath.)

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses.

Prepares Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground-work. Careful Physical Training.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England.

Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football,

Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing, Car-

pentry, Gymnasium, and Chemical Laboratory.

Modern Languages a speciality.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS), WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

BOYS.

FAIRLEIGH, BRISTOL ROAD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Principal - - A. E. B. GREGORY.

Home School. Personal care given to health work and moral training.

Delicate boys receive special attention.

Situation.—High, south aspect, advantages of Seaside, Country, and Town. 8 acres of playing fields and gardens.

School course.—Usual subjects, including Singing, Drill, Drawing, Natural Science.

Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpentry, Gardening, Photography and Natural History.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Inclusive fees from 25 guineas per term.

WOKINGHAM.

Pop. 3,551. 36½ miles from Waterloo. A quiet little county town Berkshire. 7 miles S. E. of Reading, on the borders of Windsor Forest, in a district noted for its beautiful and healthy surrounding and numerous residential seats.

GIRLS.

GROSVENOR HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BAKER.

Premises on gravel soil in grounds of 1½ acres.

Aim.—To give thorough education on modern lines and promote the moral, mental, and physical development of each pupil.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects, French, Drawing, Class Singing, Elementary Science, Needlework, Physical Drill, and Book-keeping.

Music and Conversational French a special feature.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Croquet, Tennis, Net-ball, Hockey.

Fees.—From 22 guineas.

WOODBIDGE

(Suffolk). The climate of Woodbridge has all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour. The rainfall is moderate, and while the tidal river, Deben, brings cool sea-breezes in summer, warm and sunny autumns are the rule. Pop. 4,623.

BOYS.

WOODBIDGE SCHOOL.

Well-endowed Public School with old traditions and progressive modern policy.

Situation.—Exceptionally healthy; 39 acres grounds.

Buildings.—Extensive, modern, thoroughly hygienic; Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Workshop.

Three Boarding Houses.—Junior boys separate. Good and liberal diet.

Preparation for Universities, Civil Service, Army, Scientific pursuits, and Country Life.

Games and Sports organised, O.T.C., numerous Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes.

Apply, Headmaster, E. KENNARD DAVIS, M.A.

Fees.—£65 to £75 per annum.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate, averaging from 24 to 25 inches per annum. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 47,982.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 20 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1920), 1,692 hours. Pop. 30,305.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - (Miss FISHER.
(Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£72 to £86 per annum.

BOYS.

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

YORK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The ancient City of York, celebrated for the number and interest of its memorials of mediæval times, and having its noble Minster as its crowning glory, stands on the river Ouse. Soil, boulder clay. The situation is low and flat. Water-supply, pure, abundant, and uninterrupted. There are large stray and other open lands with facilities for outdoor games." Pop. 82,282.

BOYS.

ELMFIELD COLLEGE.

Headmaster - S. R. SLACK, B.A. (Lond.).

Chairman—

DYSON MALLINSON, Esq., Liverpool.

Recognised by the Board of Education. Owned and managed by its Old Boys.

Buildings situated 2 miles from York in grounds of 35 acres, include Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshop, Sanatorium, and Steam Laundry.

School curriculum to meet all modern needs.

Milk, Eggs, and Vegetables from own farm.

Fees.—23 to 25 guineas per term.

BOYS.

TERRINGTON HALL.

(Fifteen miles from York.)

PREPARATORY (6 to 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Capt. J. L. THOMAS.

Premises 5 miles from Castle Howard Station, stand in own grounds of 17 acres, 375 feet above sea level near the Howardian Hills. Small Classes. Individual attention.

Mrs. Thomas, assisted by Lady Matron (an experienced nurse) looks after the health and comfort of the boys in every way.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees—20 to 30 guineas per term.

Free Information

TO

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

PROSPECTUSES

AND

Particulars of any Locality

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DERBY	Page & Sons	The Wardwick	Auctioneers
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EASTBOURNE	F. T. Lloyd, A.A.I.	6, Gildridge Road	Auctioneer
EDINBURGH	J. & J. Gray & Co.	St. James' Place	Publishers
EXETER	John Wilson, Son & Coombe ..	23, Cathedral Yard	Auctioneers.
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12, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year ended September, 1902, as compared with that observed at Nice for fifty years.

PLACES.	1902.			1901.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Aberdeen.....	50.4	46.4	39.1	41.1	42.0	42.5	44.5	50.5	53.2	58.1	54.7	55.0
Balmoral.....	45.4	41.4	33.2	37.1	37.7	38.5	41.9	46.6	52.1	58.8	52.4	51.3
Bath.....	52.5	44.7	41.1	46.9	41.6	46.1	48.5	54.1	60.3	67.4	61.3	59.1
Birmingham.....	50.8	44.3	39.5	44.5	40.7	44.8	47.1	53.1	58.6	60.6	59.4	58.4
Blackpool.....	51.8	45.7	39.7	45.0	41.5	45.2	46.6	51.4	57.1	62.9	59.0	57.0
Bognor.....	54.3	46.1	41.4	46.3	41.8	45.7	48.6	54.2	59.7	65.2	62.0	60.4
Bournemouth.....	53.7	46.2	41.6	46.7	41.8	46.1	48.9	54.4	60.3	65.9	61.0	59.3
Bradford.....	49.5	43.9	39.1	43.9	39.5	43.9	45.4	51.2	56.5	62.9	58.5	56.4
Brighton.....	55.2	46.7	41.9	46.4	42.6	45.3	49.7	54.6	60.1	65.2	62.7	60.6
Buxton.....	48.5	42.2	37.1	41.3	38.0	42.0	43.6	49.8	54.6	61.5	56.4	54.6
Cambridge.....	51.0	42.4	38.8	45.0	40.7	45.6	47.5	54.3	58.3	66.6	61.9	58.9
Cardiff.....	52.0	45.5	40.9	45.9	41.6	45.6	48.1	53.3	60.2	66.7	60.1	58.4
Cheltenham.....	52.3	44.8	40.8	45.9	41.4	46.3	48.1	54.3	61.0	67.9	61.0	58.9
Clacton-on-Sea.....	54.3	45.6	40.1	44.9	41.3	46.1	47.8	53.8	57.9	64.4	61.2	60.1
Colwyn Bay.....	52.8	47.9	41.4	47.0	42.5	46.5	46.6	51.8	57.0	63.7	58.7	57.5
Cromer.....	52.5	44.8	39.6	43.9	40.9	44.8	46.1	52.2	55.7	63.1	61.6	59.2
Douglas, I. of Man.....	52.8	48.0	42.5	45.1	42.7	43.4	46.9	50.2	56.0	60.7	56.8	56.6
Dublin.....	52.4	49.0	42.3	47.1	43.9	46.2	47.7	52.5	58.9	64.3	58.0	57.5
Dundee.....	48.5	44.6	37.1	39.7	40.0	41.9	45.9	50.9	57.1	60.9	56.1	55.0
Eastbourne.....	53.9	46.5	42.1	46.5	41.7	46.5	49.0	54.5	59.4	64.8	62.4	60.1
Edinburgh.....	48.7	45.5	39.6	42.5	40.9	42.6	44.9	50.6	55.7	60.1	52.5	54.8
Falmouth.....	55.2	48.9	43.3	47.6	44.2	46.6	48.5	53.7	60.4	65.7	60.5	60.0
Felixstowe.....	54.3	46.1	39.9	45.3	41.4	45.7	47.3	53.3	57.4	63.7	63.0	59.5
Guernsey.....	56.4	49.3	45.0	47.7	44.1	47.1	48.7	53.5	58.7	65.3	61.8	62.2
Harrogate.....	49.0	43.5	38.1	42.6	39.5	43.6	45.1	51.3	56.0	62.0	57.2	55.9
Hastings.....	54.9	47.0	41.6	45.9	42.2	46.2	49.3	54.1	58.8	65.7	62.4	61.0
Huddersfield.....	49.8	44.2	39.6	44.0	40.2	44.3	46.0	51.9	57.7	64.0	59.3	57.5
Hull.....	50.8	44.5	40.8	44.6	41.1	46.1	47.6	53.3	58.6	64.0	60.5	58.2
Jersey (St. Aubin's).....	56.0	47.8	44.3	48.5	43.5	47.8	49.6	54.9	60.9	67.0	62.7	63.3
Leamington Spa.....	50.5	43.2	39.7	45.0	40.5	45.6	46.6	52.8	58.8	65.9	60.1	57.9
Lincoln.....	51.1	43.6	39.9	44.9	40.9	46.1	48.0	54.4	58.8	66.1	61.2	58.9
Lpool (Bidston Obs.).....	51.4	46.0	40.4	45.9	41.5	45.1	46.9	51.5	57.5	63.7	58.7	57.5
Llandudno.....	53.1	48.7	42.1	47.5	42.7	46.2	46.7	51.4	56.8	63.4	58.7	57.0
London (West'r).....	54.7	45.0	42.5	47.1	42.8	47.3	50.5	56.6	61.6	69.3	64.0	61.7
Lowestoft.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.8	46.4	51.1	56.1	62.9	—
Malvern.....	50.8	44.2	40.0	45.8	41.1	45.4	48.0	54.0	60.1	67.3	60.5	59.5
Manchester.....	52.6	45.4	40.9	45.1	41.5	45.5	47.2	53.2	58.7	65.4	59.7	58.7
Margate.....	54.5	47.0	42.7	46.8	42.9	47.2	47.6	54.4	58.1	65.3	63.9	61.4
Marlborough.....	50.3	42.7	39.3	44.5	39.5	44.4	45.9	51.7	58.0	64.3	58.6	56.4
Newquay.....	54.5	46.4	42.8	48.2	43.0	46.1	47.5	51.7	58.6	64.2	60.3	59.2
Norwich.....	50.7	42.9	39.7	45.2	40.6	46.2	47.8	54.9	57.8	65.9	62.8	59.1
Nottingham.....	50.1	43.2	39.8	44.9	39.8	46.1	47.8	53.4	58.5	66.2	61.0	57.9
Oxford.....	51.0	43.9	40.0	45.6	41.0	46.3	48.2	54.0	59.9	67.5	61.6	58.9
Palgrave.....	55.3	47.5	43.1	48.1	43.6	46.1	48.9	54.4	60.3	65.4	60.9	59.6
Penzance.....	56.2	50.7	45.1	49.1	45.7	47.9	49.4	54.3	61.1	65.9	61.1	60.6
Plymouth.....	55.9	48.5	43.3	48.7	44.2	46.6	49.2	54.3	61.3	65.7	60.5	60.7
Portsmouth.....	55.0	46.9	43.3	47.1	42.6	46.8	49.7	55.8	61.7	67.2	62.9	61.3
Ross-on-Wye.....	50.6	44.5	40.2	46.2	40.6	46.1	47.1	53.1	60.2	67.0	60.5	—
Rothsay.....	52.2	46.0	40.7	42.8	41.4	42.0	45.6	49.0	55.0	58.7	55.2	54.3
Scarborough.....	54.2	46.2	42.1	44.4	43.1	46.5	48.6	52.9	56.4	62.3	59.5	59.2
Scilly.....	56.2	51.9	46.6	49.3	47.2	48.2	48.9	53.4	59.7	65.2	60.8	60.5
Sheffield.....	50.8	45.0	40.2	44.6	40.9	45.2	47.0	52.5	58.0	64.8	59.8	57.9
Skogness.....	53.0	45.0	40.7	44.4	41.5	46.0	46.1	52.3	56.1	62.8	60.6	58.3
Southampton.....	53.8	45.6	40.9	45.5	41.2	45.6	49.0	54.9	60.1	66.5	62.1	60.9
Southend.....	53.7	44.8	39.5	44.9	41.7	46.4	47.8	55.1	59.2	67.4	64.6	61.8
Southport.....	51.0	45.3	39.2	45.1	40.6	45.2	46.6	51.4	57.1	63.1	58.9	57.0
Stonyhurst.....	51.1	44.8	39.6	44.1	40.8	43.7	45.7	51.5	57.0	63.0	58.5	56.1
Torquay.....	56.1	49.0	43.3	48.8	44.5	47.4	49.9	55.1	61.5	66.6	61.6	61.0
Totland Bay.....	54.6	47.2	42.2	46.9	42.2	46.4	49.1	54.0	60.3	65.1	61.8	60.2
Tunbridge Wells.....	52.4	44.2	40.3	45.5	41.0	45.6	47.8	53.9	58.7	66.3	61.5	59.7
Valencia.....	54.4	50.3	44.6	48.2	45.4	46.3	48.5	51.5	57.5	63.3	57.9	57.2
Ventnor.....	56.3	49.0	42.8	46.8	43.6	46.9	50.1	55.0	60.7	66.4	62.5	62.1
Weymouth.....	55.8	48.0	43.0	48.1	43.3	47.3	50.6	56.2	62.1	67.4	62.6	62.2
Whitby.....	50.9	46.1	41.2	43.9	42.4	45.7	—	52.2	55.7	61.2	58.2	57.3
Woolacombe.....	54.3	48.8	43.8	43.3	43.9	46.4	49.7	53.2	59.8	65.2	61.4	61.0
Worthing.....	54.7	46.0	41.4	46.0	42.2	46.1	49.2	54.8	59.9	65.7	62.6	60.4
Yarmouth.....	52.9	45.7	41.1	45.0	41.0	45.9	46.6	52.2	56.6	62.8	62.3	59.1
York.....	50.4	44.7	39.5	44.2	40.8	45.3	46.4	53.1	58.1	64.0	60.0	58.1
Nice (1851-1900).....	61.0	52.7	47.3	46.4	47.5	50.7	56.5	62.2	69.1	73.8	73.2	68.2

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"WHERE TO STAY"

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HULL: 67, Whitefriargate. **HAMBURG: Adolphplatz 4.**

WEST INDIES: ANTIGUA, BARBADOES, DOMINICA, GRENADA, JAMAICA, ST. KITTS, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, TRINIDAD, and in DEMARARA, BERBICE, and ESSEQUIBO (British Guiana).

WEST AFRICA: ACCRA, BEKWAI, SECONDEE, WINNEBAH, COOMASSIE, NSWAM and KOFORIDUA (Gold Coast), LAGOS, EBUTE METTA, JOS, KANO, ONITSHA, IBADAN, ZARIA and PORT HARCOURT (Nigeria), BATHURST (Gambia), FREETOWN (Sierra Leone), DAKAR (Senegal) and VICTORIA (Cameroons).

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Current Accounts are opened by the Bank in London and at its Branches. Interest is allowed on Daily Balances in London.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London and at its Branches subject to notice of withdrawal or special arrangement.

Colonial and Foreign Exchange.—The Bank issues Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, Telegraphic Transfers, Negotiates approved Bills of Exchange, Receives Bills for Collection, Buys Foreign Coupons.

Imports and Exports.—The Bank offers special facilities for financing essential Imports and Exports.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Capital - £10,000,000 Paid-up - £5,000,000
Reserve - - - £1,250,000

LONDON OFFICE: THROGMORTON STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS: 7, Rue Meyerbeer. **MANCHESTER:** 50-60, Cross Street. **MARSEILLES:** 41-43, Rue Grignan. **EGYPT:** Alexandria, Cairo, Mansourah, Minieh, Port Said.

PALESTINE: Jerusalem, Jaffa. **CYPRUS:** Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos. **SYRIA:** Aleppo, Alexandretta, Caiffa, Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Saïda, Tripoli. **SALONICA.** **SMYRNA.** **ARABIA.** **MESOPOTAMIA.** **TUNIS.** **AFRICA.**

(Over 30 Branches in the Near East).

The Bank has been established for over 55 years, and has its own Branches or Agents in every important commercial town in the Near East, and Manufacturers, Traders and others are invited to correspond with the Bank, where all possible facilities will be afforded. The Bank makes advances upon Bills of Lading and other export documents. Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued. Letters of Credit granted.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

SIR DENISON MILLER, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*

JAMES KELL, *Deputy Governor.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

**Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.**

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,085 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

On 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Savings Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	£35,306,956
General Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	27,153,311
Note Issue Department	...	...	...	...	...	58,972,537
Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	13,527,765
						£134,960,569

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager.*

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital	...	£3,000,000	0s.
Paid-up Capital	...	£1,319,887	10s.
Reserve Fund	...	£1,300,000	0s.

Head Office: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

WITH BRANCHES IN—

VICTORIA. NEW SOUTH WALES. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. QUEENSLAND.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA. NORTHERN TERRITORY. TASMANIA.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia and Tasmania can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom. REMITTANCES made by TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER. BILLS NEGOTIATED or forwarded for COLLECTION. BANKING and EXCHANGE business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Head Office : 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.

Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON :

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS :

39 and 41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September, 6th, 1921.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and in Bank ...	\$19,846,103.14
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates	26,727,113.71
Prime Acceptances	4,288,987.65
Bills Purchased	18,575,776.56
Call Loans—Collateral	26,111,103.01
Time Loans—Collateral	15,977,250.00
Accrued Interest	933,720.49
Bonds and Stocks	19,762,731.25
Bonds and Mortgages	1,491,640.00
Liability of Customers for Acceptances	1,391,384.61
Real Estate	3,000,000.00
Due from Foreign Branches	9,558,298.40
	\$147,664,108.82

LIABILITIES.

Deposits... ..	\$126,837,337.42
Accrued Interest and Reserved for Taxes, Divi- dend, &c.	2,002,915.57
Bills Payable Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U.S. Government Securities ...	1,000,000.00
Domestic and Foreign Accep- tances	1,394,344.61
Capital Stock	5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,929,511.22
	\$147,664,108.82

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP £650,000

In 99,800 Ordinary Shares } of £6 10s. each.
and 200 Founders' " }

RESERVE £280,000

**RESERVE LIABILITY of Proprietors
under the Charter £1,000,000**

Directors.

Sir HUGH S. BARNES, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *Chairman.*

W. A. BUCHANAN, Esq.

H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.

E. A. CHETTLE, Esq.

Col Sir A. H. McMAHON, G.C.M.G.,

D. GUBRAY, Esq.

G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

V. A. CESAR HAWKINS, Esq.

A. O. WOOD, Esq., C.B.E.

Bankers { Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.
LLOYDS BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.

London Office—**25, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. 4.**

Chief Office in Persia—**TEHERAN.**

Branches.

AHWAZ
BIRJAND
BUNDER-ABBAS
BUSHIRE

HAMADAN
ISFAHAN
KAZVIN
KERMAN

KERMANSHAH
MESHED
MOHAMMERAH
NASRATABAD (Seistan)
AGENCE—BAGDAD, BUSREH, BOMBAY.

RESHT
SHIRAZ
SULTANABAD
TABRIZ YEZD

This Bank is prepared to transact Banking Business of every description in and connected with Persia and Mesopotamia; and in London grants Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, and negotiates or collects Bills on Persia and the Near East.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL: £3,000,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, 150,000 Shares at £10, £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES:

BRAZIL.—RIO DE JANEIRO, MANÁOS, PARÁ, MARANHÃO, CURARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, CURITYBA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE.

ARGENTINA.—BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO.

URUGUAY.—MONTEVIDEO.

UNITED STATES.—NEW YORK (Agency).

FRANCE.—PARIS, 5, RUE SCRIBE.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, OPORTO.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

Agents or Correspondents throughout the world. Bills negotiated, advanced upon, or sent for collection. Exceptional banking facilities offered through the branches of the Bank and its numerous Agents and Correspondents for the promotion of Trade with **SOUTH AMERICA and PORTUGAL**

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Chairman:

The Right Hon. R. McKENNA

Joint Managing Directors:

S. B. MURRAY

F. HYDE

E. W. WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital	-	-	£38,116,815
Paid-up Capital	-	-	10,860,565
Reserve Fund	-	-	10,860,565
Deposits (<i>June 30th, 1921</i>)	-	-	371,322,381

Head Office: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.2

OVER 1,550 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Overseas Branch: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

AFFILIATED BANKS:

BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD.

OVER 110 OFFICES IN IRELAND

THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD.

OVER 160 OFFICES IN SCOTLAND

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	£2,040,000
RESERVE FUND	...	£2,100,000

Affiliated with Lloyds Bank Limited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. BEAUMONT PEASE, Esq. (*Chairman*).

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq.

RICHARD FOSTER, Esq.

FOLLETT HOLT, Esq., M.L.C.

KENNETH MATHISON, Esq.

HERMAN B. SIM, Esq.

SIR R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, Bart.

ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq.

ESTABLISHED AT:

Argentina.—Buenos Aires and 5 sub-branches; also at Rosario; Mendoza; Concordia; Bahía Blanca; Córdoba; Tucumán; Paraná. **Uruguay.**—Monte Video; and at 'alle Rio Negro (Monte Video); Paysandu; Salto. **Brazil.**—Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo; Santos; Pernambuco, Pará; Bahia; Victoria; Curitiba; Manaus; Porto Alegre; Pelotas, Macao, Rio Grande. **Chile.**—Valparaiso; Santiago. **Paraguay.**—Asunción. **Colombia.**—Bogotá. **France.**—Paris (18, Rue Halévy); **Belgium.**—Antwerp (22, Place de Meir). **Portugal.**—Lisbon (Rua Aurea). Agency in New York and Agents throughout the world.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
MANCHESTER: 86, CROSS STREET.
BRADFORD: 43, HUSTLERGATE.

THE NATIONAL BANK



OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

With which is amalgamated the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ...	£5,000,000	Reserve Fund Account ..	£1,320,000
Capital Paid-up ..	2,000,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	828,000

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates. **DEPOSITS** received for fixed periods at rates ascertainable upon application.

London Board of Advice

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P.
London Office—7, LOMBURY, E.C. 2.

HON. SIR ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.
Manager, JOHN G. HANCOCK. [240]

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - -	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) -	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - -	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	£2,500,000

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
SIR J. P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.	ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD.	J. D. NIMMO, Esq.
J. N. STUART, Esq.	J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

Head Office : 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

CALCUTTA	AMRITSAR	MANDALAY	MOHANA	} Kenya Colony.
BOMBAY	DELHI	ADEN	NAIROBI	
MADRAS	TUTICORIN	ADEN, STEAMER POINT	NAKURU	
KARACHI	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	COLOMBO	KINCH	
CANNORE	CHITTAGONG	KANDY	KATYU	} Uganda.
LAHORE	RANGOON	NEWA ELITA	KANPAIA	
		ZANZIBAR	JINJA	

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Uganda, etc. on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Government, Indian and Colonial Securities, Railway Stock, Bank and other Shares, the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [67]

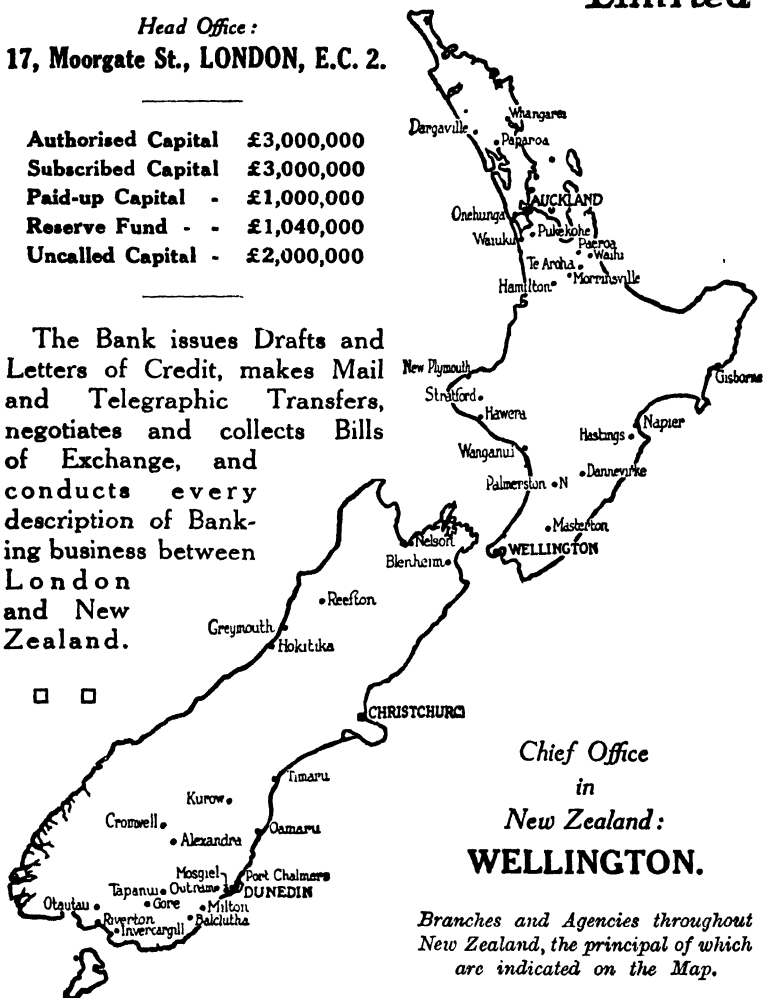
The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

Head Office :

17, Moorgate St., LONDON, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000
Uncalled Capital	£2,000,000

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand.



*Chief Office
in
New Zealand :
WELLINGTON.*

*Branches and Agencies throughout
New Zealand, the principal of which
are indicated on the Map.*

**THE
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
AND
UNION BANK OF ENGLAND**
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Subscribed Capital - £43,447,080
Paid-up Capital - 9,309,416
Reserve Fund - 8,878,041

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." **LIMITED.**

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid up Capital, £798,003. Subscribed Capital, £800,000.

Reserve Fund, £325,000. 3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 8d.

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE.
VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 300, COLLINS STREET.**

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Childers, with Re-	Goondwindi	Laidley	Oakey, with Re-	Tambo
Aramac | Ayr	ceiving Office at	Greenmount	Longmeach	ceiving Office at	Tannymorel
Babinda	Cordalba	(Gympie) | Haden	Mackay	Jondaryan	Thursday Island
Barcardine	Clifton | Cloncurry	Halifax	Malanda	Pittsworth	Tingoora
Boulders | Bell	Cooktown	Herberton	Marburg	Port Douglas, with	Toogoolawah
Biggenden, with	Crow's Nest	Hughenden	Mareeba	Receiving Office	Toowoomba
Receiving Office	Cunnamulla	Ingham	Maryborough,	at Mosman	Townsville
at Dallarail	Dalby	Innisfail	with Receiving	Ravenshoe	Warra, with Re-
Blackall	Eak | Forest Hill	Ipswich	Office at Pialba	Ravenswood	ceiving Office at
Boonah	Fortitude Valley	Irvinebank	Millmerran	Richmond	Brigalow
Bundaberg	Gatton, with Re-	Jandowae	Mitchell	Rockhampton	Warwick
Burketown	ceiving Office at	Kandanga, with	Mount Morgan	Roma	Winton
Calra, with Re-	Grantham	Receiving	Mundubbera	Rosewood	Wondal
ceiving Offices at	George St.	Offices at Imbil	Murgon	Sarina	Wooroolin, with
Gondrevale	(Brisbane)	and Brooloo	Muttaburra	South Brisbane	Receiving Office
Charleville	Gladstone	Killarney	Nobby	Southbrook	at Memrambi
Charters Towers	Goombungee	Kingaroy	Normanton	St. George	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40]

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid Up and Reserves - \$41,000,000

Total Assets - - - - \$530,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

With our chain of 730 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, QUE.

LONDON, ENG.
PRINCES ST., E C

BARCELONA
PLAZA DE CATALUNA 6.

NEW YORK
68, WILLIAM ST.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE)

PARIS, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000

Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,082,276

Deposits (October 1920) - - £39,114,127

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Cashier and General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT.

Secretary, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON OFFICE - - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

WM. WALLACE, Manager.

GLASGOW OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. and Buchanan St.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent.

177 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660
PAID-UP CAPITAL -	£2,229,165
RESERVE FUND -	£2,893,335
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	£6,687,495
	£11,809,995

Board of Directors.

WILLIAM RUSSELL ARMITAGE, Esq.
SIR DAVID M. HARRISON, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
EDWARD CLIFTON THORN, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq., C.S.I.

MULOMON B. JOFI, Esq.
HORACE PERE, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G.
WILLIAM SMART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD RUDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
[G.B.E.]

*Senior General Manager in South Africa—J. P. Gibson.
Joint General Managers in South Africa—Noel Jennings, James B. Shiel.
Assistant General Managers in South Africa—G. P. Le Sueur, W. K. Robertson.
London Manager—Francis Shipton. Secretary—Herbert G. Hooy.*

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

**LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.**
(adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute).

NEW YORK Agency—68, Wall Street.

**ROTTERDAM Branch—15, Coolingsingel. AMSTERDAM Branch—69, Rokin.
HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse.**

OVER 420 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.

DRAFTS issued, MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and COMMERCIAL CREDITS established.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and COUPONS COLLECTED.

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE business undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ...	£9,000,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ...	£7,500,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ...	£2,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£2,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.

The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.

JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.

HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.

S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.

ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.

FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.

The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.

Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.;

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.*Secretary*—G. T. TOBITT.*Assistant Manager*—W. A. LAING.*Accountant*—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [248]

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid .. Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund „ 57,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SINGAPORE
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SOURABAYA
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON	OSAKA	SHIMONOSEKI	VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

T. OKUBO, Manager.

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7 Offices in London; 32 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 116 Offices in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

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REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

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THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS,
SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS AT MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

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AND
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BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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WITH SAFETY?

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G. H. MAYNE, *Secretary*. [254]

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A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary*. [256]

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PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.

DIVIDEND, 4 PER CENT.
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ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

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BURGLARY and THEFT.

ACCIDENT, including Personal Accident and Disease, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate Glass, and Workmen's Compensation, with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.

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Comprehensive Policies for Householders are Granted.

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O. MORGAN OWEN, *General Manager.* [76

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Net Cost of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

Age at Entry.		Maturing Age.			COST.
25	.	65	.	.	£35
30	.	60	.	.	£310
40	.	60	.	.	£601

WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

£10 Annual Premium will obtain:—

Age at Entry	.	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death		65	65	65	70
Highest	.	£1,008	£820	£610	£565
Lowest	.	£571	£491	£418	£361

Twenty Limited Payments.

Age . . .	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate % charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 6 7	£3 13 7	£4 3 7

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CAPITAL REDEMPTION.
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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

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If you desire the most profitable Life Assurance Contract it will pay you
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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL

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(A. M. P.)

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THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	£245,000,000	Annual Income	£6,400,000
New Ordinary Business for 1920	£10,500,000
Total Ordinary Assurances in Force	£130,000,000

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EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

Cash Surplus (Ordinary Department) divided for 1920, £1,324,000. Individual Bonuses equal to those for 1914.

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Celebrates its 19th Division of Profits by Dividing amongst its Policy Holders A CASH SURPLUS OF

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FUNDS EXCEED ... £5,200,000

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THE FRIENDS' PROVIDENT & CENTURY LIFE OFFICE

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CAPITAL PAID UP £1,012,073

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40	23:12:6	32:15:0
50	34:15:0	59:10:0

**but its participating contracts are
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(Reserves apart from Capital exceeds two years' Premiums)

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FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [288

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Absolute Security.**

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£3 10 7	£3 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to **FURTHER REDUCTION** in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION.

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2. [104]



Managing Director: J. FRANCIS, O.B.E., J.P.

ALL CLASSES of INSURANCE, including LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTORS, ACCIDENT, PROPERTY INVESTMENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, etc., at very favourable rates.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

ASSETS EXCEED £1,500,000.

**Head Offices: NATIONAL HOUSE,
Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1.**

Marine and Fire Underwriting Rooms: 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835.

INSTITUTION

Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL **LIFE** ASSURANCE.

DIRECTORS :

Chairman—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

C. R. W. ADKINS, Esq., C.B.

The Rt. Hon. Lord AILWYN, P.C., K.C.V.O.

COSMO BEVAN, Esq.

Sir LEWIS COWARD, K.C.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.

HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.

A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.

Sir WALTER H. WILKIN,

K.C.M.G.

VINCENT W. YORKE, Esq.

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances

Investment Policies

Annuities

Estate Duty Policies

Educational Endowments

Partnership Policies

TO

48, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [10

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices :

NORWICH, & 50, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C. 4.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE

LOSSES SETTLED WITH PROMPTITUDE.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

Founded 1871.

THE OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

E. ROGER OWEN, *Chairman*, Northcourt, Bickley Park, Kent.
 ARTHUR M. ASQUITH, D.S.O., 22, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
 JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., J.P., Gatton Park, Surrey.
 The Right Hon. the EARL OF DUNMORE, V.C., 39, Gloucester Square, W.
 RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq., 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
 The Hon. JASPER RIDLEY, 31, Gloucester Place, W.
 Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., Wilmington Manor, Dartford, Kent.
 W. SINGLETON HOOPER, *Manager and Secretary*.

Assets	-	-	-	£7,472,880
Claims paid	-	-	-	£25,000,000

Accidents and Illness.	Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees.	Fire and Burglary.
Inspection and Insurance of Boilers,	Motor Cars.
Engines, Electrical Plant and Lifts.	
Public Liability.	Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.O. 1.

Annual Income exceeds	-	-	-	-	£8,000,000
Accumulated Funds nearly	-	-	-	-	£22,000,000
Total Claims Paid exceed	-	-	-	-	£29,000,000

Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident.
Employers' Liability.

G. SHRUBSALL, *Managing Director*.



PHOENIX
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
 Phoenix House, King William St., London, E.C. 4
Chairman: Sir GERALD H. RYAN, Bart.

Total Assets: £25,000,000 Claims Paid: £140,000,000

FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT — MARINE

General Manager: R. Y. SKETCH.

PROVIDENT ACCIDENT

— AND —

GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Head Office—54/55, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	- - - - -	£400,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	- - - - -	£212,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL	- - - - -	£127,500
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed	- -	£500,000

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES. LIVE STOCK.

Telephones : London Wall—5306 (four lines). C. A. FREEMAN, *Manager and Secretary.*

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PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company, Ltd.

Chief Office :

HOLBORN BARS, E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Claims Paid	- - -	£190,000,000
Funds Exceed	- -	£125,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of
GENERAL INSURANCE business are
 transacted at moderate rates of pre-
 mium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.



Head Office,
ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate Glass,
Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary,
Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party,
Fidelity Guarantees, Trustee and/or Executor.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.

West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117]

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
(Established 1901.)

ASSETS EXCEED ONE MILLION STERLING.

NON-CANCELLABLE SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICIES

are issued securing a GUARANTEED INCOME during disablement up to age 65, combined, if desired, with DEATH, ENDOWMENT, or ANNUITY Benefits.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

"Perfected," "Capital Sum," and "P. & I." Sickness & Accident Policies.

Telephone:
Holborn 1971.

CHAS. WINDETT,
Actuary and Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON

MUTUAL

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Accumulated Funds exceed £6,500,000.

LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

TABLES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Head Office: ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2

ALFRED SKEGGS, Managing Director.

LIVERPOOL:
1, North John Street.

LONDON:
24-28, Lombard Street.

Total Funds:
£26,078,555



Income:
£14,776,598

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Estd. 1826.

Funds Exceed £7,100,000. Claims Paid Exceed £12,350,000.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect

- (1) **FAMILY** in event of premature death.
- (2) **BUSINESS** against loss of capital.
- (3) **ESTATE** against reduction through **DEATH DUTIES.**
- (4) **OLD AGE** against reduced income.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL and **PROVIDENT**
POLICIES may be secured at very low cost.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE: 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.
LONDON OFFICE: 1, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2,

THE NEW PERFECT POLICY.

Age 30 next birthday.

Annual Premium (ceasing in 25 years)	£48 10 0
Saving in Income Tax (assumed at 3/- in £1)	7 5 6
Present outlay	£41 4 6

GUARANTEED BENEFITS.

1. DURING 25 YEARS THE POLICYHOLDER HAS £1,000 ASSURANCE with a guaranteed increase of £25 for each premium paid.
2. WHEN THE POLICYHOLDER SURVIVES THE 25 YEARS the premiums cease, and he has the choice of the following, or other valuable options :—
£1,000 Cash and another £1,000 at death, thus securing £2,000 altogether.

Policies nonforfeitable after payment of second premium.

Quotations for other ages on application to

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Head Office :
28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office :
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3.

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices :

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office :

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.



Branches at

ABERDEEN.	GLASGOW.
BATH.	GRIMSBY.
BELFAST.	HULL.
BIRMINGHAM.	LEEDS.
BLACKPOOL.	LEICESTER.
BRISTOL.	MANCHESTER.
CARLISLE.	NEWCASTLE.
DUBLIN.	NORWICH.
DUNDEE.	OLDHAM.
EDINBURGH.	ROTHESAY.
	SOUTHAMPTON.

ALBERT H. HEAL,

General Manager and Secretary.

CLAIMS PAID £3,000,000

ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE-MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS - - £24,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF CANADA,
COMPANY

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1875.

Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King.

**HORSE, LIVE STOCK, FIRE, BURGLARY,
PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, VEHICLE,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE,
and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.**

Head Offices:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2

R. R. WILSON, Manager and Secretary.

THE WESTMINSTER

205th YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY and ACCIDENT.

**MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE . . . 99th YEAR. YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,000,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £18,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.

BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 6, NORFOLK ST., W.C. 2.

South-West Branch: 48, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, THE BROADWAY, E. 15.

South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E. 1.

North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.

North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

**LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums,
with Guaranteed Benefits.**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE
MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.**

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death, with profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	10	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

Premium for Assuring £100 at death, without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE £ s. d.

20 1 10 7

25 2 3 10

30 2 9 1

35 2 15 11

40 3 4 9

45 3 16 4

50 4 11 7

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS
THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c.** [180]

Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate of the testator, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares for which a definite value cannot be given. Although hospitals figure very largely, and the amounts for the benefit of these institutions are considerable, these charities continue to suffer severely from shortage of funds. It would appear to be a desirable reform of the Death Duties that sums left for this purpose should be free of both Estate and Legacy Duty. In the case of very large estates, where the bequests have to bear their proportion of both Estate and Legacy Duties, these bequests may be subject to a deduction up to 40 per cent. for Estate Duty and a further 10 per cent. on the balance for Legacy Duty. Works of art and objects regarded as of National interest and importance are exempt under the Finance Act, and, while it may be difficult to draw the line generally as to what constitutes a charitable institution, there would be no difficulty in defining a hospital in the generally accepted sense of such an institution.

Name.	Gross Amt. of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Currie, D. Martin, of Campden Hill, W.	996,492	400,000	For Hospitals and Charities in Scotland.
Watson, Albert E., The Pryors, Hampstead, N.W.	470,922	250,000	British Red Cross Society Homes and Religious Institutions.
Tetley, Henry, Regent's Park and Cranleigh, Surrey	1,917,819	250,000	Patriotic and Charitable Institutions in British Empire.
Leonard, Thos. Dunsany, Co. Meath (Estate in U.K.)	378,232	120,000	Charitable purposes in Ireland.
Haworth, Miss A., Acorington, Lanca.	161,219	110,000	For purposes connected with Baptist Church.
Pickering, Chris., of Hornsey, Yorks. ...	293,364	110,000	For Charities in Hull and District.
Chrystal, Wm. James, of Glasgow	1,145,160	75,000	For Charities and Educational purposes in Glasgow.
Roberts, Dr. David, of Salford and Manchester	125,677	60,000	Medical and Scientific Charities principally in Manchester.
Rodger, John G., of Liverpool	101,923	60,000	Hospitals and Charities in Liverpool and District.

Name.	Gross Amt. of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Objects.
Pickering, Percy, of Woolacombe, Devon	54,512	50,000	Principally to Royal Society for Scientific Research.
Ledingham, Wm. Morris, of Aberdeen	154,483	50,000	Scottish Hospital and Charities.
Ellis, Alf. T., of Birkdale, Lanca.	58,233	50,000	For Nonconformist Charities.
Alsop, Ald. Jas., of Liverpool	77,375	50,000	Reversionary bequest to Liverpool University.
Pointon, Alf., J.P., solicitor, of Birmingham	47,995	40,000	For Hospitals and Charities in Birmingham.
Stubbs, John, O.B.E., of Solihull, Warwick	36,760	36,000	Reversionary bequests for Charitable Institutions for Children
Green, Richd. B., of Huyton, Lanes. ...	180,256	34,000	For St. Dunstan's Hostel, Benevolent Fund of Grocers' Federation and Church Homes.
Martineau, Mrs. Frances, Roedean, Brighton	42,710	30,000	Church purposes and Hospitals.
Gorringe, Mrs., South Side, Clapham Common	72,353	30,000	For Local Institutions, London Hospitals and Religious Institutions.
Cargill, Jas., of Ayr	33,721	30,000	For Roman Catholic Charities.
Barningham, Thos., of Fendleton, Lanes.	63,731	30,000	For Temperance Reform Societies for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in War.
Ward, Herbert D., of Sutton Coldfield, Warwick	62,200	26,500	For Hospitals and Orphanages in Birmingham.
Wells, Tom N., of Hampstead	53,050	25,000	Friedenheim Home for Dying and Orphan Working School.
Egerton of Tatton, 3rd Baron	90,205	25,000	Principally to Hospitals in London.
Ryder, Col. Francis John	166,617	25,000	Leeds Infirmary, 5 London Hospitals and Edinburgh University.
Hanbury, Jas. C., of Monmouth	262,692	25,000	For Charitable objects as executors determine.
O'Connor, Hy., of Dublin	29,200	25,000	For Hospitals and Charities in Dublin on death of sister.
Anderson, Sir Ront B., LL.D., of Edinburgh	65,787	25,000	For Hospitals in Scotland and Inst. of Scottish Architects.
Greenhalgh, Wm., Southport, Lanes. ...	67,405	23,000	Wesleyan Methodist Church purposes.
Mappin, Sir F., and Bart., of Sheffield	810,688	21,000	Charities in Sheffield.
Gibb, Benjamin, junr., of Battle, Sussex	23,508	20,000	5 London Hospitals and Earlswood Asylum.
Eugenie, Empress (Marie Eugenie de Guzman, Comtesse de Guzman, Comtesse de Pierrefonds)	253,130	20,000	Bequests include £4,000 for Chapel and Crypt at Farnborough.
Smithson, Edw. W., of Hitchin, Herts	40,010	20,000	Royal. Soc. of England.
Rowe, Mrs. Mariaune, of Folkestone ...	24,366	20,000	On death of daughter for St. Dunstan's Hostel and London Ophthalmic Hosp.
McAulay, Saml., J.P., of Aylesby, Lincs.	131,896	20,000	For perpetuating memory of son Francis killed in War as wife directs.
Abrahams, Joseph Edw., Sutherland Ave., Maida Vale, W. (Estate in U.K.)	22,096	20,000	For Melbourne Charities.
Rowan, Wm. J. H., of Blundellsands ...	30,014	20,000	For Liverpool Charities.
Williams, Peter, 33 Hyde Park Grdns., W.	168,256	20,000	Ragged School Union, London Hospitals and Charities.
Pipe, John Chas., of Ipswich	31,866	20,000	Hospitals in London and Ipswich and Church Charities.
Hingston, Dr. Chas. A., Plymouth	106,503	20,000	Hospitals in Devon and Church Charities and Y.M.C.A.
Kershaw, Binns, of Southport	51,832	20,000	Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Henshaw's Blind Asylum.
Mason, Thos., of Woodford Green, Essex	97,470	20,000	Half of residue for Charitable objects as Barclay's Bank determine.
Crabtree, Frank, of Todmorden, Yorks.	20,083	18,000	For United Methodist Free Church.
Bradshaw, Wm. of Nottingham	497,451	17,900	£20,000 C.P.A.S., £2,000 C.M.S., £3,000 B. & F. B. Society.
Scott, Mrs. Eliz., of Tunbridge Wells ...	159,437	17,000	For Church and Missionary purposes.
Hilditch, Ald. Jas. B., of Richmond, Surrey	70,311	15,300	For Hospitals in London and district.
Teague, Wm. R., of Dartmouth, Devon ...	80,757	15,000	For Hospitals in London and Devon and Training Homes.
Sutcliffe, Wm., of Manchester	254,516	15,000	For Charities principally in Manchester.
Low, Miss Mary, Grt. Portland St., W.	23,404	13,000	Bequests to 23 Hos. and Religious Soccs.
Fildes, Ald. Jas., of Bowdon, Cheshire	48,306	13,000	For Homes and Charities in Manchester and district.
Over, John, of Swansea	50,958	13	For Hospitals and Homes in Swansea and district.

Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Amt. of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Objects.
Langford, 4th Baron of Enfield, Co. Meath (Estate in U.K.)	£ 74,654	£ 13,000	Representative Church Body of Ireland.
Thursby, Sir John, and Bart. of Burnley, Lancs.	748,475	12,500	For Hospitals in Burnley and £5,000 British Chess Federation.
Tangye, Geo., of Handsworth.....	207,137	22,000	Charities in connection with Society of Friends.
Barnes, Mrs. Ellen	453,113	12,000	For Congregational Schools & Chapels.
Saunders, Albert H. A., of Hackney.....	17,558	12,000	Hackney Board of Guardians, for deserv- ing poor old men and women.
Ainsworth, Herbert, of Johannesburg and Bolton and Manchester	14,033	12,000	For Scholarships, Homes for Children, and assisting men of British Birth to emigrate to South Africa.
Lambton, Miss Ann A., of Braunton, Devon	42,625	12,000	Res. to Church of England Naval Inst., Navy House, Chatham.
Hutton, Walter S., of West Bridgford, Notts.	12,784	11,500	For London Hospitals on death of daughters.
Mackay, Donald, of Hereford and Ash- leigh Gardens, S.W.	45,235	11,000	For Scholarships, principally for pro- ficiency in Gaelic Language.
Blackett, Wm. E., of Bournemouth.....	60,054	11,000	Principally for Church Building in Durham.
Figgis, Saml., of Hampstead	165,565	11,000	For Presbyterian Charities.
Dorington, Jas. T., of Gloucester	136,741	11,000	Charities in Gloucester and Manchester.
Darley, Wm. A., Bray, Wicklow (Estate in U.K.)	234,964	11,000	For Charities in Ireland, Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, &c.

£25,000 URGENTLY NEEDED

to save curtailment of the work of the

“ARETHUSA” TRAINING SHIP

and the SHAFTESBURY HOMES at Twickenham, Bisleigh, Ealing,
Sudbury, and Royston, maintaining and training 1,200 Boys and Girls.

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SPECIAL DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED

Patrons THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
President H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Vice-President Admiral of the Fleet VISCOUNT JELlicoe.
Chairman and Treasurer C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Deputy Chairman F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Chairman of “Arethusa” Committee HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLÉN, HENRY G. COPELAND.

Cheques, &c., should be made payable to and sent to The Shaftesbury Homes and
“Arethusa” Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special Children's Ward. New Cancer Department.
New Out-Patients' Department—Contributions in order to open earnestly requested.
Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.

Hon. Treasurers:—MURIEL, Countess de la Warr. and F. BENCH.

G. W. F. ROBBINS, B.A. Oxon., Secretary. [12]

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

The Knocking at the Door.



CHARTER:

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**

Motto: "For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.

NO VOTES REQUIRED.

A FEW FIGURES.

91,192 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

14,497 dealt with last year.

7,331 is the average number of children in residence.

431 are Crippled, Incurable, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

845 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

27,300 Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

10,715 Barnardo Boys fought for you on land and sea in the Great War.

380 Boys are constantly in training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.

** * Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed (Notes should be Registered) and Parcels of Blankets, Clothing and Toys may be sent to the Director :*

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR HARRY STILEMAN,

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E. 1

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EVELINA HOSPITAL — FOR — CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of **THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.**

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.
Situating in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

**Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital,
but because it is a Hospital for Children."**

President—**THE EARL OF BESSEBOROUGH, C.M.G.**
Chairman—**D. MALCOLM SCOTT, Esq.**

Treasurer—**GERALD D SMITH, Esq.**
Secretary—**H. C. STANLAND SMITH.**

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

***The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment
of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.***

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

***New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited
for General Expenses and for the Research Department.***

Bankers: **COUTTS & CO.**

Secretary: **J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C.B.E.**

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of
(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable
design of the said Institution."*

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THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, SHADWELL, E. 1.

The Hospital, which contains **130 Cots**, with the Convalescent Home (**28 Cots**) at the Seaside, is conducting a most valuable work in restoring sickly little ones to complete health. Accidents and Urgent Cases are attended to at any hour of the day or night. **HELP IS NOW GREATLY NEEDED.**

£1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. (Cornhill Branch)," and made payable to

W. M. WILCOX, Secretary.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

*Founded at Southwark, 1799. Incorporated by Royal Charter,
1826. Rebuilt at Leatherhead, 1902.*

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty
• King George V.

Patroness: Her Most Gracious
Majesty the Queen
Mother.

1799-1922.

123 years
of National Work
for the Blind of the
United Kingdom.

Legacies and Bequests, Contri-
butions and Subscriptions, earnestly
pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Principal & Secretary.*
Chief Offices: HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone: No. 4, LEATHERHEAD.

Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

THE South London Institute for the Blind

FOUNDED 1870.

83, BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1.

Patroness—THE LADY PIRRIE.

Bankers—Barclays Bank, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. 1.

An Unsectarian Charity and Relief Work carried on for over
fifty years amongst the destitute BLIND POOR of London.

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP.

Contributions gratefully received by

The Right Hon. LORD SOUTHWARK, *President and Chairman.*

Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary, 83, Borough Road, London, S.E. 1.*

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND.

Founded 1858.

SOUTHWARK, S.E.

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

The Committee of this National Pension Society plead for support to
enable them to maintain the 320 pensions now granted, and to give
assistance to those destitute poor now on the list anxiously waiting.

A Donor of £200 in one sum has the right to nominate a candidate to an
immediate annuity bearing the Donor's name.

*Offices—No. 1, St. George's
Circus, Southwark, S.E.*

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

VICE-PATRON THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
 PRESIDENT COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bt., M.P.
 HONORARY SECRETARY THE REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, D.D.

"Christ intends the normal life of every disciple to be one of witnessing to Himself, and of sharing through the power of the indwelling Spirit in the evangelization of the world."

The Church Missionary Society's field of work covers large areas in Africa, India, China, Japan, Persia, and Palestine, often where no other Society is at work. There are on the staff 1,339 European missionaries and 14,013 Native Christian workers.

In **AFRICA** many villages are waiting for teachers, and may be won over to Mohammedanism while we delay. In **INDIA** the outcastes are longing for light and freedom, and are pressing into the Christian Church; but the missionaries have to refuse to baptize them because there is no one to shepherd the new congregations. **JAPAN** grows in wealth and worldly knowledge, but she needs Christian ideals to lighten the life of her great cities and save her students from despair.

During the last year there have been 42,805 baptisms, and an increase of 33,558 in the number of adherents; the mission hospitals have received 45,427 in-patients and 840,915 out-patients, all of whom have heard the Gospel message; 295,900 students have attended the C.M.S. institutions, colleges, and schools; churches are becoming self-supporting, and the number of native Christian workers has increased.

TO MAINTAIN THIS WORK AN INCOME OF £600,000 IS NEEDED THIS YEAR.



THE DOGS' HOME

**OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR
 LOST AND STARVING DOGS**

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

**4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8.
 and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.**

(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only)

Patron:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President:

His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

**Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea,
 Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.**

**Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and
 Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.**

Contributions will be thankfully received by

G. GUY S. ROWLEY, Secretary, (150

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, the Secretary, at the Hospital. (146)

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Patrons—Her Majesty the QUEEN; Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—The Hon. Lady Cunliffe, C.B.E.

Secretary—Miss Mytton.

The G.F.S. was founded in 1875, and has now a total of over 300,000 Associates and Members, who are girls and women of all ages, and drawn from all ranks of society. Its object is:—

"To unite for the Glory of GOD in one Fellowship of Prayer and Service, the Girls and Women of the Empire; to uphold Purity in Thought, Word and Deed."

The Society works almost all over the world, and its departments are very varied. They include an Invalids' Work Depot, Clubs, Hostels, Holiday Camps, Homes of Rest, Savings Associations, Girl Guides, and the maintenance of a Social Centre in South London.

Donations towards any of these activities will be thankfully received, and further information will be gladly given by—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1

Telegram—"AUGUST, VIC, LONDON."

Telephone—2321 Victoria

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING

Vice-Patrons—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PADE'S BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Governor at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

E. G. MARKHAM, Esq., Secretary.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1.

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

BEDS, 613. IN-PATIENTS (1920), 9,309. OUT-PATIENTS, 106,292.

EXPENDITURE (1920), £166,293; INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS, £54,807.

Over £100,000 per annum required from sources other than endowments.

A copy of the last published Annual Report of the Hospital will be forwarded on application to The Clerk, Counting House, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1.

Treasurer: VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

Telephone: Hop 1021.

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.*Treasurer*—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital is the oldest in London specially devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the skin. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern therapeutic appliances.

Unfortunately, the present position of the finances of the Hospital will not permit the re-opening of the In-Patient Department, which was closed owing to lack of funds. Donations and more Annual Subscriptions are urgently desired.

The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students.

Since the foundation of the Hospital in 1841, over 534,000 patients have been treated.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means, and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

This Hospital is a centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases under the London County Council scheme.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary*.

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LONDON CITY MISSION

Instituted 1835.

260 Agents Employed.

The Society exists for the social and spiritual uplift of the millions of London, chiefly the poor and the artisan classes. Besides preaching the Gospel from house to house, and in Hospitals and Poor Law Institutions, the Missionaries visit the great centres of industry—Government works, docks and wharves, rail and goods yards, public offices, and wherever the masses foregather, either for business or pleasure—teaching the principles of righteousness and truth, and urging their application to daily life and conduct.

£1,000 required week by week for the maintenance of the Society's daily operations among the poor and working classes of the Capital.

Treasurer: W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq., C.B.E. *Secretary*: THE REV. W. P. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.

Headquarters: MISSION HOUSE, 3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD MUIR MACKENZIE, G.C.B., K.C.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Secretary: Commander T. J. FARRELL, D.S.C.

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 176 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurers,

LORD KINNAIRD, K.T., and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P.,
or by HY. J. EASON, *Secretary*.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.
Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, Esq., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of £21 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

• The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over £15,200 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Nine, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £848,700.

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [164

Young Life was Never More Valuable than it is To-day.

The N.S.P.C.C.

was enabled to be the Protector of 101,085 Children last year.

*Inspectors are in all parts of the Kingdom to see
 that No Suffering Child is left unprotected.*

WILL YOU TAKE A SHARE IN THIS WORK BY SENDING A GIFT?

Hon. Treas.: SIR G. W. TRUSCOTT, BART. *Director*: ROBERT J. PARR, O.B.E.
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,
 Central Offices, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.

TWO WAYS

are before you for helping orphan children—the annual subscription during your lifetime and a legacy in your will. Please help us *both* ways if you can. We have been supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions for over 163 years, and have helped 7,000 boys and girls. We are now giving a home and education to over 300 fatherless children, enabling them to become useful citizens and enriching the Empire. No restrictions as to class or creed; children are admitted from infancy up to 11 years, from all parts of the country. These facts are

FOR YOU TO REMEMBER

when you distribute your gifts. May we welcome you as one of the thousand new annual subscribers of one guinea that we need? £20,000 required annually. It is a splendid work, well worthy of your help, and has the patronage of Their Majesties the King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., is our President. *Treas.*: The Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O. Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom contributions should be sent.

THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

AND

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 3.

Secretary & Offices: FRED J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S., 75, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

PLEASE HELP**Paddington Green Children's Hospital
TO SAVE THE BABIES!****FREE TO THE SICK CHILDREN OF THE POOR WITHOUT LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.****AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS 800.
OUT-PATIENTS 50,000.****F. J. WALKER, Esq., Chairman.****NIGEL HANBURY, Esq., M.B.E., Treasurer.****JAMES A. HAMLIN, Secretary.****Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W. 2.****Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,
MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.****FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.****Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.****President:—LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.****Treasurer:—ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, ESQ.****Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart, M.P.****OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.**

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,812** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,679** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £20,000.**RELIABLE INCOME, £11,000 ONLY.**

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary. [361]**ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY****Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.****Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.**

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s. to 35s.** per month. There are upwards of **1,500** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about **410,000** is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30, if single, and £32 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Barclays Bank.

297, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S E. 1.**W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary. [3]**

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament as the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM),
BEDDINGTON, near CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1758.

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

HIS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THE OLDEST GIRL'S ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Fatherless girls are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10 years, and educated and maintained until they are 16, when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy.

4,000 girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations. Many War Orphans are amongst the present inmates.

PLEASE HELP.

Annual Subscriptions are urgently needed. Half-a-guinea will give one vote.

Bankers for 150 years—MESSRS HOARE.

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

ERNEST J. BAYLEY, Secretary.

HOW THE

R. S. P. C. A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)
LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

**PLEASE
HELP IN
THIS GOOD
WORK BY
SUPPORT-
ING THE
R.S.P.C.A.**

By—

Investigating complaints of cruelty to animals. **11,550 Complaints investigated in 1920.**

Cautioning persons in regard to their treatment of animals. **20,805 Cautions given by R.S.P.C.A. inspectors in 1920.**

Prosecuting offenders when necessary **4,280 Convictions obtained by the R.S.P.C.A. in 1920.**

Holding School Essay Competitions on the subject of Kindness to Animals—**295,372 Essays written by London children in 1920.**

Providing means for the humane slaughtering of animals.

Distributing instructive pamphlets and cautionary placards.

Giving **Silver Medals and Bronze Medals** for saving animal life.

Managing the Animal Rescue League, 397, City Road, E.C. 1. **42,724 unwanted cats and dogs mercifully destroyed in 1920.**

Organising branches and appointing inspectors all over the kingdom.

Holding cart horse parades in country districts and awarding Badges of Merit for the horses in the best condition

Donations in aid of this humane work should be sent to—

The CHIEF SECRETARY, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

City Office: **Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4.**

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

Patrons—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

President—THE RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON.

Treasurer—SIR HENRY LOPES, BART.

Maintains 230 Inmates and over 700 Pensioners for life at cost of £60,000 per annum, of which only £8,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary.

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES' HOME FOR INCURABLES, LEAMINGTON.

Patrons : H.R.H. The Princess Christian. H.H. The Princess Marie-Louise.

President : The Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

This Institution receives those pitiable cases which the General Hospitals can no longer treat. All information on application to the Secretary. Persons interested are cordially invited to visit the Home.

Bankers : Lloyds Bank, Leamington.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1,

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.

Deputy Treasurer—F. J. FRANKAU, Esq.

About 35,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS earnestly solicited to reduce deficit of £30,000.

A Subscription of £5 5s. a year or a Donation of £50 entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly desired.

James M. Churchfield, *Secretary-Superintendent*.

Bankers : London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. [371]

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply every description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances supplied to the poor.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6	} Entitles to two recommendations per annum.
Life Subscription of 5 5 0	

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAYS BANK Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary*. [178]

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

INCORPORATED.

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£22,000 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President: Rt. Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, BART., M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: Miss LILIAN M. BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

Incorporated 1907.

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease, in which are incorporated the Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, and the National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street.

£20,000 required immediately in order to keep the Hospital open.

OVER 52,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	£80,000
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RELIABLE INCOME	£20,000
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ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	£60,000
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SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Under Royal Patronage.

An Urgent Appeal

The Secretary most earnestly appeals to those who are able to do so to send £5 for the immediate needs of this Society. The beneficent work has been carried on for over 35 years and the requirements at present are more urgent than ever.

A Balance Sheet and Fuller Particulars will be gladly sent on request.

Lancaster House, Malvern.

Hon. Sec. : Edith Smallwood.

R. LEHMANN & CO., Ltd.,

Peninsular House, Monument St., LONDON, E.C.

Branches at BRISTOL, CARDIFF, BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, LEEDS,
MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, HULL, NEWCASTLE.

Established in London in 1879 by R. A. LEHMANN (French-Swiss)."

**GENERAL MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF CON-
DENSED MILK, DRIED MILK, STARCH, SUGAR BROKERS**

Manufacturers of Golf Balls and Laundry Supplies.

Sole Agents for Remy's Starch (Belgium and France), Brokers for Central Sugar Co.,
Amsterdam (W.S.R. and H.U.M. Brands), and "Collis Quality," Buttermilk Powder.

Whitaker's Peerage

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21/-
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Handsomely Bound in Royal Blue Cloth

Demy 8vo, Gilt Top.

To be published in February, 1922, and will contain a complete
list of the **NEW YEAR'S HONOURS** and an
OBITUARY for 1921.

Order a copy from your Bookseller.



**SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH
WITH**

**Dr. J.
Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne**

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short attacks of SPASMS,
HYSTERIA, PALPITATION.


A true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT,
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA,
COLIC and other bowel complaints.**

Of all Chemists, 1/3, 3/-.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

See that
you get



Dr. J. Collis Browne's

